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Ars Quatuor Coronatorum

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE NO. 2076, LONDON.

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL.



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS. 18,851
CIRCA, 1500 A.D.

EDITED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY W. H. RYLANDS, P.A.G.D.C., SEC

VOLUME XVI.

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1903.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH

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ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.

4°

Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London.

No. 2076.

VOLUME XVI.

WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1903.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. E. J. Castle, W.M.; G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C. I.P.M.; Admiral A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M. Malta, S.W.; Rev. J. W. Horsley, J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; G. L. Shackles, S.D.; E. Armitage, D.G.D.C., J.D., as I.G.; and Past Masters W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., E. Macbean, S. T. Klein, and Sir C. Purdon Clarke.

Also the following 36 members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. F. A. Powell, P.G.S.B.; C. F. Silberbauer, F. W. Levander, F. Stötzer, M. H. Smith, J. A. Webb, J. W. Odell, F. Mella, A. S. Gedge, W. J. Songhurst, M. W. Blackden, Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, J. P. Richards, H. V. Elder, G. S. King, H. White, L. Danielsson, S. Meymott, H. Mercer, S. W. Furze-Morrish, S. Walsh Owen, W. Chambers, J. J. Hall, E. A. Braithwaite, O. Timme, R. S. Ellis, W. Busbridge, F. W. Mitchell, R. U. Ellis, Rev. C. E. L. Wright, J. R. Brough, E. Glaeser, G. Fullbrook, H. James, A. C. Mead, and H. Sannion.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. P. M. P. Percival, De Goede Hoop Lodge No. 12 (D.C.); W. A. Gunner, W.M. St. Martin's le Grand Lodge No. 1538; D. W. Castle, Perseverance Lodge No. 1165; D. F. de l'Hoote Ranking, Lodge Mary's Chapel No. 1 (S.C.); W. A. Colyer, Marcians Lodge No. 2648; A. M. Colyer, Strand Lodge No. 1987; H. H. White, St. Stephen's Lodge No. 2424; F. S. H. Wilson, Wentworth Lodge No. 1239; W. P. Broad, Pythagorean Lodge No. 79; J. T. H. Bailey, Urban Lodge No. 1196; and H. England, Lodge Macdonald No. 1216

One Grand Lodge, four Lodges and forty-nine Brethren were admitted to the Membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros:—W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; J. P. Rylands, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, S.G.D., Ireland; E. Conder, jun.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; F. J. W. Crowe, R. Hovenden, J. T. Thorp, and L. A. de Malczovich.

The Report of the Audit Committee, as follows, was taken as read, approved and adopted.

PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the Princes' Restaurant, Piccadilly, W., on Friday, the 9th of January, 1903, at 5.30 p.m.

Present:—Bros. G. Greiner, I.P.M., Rev. J. W. Horsley, F. H. Goldney, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, W. M. Bywater, W. H. Rylands, E. Armitage and S. T. Klein.

The Secretary produced his books and the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers, which had been examined by the Auditor and are certified correct.

The Committee agreed upon the following

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902.

BRETHREN,

In presenting the Annual Report to the Lodge, we once more congratulate you on the good work done during the last twelve months, and on the signs of continued prosperity which enable us to predict an equally successful year to come. No new members have been admitted during the year and our number thus remains at twenty-eight.

In the Correspondence Circle there are many deaths to be deplored. 287 new members have been admitted to our Association, the total being now 2,851.

Reference was made in the report of last year as to the necessity of securing an increase in the number of members, and this must be repeated, as the Committee have decided to secure, if possible, a London Office. They have done this in answer to the request of many Brethren and the Committee confidently expect more than the ordinary assistance of the Members in carrying it through.

It will be noticed that the amount of dues outstanding has increased, but no item has been admitted of which payment is doubtful. It need not be pointed out that the Secretarial duties are very heavy, and that the necessity of writing a large number of applications for subscriptions is an extra labour that should not be required.

The Balance Sheet now submitted, although it shows a balance in hand, is not so satisfactory as it should be, and this is entirely to be attributable to the large number of members whose subscriptions are in arrear. There are no outstanding debts owing by the Lodge.

The assets comprised in the accounts given below do not include the stock of Transactions, the Antiquarian Reprints, vols. v. to ix., the facsimiles of various copies of the Old Constitutions: or the Library and Museum upon which more than £400 has already been expended.

For the Committee,

GOTTHELF GREINER, I.P.M.

BALANCE SHEET—30th November, 1902.

Liabilities.

		£ s. d.
To Life Fund (104 members)	£745 4 0	
,, Whymper Fund ...	105 15 1	850 19 1
,, Lodge Account		36 12 10
,, Payments in advance		74 10 1
,, Correspondence Circle for 1902 balance in hand		260 0 3
,, Outstanding Subscriptions, &c., as per contra		765 2 6
,, Sundry Creditors		14 1 6
,, Sundry Publications		47 10 7
,, Profit and Loss		634 19 9
		£2683 16 7

Assets.

		£ s. d.
By Cash at London and County Banking Company, Bromley	322 13 2	
,, Ditto at Margate ...	8 11 10	
,, Ditto in hand	70 15 3	402 0 3
,, £1300 Consols at cost price...		1300 15 6
,, Sundry Debtors for Subscriptions, &c., in arrear		
1902	413 17 0	
1901	204 10 6	
1900	84 5 6	
Back	62 9 6	765 2 6
,, Sundry Debtors for Publications		43 3 6
,, Sundry Publications		172 14 10
		£2683 16 7

This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Library and Museum, Stock of Transactions and Office Furniture, and is subject to the realization of Assets.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss with the books and vouchers of the Lodge and certify the same to be correct and in accordance therewith.

Alfred S. Gedge,
Chartered Accountant,
3, Great James Street,
Bedford Row, W.C.

9th December, 1902.

PROFIT AND LOSS—For the year ending 30th November, 1902.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries	320 0 0	
,, Rents	45 0 0	
,, Gas and Firing ...	10 0 0	
,, Stationery	46 8 2	
,, Postages	204 4 9	
,, Library	10 5 2	
,, Furniture	5 5 2	
,, Insurance	2 7 6	
,, Bad Debts	3 14 0	
,, Summer Outing ...	21 8 0	668 12 9
Balance carried to Balance Sheet		634 19 9
		£1303 12 6

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s d
By Balance brought forward from last year		459 10 2
,, 1902 Correspondence Circle	500 0 0	
,, 1901 ditto	166 13 8	
,, 1900 ditto	64 17 6	
,, Back ditto	10 10 0	
,, Back Transactions ...	45 12 3	
,, Sundry Publications	14 11 9	
,, Interest on Consols...	31 13 3	
,, Discounts and Allowances	10 3 11	844 2 4
		£1303 12 6

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT—For the year ending 30th November, 1902.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance	440	4	6
LODGE ACCOUNT.			
To Subscriptions	31	9	11
1902 TRANSACTIONS.			
To Subscriptions	1061	18	6
1901 AND BACK TRANSACTIONS.			
To Sales and Arrears...	266	16	6
,, Payments received in Advance ...	71	11	11
,, Medals	32	14	3
,, Binding and Cases	30	12	6
,, Reprints, Vol. IX.	10	10	0
,, Work on Medals	40	14	6
,, Sundry Publications	22	5	0
,, Life Members Fees	69	16	6
,, Summer Outing Receipts ...	169	16	0
,, Interest on Consols	31	13	3
,, Discounts	10	3	11
	£2290	7	3

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LODGE ACCOUNT.						
By Quarterages ...	5	17	0			
,, Rent of Lodge Room	9	9	0			
,, Tyler's Fees	7	8	6			
,, P.M. Jewel	1	10	0			
,, Funeral Wreath for the late Brother Kupferschmidt ...	1	2	6			
				25	7	0
1902 TRANSACTIONS.						
By Vol. 15, part I. and ,, ,, II. ...	217	16	0			
,, Authors' Copies ...	12	9	0			
,, Summonses, etc. ...	30	19	0			
,, Local Secretaries' Expenses	15	10	4			
,, Sundry Expenses ...	25	3	11			
				301	18	3
1901 AND BACK TRANSACTIONS.						
By St. John's Card ...	77	16	0			
,, Part III., 1901 ...	108	9	8			
,, Authors' Reprints ...	5	14	6			
,, Audit Fees ...	10	10	0			
				202	10	2
,, Payments in Advance Transferred				76	2	10
,, Medals				26	6	0
,, Bindings and Cases				16	15	3
,, Reprints, IX.				1	11	6
,, Work on Medals				42	9	5
,, Sundry Publications				78	3	4
,, Investment £300 Consols ...				282	8	6
,, Summer Outing Expenses ...				191	4	0
,, Library Purchases & Binding ...				10	5	2
OFFICE EXPENSES.						
By Salaries of Secretary and Clerks	320	0	0			
,, Rent	40	0	0			
,, Warehousing, Margate	5	0	0			
,, Gas and Firing ...	10	0	0			
,, Stationery	46	8	2			
,, Postages	204	4	9			
,, Fire Insurance ...	2	7	6			
,, Furniture	5	5	2			
				633	5	7
CASH BALANCES.						
By London & County Banking Co., Bromley ...	322	13	2			
,, Ditto, Margate ...	8	11	10			
,, Cash in hand ...	70	15	3			
				402	0	3
				£2290	7	3

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously :—" That Brother Albert Walsh having for a series of years been exceptionally active in the interests of the Lodge as Local Secretary for South Africa Eastern Division, the Quatuor Coronati Lodge cannot accept his resignation of that office without placing on record its sense of the valuable service which he has rendered, and its sincere regret that he has felt it incumbent upon him to retire: and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him."

Several interesting exhibits were postponed until the next meeting, in order that they might be properly considered.

It was announced by the Secretary that the Committee were in treaty for London Offices, in which the Library would be placed, in order to make it available for use by the Members; and that notice would be given as soon as the matter was arranged.

Bro. W. H. Rylands read the following paper :—

SOME NOTES ON THE LEGENDS OF MASONRY.

BY BRO. W. HARRY RYLANDS.

IT must be stated at the commencement that this paper is only an endeavour to give reasons which may explain some minor points referring to the Legends of Masonry. It is perfectly well known that no origin for some of our legends has been found, no date of the introduction of them is known, and no satisfactory reason has so far been offered, why the Temple of Solomon and its builders have been selected to play an important part in one division of our legendary history.

In a tentative examination like this, the last of these difficulties would naturally be considered first, and if it can be shown with ordinary probability why the Temple and its builders, or even the building of the Temple alone could naturally be selected by the Freemasons, it may become possible, by dint of careful examination, at some future time to solve the other problems.

When everything we know with regard to early speculative masonry is brought into a ring-fence, it is a small one perhaps, but then some things connected with it are clearly and undoubtedly settled beyond dispute or argument, The most important of these facts is that there existed in various parts of England at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and without doubt at an earlier period bodies of men formed into lodges, who carried on some kind of masonry which was certainly not for operative purposes, and that at one time they were called Accepted Masons, in order to distinguish them from the ordinary or operative masons : a term which survived until the later period when the title Free and Accepted Mason was arranged.

Whatever may have been the ceremonies or customs used by the early Speculative or Accepted Masons, it is clear that they were in some manner connected with the trade of masonry. Otherwise they might just as well have grown out of, or joined themselves to any other trade : and become Accepted Carpenters or Fishmongers : for this reason it is as certain as it can be without definite proof, that their ceremonies, emblems and other matters were more or less intimately connected in some form or other with the art of building.

Whether these Accepted Masons of the early time existed before the " Reformation " and were then associated with the trade guild of Masons, as they were in the early part of the seventeenth century with the Masons' Company of London : or were the natural outcome of the break-up of the guilds, is of little moment for the present enquiry. They were Accepted Masons, so called to distinguish them from the trade

guild: and they were certainly so called in the seventeenth century, and one would think that such a definite title could only have been invented by the superior power of, or from their direct association with the operatives.

The Lodge is not the place to discuss questions relating to the Bible, but it is well known to have been the custom of Christians from the earliest time to find in the Old Testament types of Characters and events which occur in the New Testament. Some of these types will be found taking a prominent place in the Catholic ceremony of the Dedication or Consecration of Churches, and they are not forgotten in that of laying the first stone. Nay, "The Dedication of Churches had its beginning in the OLD Law, and was observed by the holy fathers in the NEW"[1]

The idea appears to have been that a new Temple was being dedicated to the honour and glory of God. The shape also of the early basilicas bears a resemblance to the ground measurements of the Temple of Jerusalem. And about the arrangement one quotation may be given: "Then for the Models and Fashion of Churches it may generally be observed, that there were some Resemblance or respect had to the Form of the *Jewish* Temple; that is: The Quire in Cathedrals, and the Chancel in the Parish Churches, to be answerable to the *Sanctum Sanctorum*: then the Body of the Church, resembling the *Sanctum*, or the Sanctuary: and the Church-Yard answerable to the *Atrium*, or the Court, besides the Porches, not without their use and signification: and all this innocently enough, and without imputation of *Judaism*, as is very well maintained by the Judicious Mr. Hooker."[2]

If we turn to Durandus, who wrote in the thirteenth century (died A.D. 1296), the same implied connection is evident.

To me it seems entirely natural that the early Christian Churches should be imitations, more or less intended, of the Temple of Jerusalem, I fail to see how in the natural descent of ideas they could take any other form. The Church having once admitted this idea in its ceremonies, the Masons very naturally fell in with it.

It is not difficult to understand why Solomon's Temple was taken as a building to be imitated and, if possible, to be surpassed in beauty. In its time it was the wonder of the surrounding nations, and the tradition of this was handed down. To the Masons, if the imitation or even a connection of ideas was allowed by the Church, it was enough. It was to them a Temple built to the honour and glory of God, indeed the Temple of God, and the story of its building was one of the great Masonic records in the Bible. They never asked themselves for what particular worship it was prepared, but were satisfied, and it was their ambitition to raise new Temples which should surpass that built by King Solomon and his Master Builders.

When Justinian, on the completion of his great Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, exclaimed, as reported by Codinus, "Glory to God who has counted me worthy to fulfil so great a work. I have surpassed thee, O Solomon," he clearly expressed this idea.

The Operative Masons then, as well as those for whom they worked, were exerting all their talents in raising buildings which should equal or surpass that built by Solomon. The Accepted Masons must have been as I have said Masons of some sort, and it almost follows as a matter of course that they would take from the same source some legend which might form a part of the building of a symbolical Temple of

[1] The Anglo-Saxon Ceremonial of the Dedication and Consecration of Churches, illustrated from a Pontifical in the Public Library at Rouen, by John Gage, F.R.S., Director. *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., p. 235, etc.

[2] The History of Churches in England. . . . . By Thomas Staveley, Esq. Second edition, London, 1773.

Living Stones. It must be a legend that could be made suitable to the requirements, and must include some of the persons whose names are handed down as having been connected with the building of the Temple of Jerusalem. This seems to be so natural an outcome of the system of ideas, that it is not necessary to look to the eighteenth century Masonic tinkers for anything more than perhaps a few embellishments by which it seems to me they have only succeeded in muddling up the stories. At what date the symbolical legends took their original form, and whence they were derived, may never be known with certainty, but I have not yet been able to persuade myself that they have no antiquity greater than the eighteenth century.

I have looked in vain for any mention in his writings, of the reason upon which the late Mr. James Fergusson based the final sentence of the remarks I quoted some years ago. It seems to me, however, that it is not far to seek. His remarks may again be repeated:

"There is perhaps no building of the ancient world which has excited so much attention since the time of its destruction, as the Temple which Solomon built at Jerusalem and its successor as built by Herod. . . . . . Throughout the middle ages it influenced to a considerable degree the forms of Christian Churches, and its peculiarities were the watchwords and rallying points of all associations of builders."

Although the Operative Masons endeavoured to surpass in their buildings the beauty and splendour of the Temple of Jerusalem, it does not follow that they possessed in very early times any legendary history whatever: indeed it is impossible for them to have possessed the legendary history as it appears in the Old Charges. This is certain, because without the aid of superhuman power, which was only claimed in the case of Solomon himself, it is impossible to tell the actions of anyone, however distinguished, before he lived.

For the latest date at which the Old Charges could have been compiled, if we apply the usual rule, the last entry of an historical event would govern the date, and this would compel us to fix the date of composition in the reign of Athelstan or Edwin [of Northumbria], as claimed in the Old Charges themselves, which I think, even allowing for considerable alterations, would be an entirely impossible date. To turn to the Articles, some interesting information might be gleaned from an examination of the terms and statements they contain. For example, the period at which the difference was acknowledged between working by "task" or "journey," as well as the price paid for the day's work. Although dice were known to the Romans, and were introduced at a very early date into England, where they were extravagantly used, playing cards did not appear in Europe until the twelfth or thirteenth century, and the game of hazard, as is well known, is played with dice.

Many of these Articles or Rules afterwards formed an important portion of the Indentures of Apprenticeship.

A few points about these Old Charges are perfectly clear. In the first place they were composed both as regards the legendary history and the rules or articles for the Operative Masons. They cannot have been compiled for the Speculative Masons: at the same time, as I have often pointed out, we know from the records of the London Company, brought to light by Bro. Conder, that these documents were already in the middle of the seventeenth century admitted by the Operative Company of London to belong to the Accepted Masons. It may be surmised from this that the Old Charges had at this time and earlier, passed out of use by the Operative, and taken the place that has been claimed for them with the Accepted Masons.

Such a legend and rules would of course be useless in the case of an Incorporation like the London Company. The Masons' Company of London was enfranchised October the 14th, 1481,[1] when "Constitutions were made and granted." It is much to be regretted that the book of Orders and Rules, made at this time, is no longer in the possession of the Company, as it would enable us to judge how far the Rules contained in the Old Charges were followed.

Some time during the 17th century, or a little earlier, certain "New Articles" were added, which bound these Old Charges more intimately to the Accepted Masons. It is very suggestive that when they were for the first time printed, a text was chosen which contained these New Articles and that this work is styled, in 1722, the "Old Constitutions Belonging to the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons."

The Old Charges are, as I have said, purely Operative in character, and it is impossible to believe that they were suddenly taken possession of by the Accepted Masons. These documents naturally descended to them: used at first certainly by the Operatives, and it may be at the same time by the Accepted or Speculative Masons, when discarded by the one they became the natural possession of the other. This change must have taken place before the year 1600, how much before it is impossible to say with any amount of certainty.

Some satisfactory explanation has yet to be found for the fact that it was about the year 1600, as I have often pointed out, the general increase of the rolls of Old Charges is found to have taken place. The question may be asked, what became of the old copies, of which only one or two now exist? The year 1600 may have been a time of dilapidations and renewals, but I very much doubt if this is the real explanation. Something might be said for the theory that what was at first handed down more or less by word of mouth, was at a later time gathered together, and the Mss. of it multiplied for more general use. The texts of the Rolls differ, many of these differences are simply the stupid errors of the scribe, and many are to be attributed to the ignorance of the copyist. Still, there are other and more important differences, and these may have had their origin in the "keeping" of different texts of the same story preserved in the Lodges of Cathedrals, or great centres of Masonry in England.

I use the word "keeping," with the meaning commonly understood in such cases. It does not mean the "possession" of the manuscript, but the possession, so to speak, or rather the control, of the text the manuscript contains. A text is just as valuable when it is preserved in the British Museum, as it would be if it were in any other place, because that institution had no hand in making the manuscript. The value of the "keeping" of a text is to be judged by the likelihood or possibility of alterations having been made in the text.

This question naturally leads to the consideration of the two earliest manuscripts we possess containing the "Old" Charges.

As has been before stated, the first of these the Halliwell Poem, cannot legitimately be called a copy of the Old Charges: it is true that it contains much of the contents of these documents, but I feel certain that it was never intended for the same purpose as the Rolls, of later date. The insertion here and there of many lines of matter having no connection whatever with the intention of the main text, shows that the "keeping" of the text was but indifferent: for I think it is a great mistake to suppose that because

[1] Conder's "Hole Craft and Fellowship of Masons," pp. 97, etc.

the Rules of Conduct are found in this Ms. they therefore specially belong to the Masons. That such is not the fact is quite clear, for they are taken bodily out of another and better known work. They, with the other extraneous matter, were simply sandwiched into the Masonic text, after the custom of these compilations, in order to add to the length and importance of the book.

The Cooke Ms. must probably be placed almost in the same rank: it is a compilation in book form, and cannot be looked upon as a genuine copy of the Old Charges intended for use. Let it be quite understood that I do not for a moment wish to depreciate the value of these manuscripts in any way, as records of the masonic portion of the text they contain. They are of great value as proving that the Masons already in the fourteenth century possessed not only their legendary history, but that certain rules had already been arranged. They also prove that the compilers of these two manuscripts were in possession of very perfect copies of that Legendary history as well as of the Articles, and Points or Rules.

The Halliwell Poem is headed:—Hic incipiunt constitutiones artis gemetriae secundum Euclydem. The book was like other works of the period, an exercise of skill, and was I think composed by some monastic scribe in the north of England as an addition to the works on scientific subjects, some of which, dating from the tenth century, were printed by the late Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., under the title, "Popular Treatises on Science written during the Middle Ages."[1]

The Cooke Manuscript distinctly proves, I think, that at the time it was composed, other written copies of the Legendary History, etc., were extant, and then in the possession of the scribe.

It must be remembered that the date of the Halliwell Poem is somewhere about the end of the fourteenth century, whereas that of the Cooke Ms. is about the middle of the fifteenth. But it is necessary to go a step backwards and consider those masonic manuscripts, if any existed, which formed the basis of these compilations. There seems to me to be no reason whatever for supposing that this original, or these originals, were poetical. It seems to me also extremely unlikely, I may say impossible, that a conservative guild like that of the Masons would adopt anything in the form of popular poetry, as their history and Book of Constitutions; and of course for their history to have taken a place among the ordinary ballad poetry of the country is equally impossible.

In my opinion there is not the slightest connection between the legendary history of the Masons with the ballad poetry of this or any country. The fact that the Halliwell Poem is in verse proves nothing: it was as I have said simply one of the many exercises of skill with odds and ends from other works lifted into the text: the original, whether written or not, was nothing of the kind.

The Constitutions of the Art of Geometry, or "Old Charges," as they have been called, were not a common romance composed for the delectation of the general public, but evidently, as I have often pointed out, constructed with a purpose. Their use was confined to the Guild of Masons. The legend they contain, although composed from different books more or less well known, was not common property, otherwise it seems almost certain that a quotation or even a reference to it would occur in other books, but so far as I am aware nothing of the kind exists in any of the many works that have come down to us.

[1] Historical Society of Science, London, 1841.

The object of the composition is pretty clear: commencing from the Creation, like most of the old Chronicles, it traces down the history of Operative Masonry, put together in a kind of chronological order to the best ability of the writer: giving to the guild of Masons a history intended to be entirely authentic, and not the least legendary. It however contains more than this, for there is included what to me appears to be the most important portion of the story to the Guild. It introdnces, cleverly woven into the seqnence of the text, notwithstanding the difficulties of supplying history when nothing was at hand, the amount of wages paid and records of charters granted, in order to establish certain rights in this country: the title deeds, in fact, by which the existence of the Guild was legally confirmed. This is so entirely in accordance with monastic usages, that I feel snre it was done with a purpose. It may be contended that the pnrpose was self-glorification, but if read over in a Lodge of Masons, in my opinion, it conld fill no necessary purpose, and would probably be understood by very few of those present.

No difficulty would arise in the preparation of the history. At the time when it was composed the Masons were supported by a well educated priesthood, or at least a religions body of men as well or better educated than any one else, and quite capable of such a composition. By taking a bit here and a bit there from the books at hand the labour was not as great as that of an ordinary Chronicle, and by this means a more or less consecntive history from the beginning of time was pnt together, interspersed, when the legend arrived at fairly historical times, with rights and privileges conferred on the Guild of Masons, some of them imaginary, and it may be some of them in part genuine. It is however to be particularly noticed that it all leads up to the establishment of the Guild of Masons in England by Royal Charter.

Many of these peculiarities occurred to me when I first became acquainted with the contents of these Mss., but it was only a few years ago that I thought a possible explanation might be forthcoming. It appears to me not at all improbable that much, if not all, of the legendary history was composed in answer to the Writ for Returns, issued to the Gnilds all over the country, in the twelfth year of Richard the Second, A.D. 1388. Some of the points and Articles would, no doubt, be in use from an earlier period, in pretty much the same form everywhere.

One great difficulty appears to present itself. If the Legendary History was composed for this purpose, the Old Charges, as we now have them, must either represent the Return made by one Guild of Masons, or all the Guilds must have possessed almost exactly the same legend: unless it was agreed to by a collected body from the various Guilds. Of course the easiest way to decide the qnestion is to accept the statement that the History was collected by Edwin: but this solution of the difficnlty does not satisfy me. There is still another. If the Old Charges do really represent the Return made in 1388 by one of the, or the most important Gnild of Masons in England, it is not very difficult to understand how, during the long period of years when copies are entirely wanting, the Legendary History was spread by the Priesthood, and the Masons themselves, so that it was at last generally adopted in almost its present form.

It must be nnderstood that in making this snggestion I do not overlook the possibility or probability of the Guild of Masons having possessed a short legendary history at an earlier date: but if such were the case, it would stand alone among all other trades.

Bro. W. J. Hughan writes:

I am glad that our esteemed Secretary has favoured the Lodge with a few of his views on the Legends of Masonry, and though they are of value rather because of their suggestive character, than for their elucidation of any disputed or doubtful points, the paper should be heartily welcomed by all students, and receive careful examination and consideration. Since however I have re-read the article, it seems to me that here and there Bro. Rylands has ventured upon decided opinions as to some questions, and though his interesting examination is declared to be but tentative, we may rest assured that all such expressions of his views are based upon a long and careful scrutiny of the facts, as he is not one to say what he believes until the matter has been well sifted.

I entirely agree with him that early in the 17th century there was "some kind of Masonry" worked, which was not for operative purposes; and to my mind the date might be carried back to the previous century, for in the year 1600, John Boswell, Esq. was a *member* of the Lodge of Edinburgh, and as such was present at the meeting held on 8th June, so he must have been admitted previously, how long before we cannot tell. So also as respects the term "accepted," which probably distinguished such brethren from the operative long before it is stated in the oldest preserved Records of the Masons' Company. I see no reason, however, to suppose that the Ceremonies practised by the one Class differed from those known to the other, but throughout the period concerned were the same in both cases.

As to the prominence given to the Temple of Solomon, Bro. Rylands' suggestions undoubtedly are to the point in regard to its incorporation in the Masonic Ritual, but I wonder he does not mention the seventeenth literature on the subject, and especially the models of that great structure by the Rabbi Jacob Jehuda Leon and others duly noted by Professor Johnston, Dr. Crawley and several more respected Craftsmen, including himself in the *A.Q.C.* for 1899. Representations of the Temple are to be found in the earliest known Masonic Illustrations, Circulars, etc., of English and French origin. I have yet, however, to learn that this Building was a prominent feature of the early period as it has been since the "Revival" of 1717.

My friend is rather severe on the "Masonic Tinkers" of the 18th century, seeing that the major portion of the Ritual that we so value was evidently due to them; though with him, I have not been able to persuade myself that some of our symbolical legends have no antiquity greater than that century. The antiquity of Masonic symbolism must be admitted by all those who know the Fraternity, and likewise its continuity through the operative and speculative periods to the dominancy of the latter early in the 18th century.

Undoubtedly the "Old Charges" were composed for operative purposes only, but subsequently used by speculatives in evidence of early customs and traditions only. It is much to be regretted that the Orders and Rules of the Masons' Company, on its incorporation in 1481, cannot be compared with the copy of the "Old Charges" owned by the accepted Masons who met under its wing; as both are missing. There is no reason to suppose that the latter differed from the many copies still extant of those curious Scrolls, and likely enough, the Rules of 1481 were based upon some such document just as the premier "Book of Constitutions" of 1723 was composed in the spirit of the "Old Charges," of which the first printed copy appeared in 1722, having, as Bro. Rylands points out, the "New Articles."

I take it that the Company would not need such Scrolls, as it was not a Lodge, but would not there be *operative* Lodges during the early existence of the Masons' Company, who used such documents, and whose members belonged to the Company? We know that these "Old Charges" had to be read to candidates, who were operatives, throughout the 17th century and even later.

I cannot, unfortunately, spare the time to allude to the important conclusion to Bro. Rylands' paper concerning the return made in 1388 in relation to the "Old Charges," but the year seems to me too late for their origin.

Bro. Rev. J. W. Horsley, J.W., said he offered a few thoughts on the question "why the Temple of Solomon and its builders have been selected to play an important part in one division of our legendary history." In the very early days of Christianity it would have been very unlikely that the Temple should have been taken as a model for churches, or as a subject of poetic thought, because of the animosity of the Jews and the antagonism to the school of Judaizers. He produced his copy of Durantus de Ritibus Ecclesiæ, ed. 1592, and translated the following passage:—"Plane veteres patres promiscuè et communiter Ecclesias templa appellasse apparet ex Euseb. 51. 3, de vitâ Constant. cap 29. 30. 6, et alibi sæpe, Ambrosius lib 1 offic. cap 11 et 18, Hieronym. in cap 7 Jeremiæ, Augustin. lib 8 de Civit. Dei cap ultim, et sermon 252 et 255 de temp. Probabile est antiquos Christianos abstinuisse nomine templi et sacerdotis ob recentem memoriam sacrificiorum Aaron, ne cum Judæis confunderentur. Unde in Euangelio et fere usque ad tempus Irenæi, sacerdotes vocantur presbyteri et patres. Cùm vere desiisset memoria sacrificiorum Judaicorum, sacri patres pristinum templi nomen instaurarunt."

Lib I. Cap I. 7.

Note the difference between the *antiqui* and the *veteres*, *i.e.*, those of the first and second centuries who had reason to avoid what savoured of Judaism, and those of the twelfth, and even earlier, centuries who used the words *templum* and *ecclesia* interchangeably. The same point comes out in the Fardle of Facions (printed A.D. 1555) from which the following passage (of Masonic interest apart from the present question) may be quoted.

"Oratories, temples, or places of praier (whiche we calle churches) might not to be built without the good will of the Bishoppe of the Diocese. And when the timbre was redy to be framed, & the foundation digged, it behoved them to sende for the Bishoppe, to hallowe the firste corner stone of the foundation, & to make the sign of the Crosse thereupon, and to laie it, & directe it juste Easte and West. And then might the masons settle upon the stone, but not afore."

First the avoidance of the word Temple; then its tolerance and even acceptance; and then thirdly in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (probably the most picturesque and prolific age of the Church, at any rate as regards art and poetry) everything connected with Jerusalem and its Temple became as distinctly parabolic and symbolic of the Grand Lodge Above, "that perfect vision of God's Face which we for lack of words call heaven," as the history of the Wilderness period of the Jewish race was of "the Church militant here on earth."

Think for example of the hymn (dating from the sixth or seventh century)[1] Urbs beata Hierusalem, Blessed city, heavenly Salem (Hymn, Ancient and Modern, 396), so full of Masonic suggestions, which for all these subsequent centuries has been sung at the consecration or the dedication festivals of churches.

Many a blow and biting sculpture
  Polish'd well those stones elect,
In their places now compacted
  By the heavenly Architect,
Who herewith hath willed for ever
  That His Palace should be decked.

To this *Temple*, where we call Thee,
  Come, O Lord of Hosts to-day.

[1] The three MSS. of the Urbs beata in the British Museum are of the eleventh century, but there is an earlier MS. used by G. M. Dreves of the tenth century, and Julian (Dict. of Hymnology) puts the hymn at about the sixth or seventh century.

Now it seems to me quite plain that all, or most, of our ritual and legends, which are not obviously operative, are derived from the thought and practice universal in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Take, for example, from Durandus (not Durantus) Rationale, ch. i., 36, the following passage:—"The tiles of the roof which keep off the rain are the soldiers, who preserve the Church from Paynim and from enemies."

A purely operative society would no doubt have some sort of an outer guard (as boys who play pitch and toss in the streets have a scout to keep off all police and intruders upon gambling) but mere stone masons would have had "a ruffian with a heavy maul" outside, and to have worn a sword in early days would have been an offence against law on the part of a mechanic. And again their lodges need not have been under tiles or in the very uppermost chamber of any building, whereas the ecclesiastical custom was that, at any rate the sanctum sanctorum where the altar was, should be always "the upper room," and with nothing above it but the roof. Therefore the concepts of tiles and of sword-bearing guards would not have occurred to stone masons in the middle ages, whereas both would be natural to those born in the customs to which Durandus refers. An English bishop, addressing a Crusader, might very well have touched his sword and said playfully, "You are my tiler"; but I conceive no reason for a Cathedral master mason calling him a tiler whose function was to see that no cowans, blacklegs, or non-unionists, entered the Lodge.

And it is the more striking, this mediæval use of Temple symbolism, when we remember that Greek thought dominated the Church in the earliest times, and that Greek Temples were by no means on the same lines as that of Solomon; and further that the Apocalypse or Revelation of S. John the Theologian would have rather suggested a building "foursquare, and the length thereof is as great as the breadth—the length and the breadth and the height thereof are equal," Rev. xxi., 16, which had "no temple therein," for the whole city was a Temple from the perfect indwelling and vision of the Most High. And yet, with these two considerations to incline towards the use not merely of geometrical and rectangular but of square buildings for churches, we find from such books as Durandus and Durantus that the irreducible minimum was that churches should be (a) consecrated and (b) *oblong*. This last word brings us back again to the Temple of Solomon, a severe rectangular oblong to the plan of which Christian sentiment afterwards added transepts to make the ground plan cruciform. But then and ever the essence of the building was in its oblong shape and its internal divisions, while transepts, spires, &c., are but additions.

In a word, for the explanation of the speculative or mystic or poetic side of our craft and its ritual, as distinct from the underlying or interwoven operative and utilitarian aspect, it seems to me we more usefully and hopefully cast our thoughts back into the ecclesiastical thought and life of the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries than into any other time or plane.

Not forgetting the special character of our Lodge and its meetings, I yet can neither forget that the Craft is a system of morality, and therefore suffer me to comment on the extremely un-Masonic spirit attributed to Justinian by Codinus, "I have surpassed thee, O Solomon." From another legend connected with this magnificent Church erected to the honour of the Divine Wisdom (Sophia), versified by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould in his Silver Store, I would select an instance of an action as Masonic as the brag, if uttered, was un-Masonic. Justinian resolved and proclaimed that it should be built of the best, best ways, and at his sole expense. At length it was ready for consecration and over the western portal were graven the words "This House to God,

Justinian Emperor gave." Next day in glorious pomp Emperor and Patriarch came to hallow the Church. Furious was he to read "This House to God, Euphrasia widow gave." The sculptor proved a miracle must have been wrought. Enquiries were made as to this audacious widow. No one of that name could be found save one, and she is haled to the presence of the Emperor.

An aged woman, tottering, weak,
With tattered dress, and thin white straying hair,
Bending upon a stick, and with feet bare.
" Euphrasia," said the monarch sternly, " speak !
Wherefore didst thou my strict commandment break,
Contributing, against my orders, to this pile ? "
The widow answered simply, with faint smile,
" Sire ! it was nothing, for I only threw
A little straw before the beasts which drew
The marble from the ships, before I knew
Thou woulds't be angry. Sire ! I had been ill
Three weary months, and on my window-sill
A little linnet perched, and sang each day
So sweet, it cheered me as in bed I lay,
And filled my heart with love to Him who sent
The linnet to me ; then, with full intent
To render thanks, when God did health restore,
I from my mattress pulled a little straw
And cast it to the oxen—I did nothing more."

" Look ! " said the Cæsar, " read above that door !
Small though thy gift, it was the gift of love,
And is accepted of our King above ;
And mine rejected as the gift of pride
By Him Who humble lived and humble died.
Widow, God grant hereafter, when we meet,
I may attain a footstool at thy feet."

Bro. Conder writes :—

The perusal of Bro. Ryland's lucid and thoughtful paper on the "Legends of Masonry" will give very great pleasure to all Masonic students, and will require their earnest consideration. Before any discussion, I send with the following few remarks on the paper generally some notes on the building of the Temple of Solomon that for some time past I have had by me waiting for revision.

It is very possible, and more than likely, that the Temple was always uppermost in the minds of the early christian builders, but I have always been surprised that our Old Charges are silent with regard to the Hiramic legend connected with it, but I cannot agree with Bro. Rylands in thinking it unnecessary to look to the 18th century "Masonic Tinkers" for an explanation. I have for some time past considered it more than probable that a little band of unknown craftsmen, assisted by Dr. James Anderson, and perhaps Desaguliers, agreed together to work up some kind of ceremonial and add it to the simple form of Masonry then in use, which they feared would not suit the fashion of the time if allowed to continue as the only ritual.

The following extracts from Dr. Anderson's book on Royal Genealogies, published in 1732, will show how the Scotch divine used the authorised version and his additions to the text of our Bible.

Royal Genealogies
On the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings and Princes, from Adam to these times,
by
James Anderson, D.D.
London, 1732.

Table XIII. Page 18.

The Chronology and History of the reign of King Solomon.

"Hiram or Huram King of Tyre, Davids old Ally, sent Envoys to congratulate his happy accession to his Father's Throne; and *Solomon* sent to Hiram to inform him of his intention of building a stately **Temple** for JEHOVAH, desiring his Assistance. . . . . Now King Hiram who was an excellent *Architect* sent Many **Carpenters** and **Stone Cutters** to SOLOMON, but above all his ingenious Name sake HIRAM **Abif**, The most Accomplished *Master Mason* upon Earth, to contrive, oversee and conduct the Building, and the making of all Costly and curious *utensils* and appurtenances of the Temple, in conjunction with those two MASON-KINGS. 2 Chron. ii., 13, 14, and 1 Kings vii., 13, 14.

Then SOLOMON raisd a Levy of *Israelites* under *Adoniram* to work in the mountains of *Lebanon* with the *Sidonians* and *Tyrians* by Turns even	30.000
And **Ishshabbal** *Men of Burden* or Labourers	70.000
These *Burden Bearers* were the remains of the Canaanites, 1 Kin. ix., 20, 21, whereby *Solomon* observed God's Law. Lev. xxv., 24. *Thy Bondmen shall be of the Heaven*, and fulfilled NOAHS **Curse** upon *Canaan*. Gen. ix., 25. *A servant of servants shall thou be!* And SOLOMON gathered Masons ....,	80.000
Who are called **Ish-Chotzeb** *Men of Hewing* also **Ghiblim** *Stone Cutters* and **Bonai** *Builders in Stone* belonging to both the *Royal* ACHITECTS. 1. Kin. v. 13, &c.	
And **Harodim**, *Chief Officers* or *Master Masons* under the great HIRAM *Abif*, 3.300 but in Chron. ii. 18 they are called **Menatzchim** or *Overseers* and *Surveyors* and in number	3.600
Being in all	183.600

"And Solomon having purchased large and costly stones well hewn in abundance, with all other necessary Materials past reckoning. *He laid the Foundation-stone* of the Temple in the place that David by God's Direction had appointed. . . . . That strong and stately *structure* was carried on with Joy and expedition, but without the Noise of Workmans Tools (all things being prepared at a distance) under the Conduct of Almighty God Who inspired *King* SOLOMON, *King* HIRAM and HIRAM *Abif* in this glorious erection; (as he had formerly inspired MOSES, **Bezaleel** and **Aholiah**, in erecting the *Tabernacle*) the description of which is left to the curious Enquirers into *Architecture:* Only if we consider its dimensions, from the stately *Portico* and Entry in the **East**, to the *Sanctum Sanctorum* in the **West**, ... all done exactly according to GEOMETRY and the nicest ARCHITECTURE we must conclude it was the most magnificent and glorious Building since the Creation. This **Master Piece** and *Standard* of MASONRY in all Ages to all Nations, and that Nothing has been erected like it in the whole World and perhaps never will be again."

This notice of Hiram Abif is perhaps the earliest case of the use of the word Abif instead of Abi outside the Constitutions of 1723.

With regard to the Old Charges and their origin, I still think that the act of Richard II. [1388] called into existence a written account of the Craft Traditions, detailing their high antiquity; and possibly the Halliwell Phillips MS. was the first, or copy of the first, account, collated from verbal versions. It is certain that as early as 1481 the London Company of Masons had a book or roll of Constitutions concerning their foundation and government [see my History of the Company, p. 97] and that it existed so late as 1676; thus overlapping the possession of a book of Constitutions of the Accepted Masons, mentioned as such, in 1676, and referred to in 1663.

But the most difficult question for the student is to find an answer to the following:—What induced men like Ashmole and others to be made Masons early in the seventeenth century? Was it for "Cake and Ale?" Surely not. Was it for company sake? Perhaps; but then why so much mystery? It is certain that men like Dr. Plot, John Aubrey, Randle Holme and Elias Ashmole were attracted to the subject for *something more* than what we find given at length in the MS. Constitutions.

EDWARD CONDER.

Bro. F. J. W. Crowe writes:

I have perused with much interest the proof sheets of our learned Secretary's notes on the "Legends of Freemasonry." As to the adoption of the Temple legend the connection seems to me to be a very natural sequence of ideas. The old building guilds being intimately associated with cathedrals and monasteries they would almost involuntarily turn to sacred history for some legend to justify their existence when the speculative element became a prominent feature. And what is there in either sacred or profane history which by reason of the elaborate details and directions left on record could in any way vie with the Temple of Solomon in ready made fitness for their purpose, both operatively and symbolically? I cannot agree with Bro. Rylands that the early basilicas bear, as he appears to imply, an *intentional* resemblance to the ground measurements of the Temple of Jerusalem, nor that "the early christian churches should be imitations, more or less intended, of the Temple of Jerusalem." Their worship for nearly three hundred years was carried on in secret, and their principal architectural work was undertaken in the catacombs. When Christianity was first recognised by Constantine in A.D. 328 as a state religion they cast about for suitable places of worship. Naturally the pagan temples did not appeal to them, but in the great basilicas, or halls of assembly for courts of justice and commercial transactions they found buildings thoroughly adapted to their purpose, and they faithfully copied them. Basilicas had a nave and aisles, and even transepts are found in a rudimentary form. It was the Roman and not the Jewish model that the early Christians adopted. In passing, I would note that Justinian's church at Constantinople is commonly, but erroneously, styled "St. Sophia." The dedication is really to "Hagia Sophia," the *Holy Wisdom*, and not to a female saint.

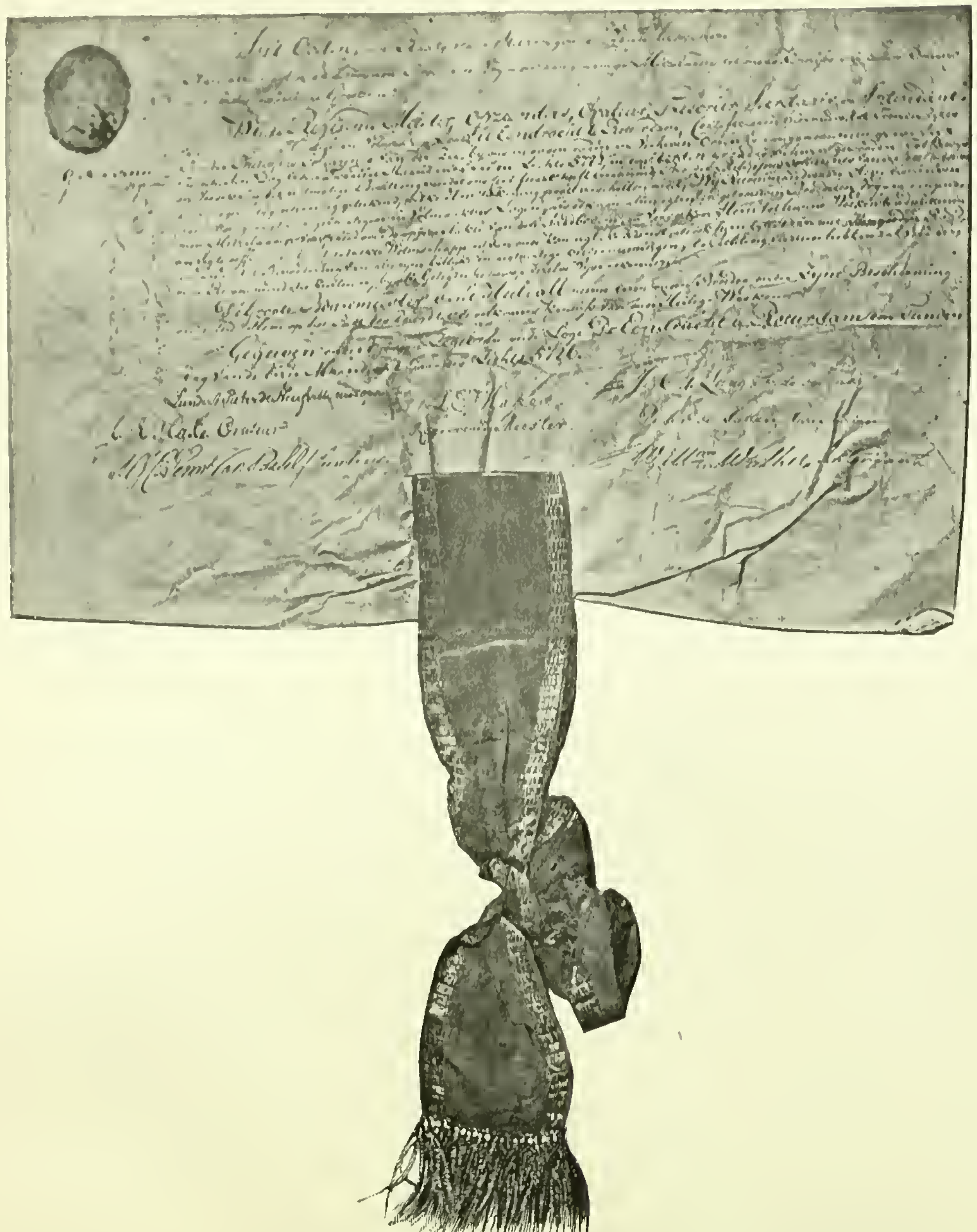
Bro. Rylands' lucid reasonings on the Old Charges are worthy of our most earnest consideration, and should produce a very interesting discussion.

Bro. HUGH JAMES (P.M. 1441) felt assured that the Brethren present would agree with him as to the value and interest of the paper they had just heard read. It was very curious that most of our reliable historians of the Masonic system seemed to agree that the rituals could not be traced back further than the 16th, or end of the 15th century. But there appeared to be internal evidence that they were founded on something much older than this, and that they did not at once spring into existence at that time, but were rather a renaissance than a genesis. We know that the Biologists have their missing links in the chain of life from amœba to man; though many hope and believe these may be found fossilised in as yet unexplored regions. And even as the Geologist finds a fault in the strata that loses the Miner's lode; and then seeks to regain it by passing beyond the dislocation into another level, so also I would venture to suggest that those Historians of our Order, far more learned than myself, that they must hark back beyond the "fault" to find our previous antecedents. Where then is the fault?

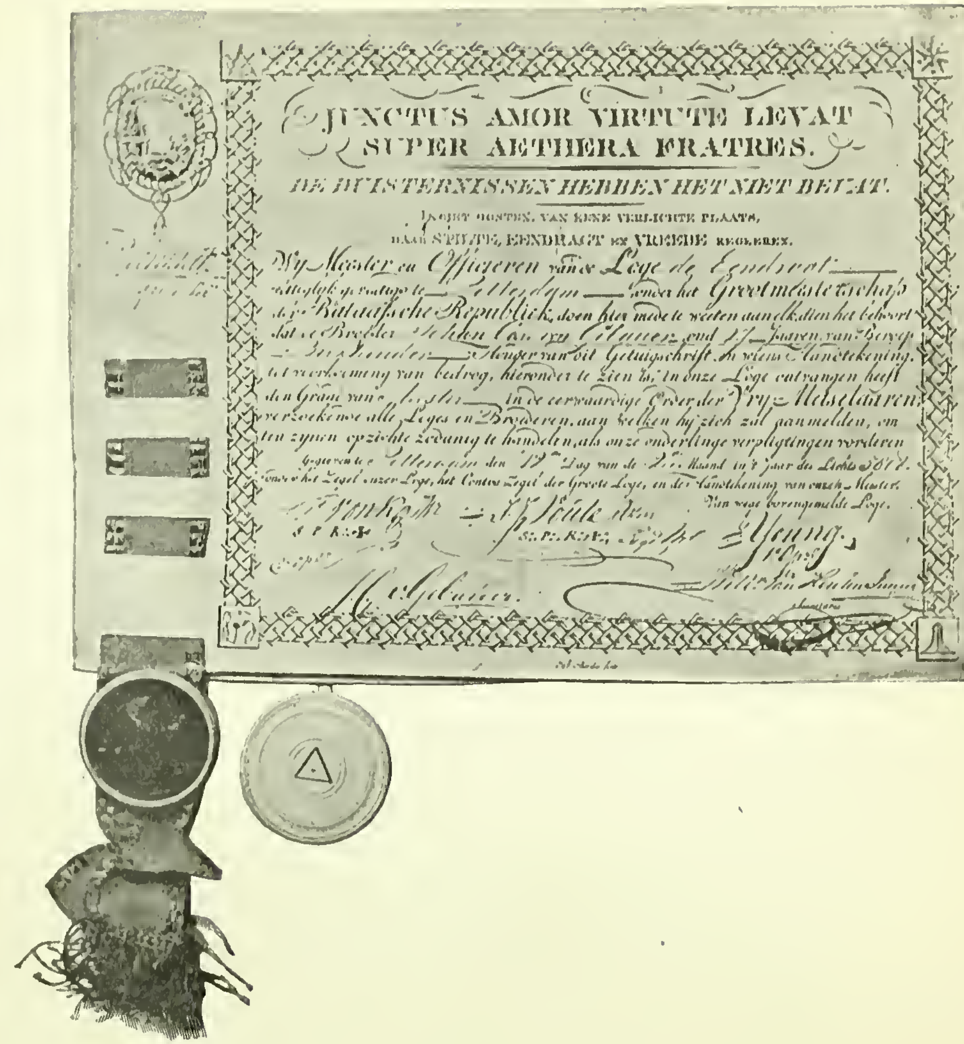
Upon the Reformation Henry VIII. sanctioned the spoliation and plunder, in many cases amounting to the destruction of the Monasteries and Colleges, and the forfeiture of their lands "for the King's life." He, however, did not get much of the plunder, for the Barons and Lords of the Manors, with their armed retainers, held for the King's service under the old system, had both the power and will to perpetrate this robbery, but were not so ready to part with the proceeds. Moreover, becoming saturated with the lust of plunder, they carried the spoliation further—this further aggression had nothing to do with the "Reformation." It was a mere exercise of their brute force and utterly lawless plundering and robbery, to almost the annihilation of the old parish life that had created each village a distinct "centre of local government" far more complete and discreet than anything we now have—where the love and reverence of the people centred round the Church that was benefited and adorned with rich gifts, large and small, as each member of the community vied with the other in expressions of their good will. The Church Homes, attached to the Churches—where the festivals and parish meetings were held when they overflowed from vestry and nave —were also richly endowed with gifts and goods. The Rector was the Chairman, but had no property beyond his income, except that the Chancel was his freehold, the Church and its property vested *in the Churchwardens* for the *Parishioners* alone. The gilds also were rich and used to come to the aid of the Churches by loans when large sums were required for repairs, etc. This great pillage then—the almost inevitable consequence, though in no way directly connected with the dismembering of the Monasteries after the Reformation—was mainly the natural result of the former plunderers seeing these rich and defenceless communities at their mercy, and during the latter years of Henry VIII. and the reign of the Boy King, Edward VI., the pillage progressed—extending to the gilds themselves and to other small gatherings of wealth, and resulted, amongst other things, in the destruction of the entire records (invaluable for historical purposes) of the Churchwardens' accounts, and the gild rolls and probably of any Masonic records and property that came in the robbers way. Some six years sufficed for the wreckage which, however, was stopped to a great extent when Mary reigned. But with Elizabeth came the great renaissance of literature, the resuscitation of learning by the great Lord Chancellor, Francis of Verulam, learned in the lore of his time, as also with that of antiquity. He is said to have founded a great secret philosophical and literary society, comprising the chief literary men of his day, including Beaumont and Fletcher and Sir Philip Sydney. Isaac Casaubon the classic scholar, Taylor the water poet, Rare Ben Jonson and Shakspere, and our own Elias Ashmole, made a Mason at Warrington, was also of the number, and here may we perhaps seek, not for the origin but for the renaissance of our rituals and the resuscitation of Masonry. Read Bacon's "New Atlantis." Look to the mystic symbolism of the Shakspere trilogy—"The Tempest," "The Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Winter's Tale."

The Rosicrucian movement sprang into notice by the outside world shortly after Shakspear's death, all over Europe in the various centres of learning where Bacon's brother had been visiting previously for years, so that, perhaps, if our historians will pass over this gap—this hiatus—the missing link—caused by the great spoliation—it may be that the esoteric teachings of our modern Masonry may be traced back towards their foundations in far off ages in the rites of initiation and solar myths of the Egyptian, Babylonian and other ancient cults. For the rituals, as presented to us to-day, form an harmonious whole, interspersed here and there with modern insertions, but saturated with that sun myth that formed so large a part of ancient theosophy. I do not, of course, include in this suggestion of the antiquity of the original rituals, what are called the section lectures, many of which have internal evidences of their comparative recent origin. But I earnestly commend to our able historians the advisability of jumping the geologic Masonic "fault" in the strata, and proving the lode on the far side. The excursion may repay them the time and trouble. Probably continental Masonry may be free from the solution of continuity, though we know the Knights Templar had a similar experience.

A vote of thanks was given to Bro. Rylands for his paper, to which he replied.



No. 1.
MS. certificate from Lodge "De Eendracht," Rotterdam, 1786.



No. 2.
Engraved certificate with ribbon and seal of same Lodge.
Seal in ivory box, on the lid of which is a triangle. 1808.

MASONIC CERTIFICATES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

BY BRO. FRED. J. W. CROWE, P.M., P.Prov.G.Reg.

THE certificates of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands are handsome documents, and have seen but little variation in design, being in that feature very different from those of other grand bodies having the same antiquity. From the formation of the Grand Orient in 1757 down to 1798 no definite type of certificate existed, but various forms were used; some similar to those of England and some only in MS. (No. 1). In 1798 the Grand Orient formally adopted the simple but effective type shown in illustration No. 2. The letterpress is as follows:—

JUNCTUS AMOR VIRTUTI LEVAT
SUPER AETHERA FRATRES

SEAL.

DE DUISTERNISSEN HEBBEN HET NIET BEVAT.
IN HET OOSTEN VAN EENE VERLICHTE PLAATS,
DAAR STILTE EENDRAGT EN VREEDE REGEEREN.

Wy Meester en Officieren van de Loge————————wettiglyk gevestigd te————onderhet Grootmeesterschap Bataasche Republick, doen hier meede te weeten aam elk, dien het behoort: dat de Broeder————oud—Jaarem; van Berœp——; Houder van dit Getuigschrift, en wiens Handtekening, tot voorkooming van bedrog, hieronder te zien is, in onze Loge ontvangen heeft den Graad van —— in de eerwaardige Order der Vry Metselaaren; verzoekende alle Loges en Broederen, aan welken hy zich zal aanmelden, om ten zynen opzichte zodanig te handelen, als onze onderlinge verpligtingen vorderen.

Gegeeren te————den——Dag van de ——mand in 't Jaar des Lichts——onden het Zegel onzer Loge, het Contra Zegel der Groote Loge, en de Handtekening, van onzen Meester.

Van Wege bovengemelde Loge.

____

______________________Secretaris.

The "Batavian Republic" referred to was founded in 1795 by the French Republicans and Dutch exiles, the President being styled Grand Pensionary.

In 1805 Louis Bonaparte had been created King of Holland by Napoleon I., but the certificates for a considerable period retained the words "Grootmeesterschap Bataasche Republiek." A MS. certificate (with the engraved seal and border of the Grand Lodge however) of 1807 has the words "Koningryk Holland" instead, and so has an entirely MS. one of 1808, but it is not until 1810 that I find an *engraved* certificate with the new wording.

In 1810 Napoleon again annexed Holland, and in 1811 the certificates are engraved with "Grootmeesterschap in Holland en onderhoorige Landen," and although the Kingdom was re-established in 1813 under the Prince of Orange, no futher change

was made until the new form of certificate was introduced which bore, and still bears the words "Grootmeesterschap in het Koningryk der Nederlanden onderhoorige Kolonien en Landen."

At the top left hand corner of the ornamental border appear the square, compasses, and segment; on the right corner, a blazing star; in the left bottom corner, the plumb; and on the right the level. Outside the border to the left is the engraved seal of the Grand Orient. Within a tessalated border surrounded by a cabletow is an oval on which is displayed an obelisk, charged with square, compass, and segment, and emblems of mortality. Near it lies the book with seven seals on which a lion rests his paw. On the ground lie the level, 24-inch guage, trowel, etc., whilst the sun in splendour shines over all. Across the top of the oval is a label with the legend SILENTIO ET FIDE. Beneath the seal is the signature of the Grand Secretary, below which is inserted the ribbon of the Lodge with its seal attached. The candidate signed usually in the centre of the space beneath the letterpress, and around his name were the autographs of the Master, Wardens, and other officers of the Lodge.

Sometime in the latter part of the year 1839 the design was changed to the present form (No. 3) which, as in our own certificate, is bi-lingual. On the left in Latin is the following: "NOMINE UNIUS SUMMI RERUM | AB IPSO CREATORUM ARCHITECTI, OPTIMI MAXIMI | QUORUMLIBET VERE BONORUM LARGITORIS | . S .·. F .·. P .·. —— S .·. V .·. P .·.

IN OFFICINA, LUMINE COLLUSTRATA, ORIENTUM VERSUS, UBI | HABITANT PAX, CHARITAS ET CONCORDIA.

Nos Moderator, Praefecti et Sodales Venerandae Tabernae in Orientali regione civitas *Amstelodaminsis* cui nomen *La Bien Aimée* rite et legitimi constitutæ et Summo Magisteris Regni Nederlandiei, quaeque huic conjunctae sunt Coloniarum ceterarumque terrarum subjectarum nomine atque auctoritate Supremi in eodem Regno Concilii Magni Orientis titulo insignis, hoc die *XII* mensis *I* anni verae lucis IↃↃIↃCCC*XL*. *Johannem van Geuns* natum *Amstelodami* annum aetati agensim *XXXI* statu atque conditione *Medicinae Doctorem* quum quaecuuque officia requisita al ipso posse praestari satis nobis probasset, in Liberorum Cæmentariorum ordinem accepimus eundemque *tertio* gradui adscripsimus. Quapropter, quotquot in universo sunt terrarum orbe. Tabernarum Sodales Fratresque rogamus, ut dictum *Johannem van Geuns* in numerum quippe Liberorum Cæmentariorum coöptatum et gradui *tertio* adscriptum sic accipiant atque agnoscant, eidemque omnia ea concedant et tribuant quae ex mutuo quo conjuncti sumus, vinculo aeque justa censeantur.

Nos autem vicissim quoscuuque Tabernarum, rite et legitimo conditarum Sodales ut Fratres nos excepturos fraternamque erga eos charitatem fideliter culturos esse promittimus spondemus. Quorum omnium in fidem hoc dedimus Diploma sigillo Tabernae nostrae addito antitypo Magni Orientis sigillo munitum, cui nomina subscripsimus die—mensis—anni verae lucis IↃↃIↃCCC*XL*."

Beneath this now appears a space for "nomen fratres initiati autographum."

On the right side of the certificate is a similar inscription in Dutch, and beneath are the autographs of O. O. van den Berg. S.P.R.+. Regerend Meester; A. den Bunire S.P.R.+. 1r. Opziener; H. Haagen Dieperink S.P.R.+. 2 de Opzienèr, and J. U. Winkel S.R.

The engraved seal at the top is the same as in the older form and under it is the autograph of the Grand Keeper of the Seals. In the opposite corner is an oval space surrounded by a wreath, in which is the number of the certificate (in this case No. 15) and below it the signature of the Grand Secretary.

The centre piece is a blazing star and G, surrounded by clouds and acacia branches, the latter fastened by a cabletow, the ends of which hang down the sides of the certificate. At the bottom is an ornamental group of emblems, etc.

At some time between 1854 and 1856 the plate appears to have been re-engraved, and in the bottom right hand corner is the following, which was not in the former plate:—" De houder van dit Certificaat verklaart te verlangen dat dit stuk na zyn overlyden, zoo dra mogelyk aan de Loge, welke het zelve heeft afgegeven, worde terug bezorgd, en verbiedt dat daarvan eenig ander gebruik worde gemaakt."

For some years simple paper certificates have been issued to those who have only received the first, or the second degree as the case may be.

What constitutes the especial interest of these certificates, however, is the fact that, whilst issued from the Grand Lodge, each certificate bears the ribbon and seal of the daughter Lodge to which the brother it was given to belonged ; and I will describe a number of these in my possession :—

Lodge " De Eendracht," Rotterdam, 1786 (*vide* illustration No. 1). Ribbon, pale orange with silver edging. Seal as in specimen of 1808 described later.

Lodge " Les Vrais Bataves," The Hague. Ribbon, red, white and blue. Seal has square, compass, anchor, heart, blazing sun, the name of the Lodge, and the date 1789. Date of certificate 1806.

Lodge " Edelmoedigheid," Hertogenbosch, 1808. White seal on green paper. Inscription, " Virtus fons felicitatis," a female figure bearing a cornucopia, and resting on a column, at the base of which are the skull and crossbones.

Lodge " De Goede Hoop," Capetown, 1806. Ribbon, pale blue. Seal " a figure of Hope," near a rocky promontory, at the base of which the square and compass. Inscription, " Spes vincit omnia impedimenta."

Lodge " L'Union Royale," The Hague, 1806. Ribbon, red. Seal, two figures clasping hands over an altar, on either side a pillar, one inscribed I. the other B. Above, a square surmounting a glory. Inscription, " L'Union Royale," and below " Felix qui haec sapit."

Lodge " L'Astre de L'Orient," Vlissingen, 1806. Ribbon, purple and yellow. Seal, a nude figure resting on a shield charged with sun, moon, stars, pentagon and G. A dog sits by the figure, and there are also a number of other emblems. At the top is the Tetagrammaton, and a scroll, inscribed, but indecipherable.

Lodge " L'Inseparable," Bergen-op-Zoom, 1807. Seal, white on green paper. A figure bearing a level, and resting on a column. Inscription, " Comes consiliorum."

Lodge " L'Enfants de la Vertu," Veere, 1807. Ribbon, green and white in seven stripes. Seal missing.

Lodge " Charité," Amsterdam, 1808. Ribbon, red. Seal, a triangle and all-seeing eye irradiated, within a tessalated border, and the name of Lodge.

Lodge "De Eendragt," Rotterdam, 1808. Ribbon, orange with silver edging. Seal, an irradiated eye in triangle, two clasped hands issuant from clouds, from which is suspended a square, a tessalated pavement, compass, mallet, and trowel. Inscription, the name of the Lodge, and "Lux in tenebris." Seal in ivory box.

Lodge "La Constante et Fidelle," Samarang, Batavia, 1810. Ribbon, dull red. Seal, a blazing star, with emblems partly defaced.

Lodge "L'Union Provinciale," Groningen, 1810. Ribbon, red and green. Seal, two figures with clasped hands, the one crowned and holding two keys in her left hand, the other wearing a wreath, and holding ears of corn. In the background a vista of towers. Around the edge "Major in unione nostra salus," and at bottom the date 5772.

Lodge "De Geldersche Broederschap," Arnhem, 1811. Ribbon, yellow and purple. Seal (on yellow and purple papers), an eye on a triangle, within irradiated circle, over three clasped hands, and acacia branches. Around, Amicitia fundamentum virtus" and the letters G.B.

Lodge "La Vertu," Leyden, 1814. Ribbon, green. Seal, (white, on green paper), a blazing star, compass and square, surrounded by an interlaced cabletow. Motto, "Sans autre guide," referring probably to name of Lodge. A specimen of 1863 has the same seal in wax in a brass box.

Lodge "Willem Fredrik," Amsterdam, 1814. Ribbon, blue, red edged. Seal, within a pillared porch, hung with drapery, a female figure seated, holding trowel in left hand whilst the right supports what looks like a large pallette on which is an eye within a triangle, and from behind which appears a child with a key. Below porch sits a lion. Around is the name of Lodge and the date 1814.

Lodge "Eendragt maakt Magt," The Hague, 1817. Ribbon, white edged on right, blue, left, red. Seal, the square, compass, sun, moon, blazing star, burning heart, trowel, gavel, etc. Around, the name of Lodge, and date 1789.

Lodge "de Noordstar," Alkmaar, 1818. Ribbon, sea-green. Seal (white, on red and purple paper cut to form a star), a five pointed star, the two pillars surmounted by the sun and moon, square and compass, and acacia branches with "Noord Star" on scroll.

Lodge "La Philantrope," Middelburg, 1820. Ribbon, green. Seal (in brass box), compass, square and trowel, surrounded by interlaced cable-tow, and on a scroll "Inverstoris"; around "Sceau de la loge la Philantrope."

Lodge "La Vertúeúse," Batavia. Ribbon, bright yellow. Seal, an eye within an irradiated triangle, surrounded by wreath.

Lodge "L'Union Frederic," The Hague, 1827. Ribbon, orange with two blue stripes. Seal (in wooden box), an oak (?) tree charged on the stem with B, standing on a scroll inscribed "Tandem fit surculus arbor." On either side the level and plumb, above an eye in irradiated triangle and the letters F.S. Below compass and segment. Around "S ∴ De L'Union Frederic A L'O ∴ de la Haye.

Lodge "de Ware Broedertrouw," Gouda, 1831. Ribbon, crimson, with black stripe in centre. Seal, compass, level and square, on inverted triangle. Around, the name of Lodge.

Lodge "Willem Frederik Karel," Helder, 1834. Ribbon, light orange. Seal, at top, an irradiated eye, then, two great pillars, with blazing star, sun, moon, stars, bible, square, compass and other emblems. Around, the name of Lodge.

Lodge "La Flamboyante," Dordrecht, 1834. Ribbon, blue and yellow. Seal, a large blazing star between nine small stars. Around, the name of Lodge and date 1811.

Lodge "de Drie Kolommen," Rotterdam, 1835. Ribbon, orange, white edged, with a dark blue white-edged stripe in centre. Seal (in wooden box), three Ionic columns surmounted by a triangle and all-seeing eye. On centre pillar a blazing star and G. At base, square and compass. A scroll entwined around columns, inscribed "Sagesse, Force, Beaute." Around, on another scroll, the name of Lodge.

Another specimen of 1870 has the seal on a ribbon of three equal stripes of blue, white and yellow.

Lodge "de Eensgezindheid," Willemstadt, 1836. Ribbon, pale orange. Seal, the Tetragrammaton, surrounded by square and compass. The name of Lodge around.

Lodge "La Bien Aimée," Amsterdam. Ribbon, pink. Seal, a female figure with a rose in one hand, and drapery of some kind in the other (perhaps a veil). She is seated in a high-backed chair on which are square, compass and trowel. At her feet, level, plumb, mallet and chisel. Above, the name of Lodge. The die is beautifully cut.

Lodge "de Ster in het Oosten," Batavia, 1840. Ribbon, blue. Seal, two columns, charged with J and B, surmounted by sun and moon; and to right and left the level and plumb. Between them a five pointed star and G, an eye on triangle, acacia, a skull and three steps. At bottom, square and compass, trowel and gavel. Around, the name of Lodge. Seal in silver box.

Lodge "Ultrajectina," Utrecht, 1840. Ribbon, blue, edged with red. Seal (in tin box), a large blazing star charged with the square, compass and G, and with a scroll.

Another certificate of the same Lodge, dated 1861, has an entirely different seal. It has the compass and segment, within which are a blazing star and G, and the letters "W.K.S." Around, is the name of the Lodge. It looks as if impressed from a deeply cut jewel, or medal; or else the seal is wrongly cut, as the design is heavily sunk instead of being raised.

Lodge "La Paix," Amsterdam, 1844. Ribbon, bright green. Seal (white, on diamond shaped green white edged paper), at top a dove with olive branch, then the sun, moon, square, compass, level, plumb, blazing star and G, two cornucopiæ, palm branches, etc. Above the dove, on a scroll, "Diva Fratrum Pax." Around all a tessalated border.

Lodge "La Perseverance," Maastricht, 1851. Ribbon, dark green. Seal, at top the Tetragrammaton, then the square and compass enclosing star and G, and the letter S; beneath this crossed swords and three skulls and star. To right, the sun, gavel and letter K; to left, the moon, level, and W. Around all the name of Lodge.

Lodge "De Vriendschap," Soerabaya (Dutch East Indies), 1856. Ribbon, yellow green. Seal (in silver box), two pillars crowned with pomegranates and inscribed I and B. Over these the sun and moon. Between, a star, clasped hands, M.B., acacia branches, and the square and compass on seven steps. Around, the name of Lodge

Another certificate of the same Lodge, dated 1857, has in addition a similar seal stamped in black on the document itself.

A certificate of "De Eendragt," Rotterdam, dated 1857, unlike the specimen of 1808 quoted before, has orange ribbon without silver edging; and seal on white paper on a diamond of blue paper.

Lodge "Frederic Royal," Rotterdam, 1859. Ribbon, white and green in seven stripes. Seal (in ivory box), a blazing star of seven rays and a G. Around all, the name of Lodge, and "Lux in tenebris."

Lodge "Concordia vincit animos," Amsterdam, 1859. Ribbon, white. Seal (in brass box), an ornamental shield bearing the sun, moon, square, compass, etc., with the name of Lodge around.

Lodge "de Edelmoedigheid" (generosity), Hertogenbosch, 1859. Similar to the specimen of 1808, but there is no ribbon and the wax seal is on the certificate itself.

Lodge "Mata Hari," Padang, 1862. Ribbon, terra-cotta. Seal, a seven-rayed star and G, with name of Lodge.

Lodge "De Goede Trouw," at Kaapstad, 1863. Ribbon, pale blue. Seal, a shepherd seated under tree with sheep and lamb. Around, the name of Lodge and date 1808.

Lodge "Het Vrij Geweten, Breda, 1861. Ribbon, crimson. Seal (in brass box), an altar inscribed "Conscientia" and with a heart on a triangle. Around its base the square, compass, level, trowel, etc. From the altar rise flames, over which a hand and arm issuant from clouds holds an irradiated heart. The sun shines from the right. Around is the name of Lodge.

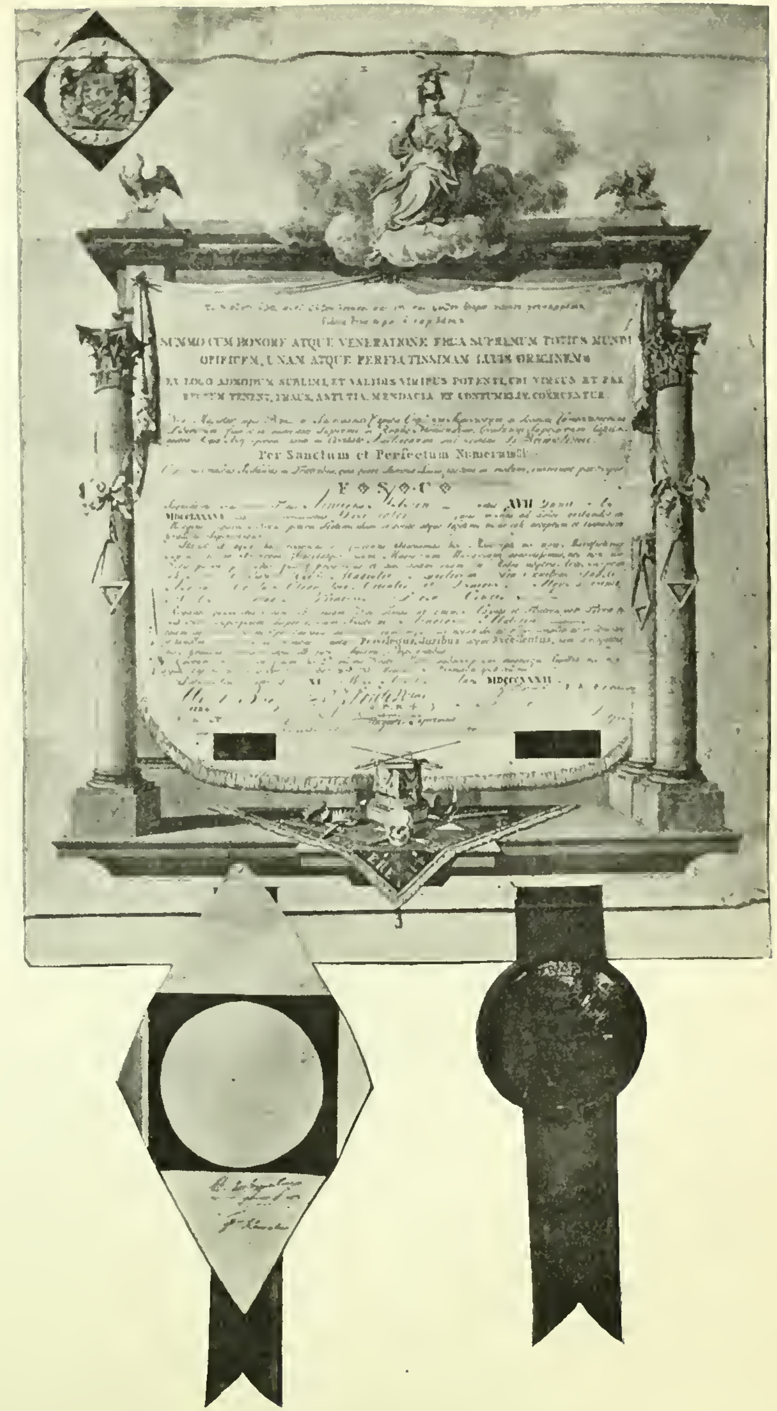
The other degrees worked are the Rose Croix and the Elect Master.

The diploma of the Rose Croix is a very handsome and imposing document, designed and engraved by J. C. Bendorp. The foundation of the design is a classic portico, on the top of which is the all-seeing eye surrounded by radiant clouds on which is seated a figure of Minerva. On the left corner is a Phœnix rising from the flames, and on the other a Pelican feeding her young. Across the portico is hung an enormous apron on which is the inscription of the diploma. On the right stands a perfect and a broken composite column, on each of which a compass and inverted triangle are hung from a ribbon. On the left is a single similar column. At the base is a black carpet, fringed and tasselled, spotted with tears, and inscribed "Vincere aut mori." On this



No. 3.

Certificate with ribbon and seal of Lodge "Ultrajectina," Utrecht, 1840.



No. 4. Rose Croix Certificate, 1832.

rests a triangular altar, covered with a veil on which are a closed book and crossed swords. Around lie two crowns, two sceptres, a sword, trowel, baton, blazing lamp, and a skull resting on a crossed dagger and femur. The next illustration (No. 4) shews the diploma. The inscription is as follows: First, in Greek, "To him that overcometh, to him will I give a white stone, and on the stone a new name written which no man knoweth save him to whom it is given." Then in Latin: Summo cum honore atqui veneratione erga supremum totius mundi | opificem, unam atque perfectissimam lucis originem ! ! ! | . Ex loco admodum sublimi, et validis viribus potenti, ubi Virtus et Pax | regnum tenent, fraus, astutia, mendacia et contumeliæ coërcentur. | Nos Magister atque Primarii Sacrosancti Capitis Graduum Superiorum, in Societate Cæmentariorum | Liberorum, fixa, et ex auctoritate Supremi, in Regno Hollandiae, Graduum Superiorum, Capitis, nostrae Regiae Arti operam dante in Cvitate *Amstelodami, sub nominë La Bien Aimée.* | Per Sanctum et Perfectum Numerum ! ! ! | Capitibus omnibus Sedilibus ac Fratribus, quae quive Summae Lucis, justum in modum, evaserunt participes | F ❖ S ❖ C ❖ | Siquidem carus noster Frater *Arnoldus Abeleren* natus *XVII Junii* Anno | *MDCCLXXXI* status atque conditionis *Verificator* cujus munus ad dolos eritandos in | Margine adparet, a Nobis petivit Testimonium, se solito atque legitimo modo esse acceptum et initiatum | Gradibus Superioribus. | Ita est, ut, atquae huic rogationi satisfacientes, Statuamus hoc Rescripto, nec non Manifestemus | supra-dictum Fratrem, Simulatque illum Magistrum Murarium agnorissemus, nec non ille | Nobis pelam professus fuisset progressus et alacritatem suam in Regia nostra arte, receptum | esse a Nobis et initiatum *Electi Magistri, Scotorum Seu Equitum Sancti Andria. Equitum Gladii atque Orientis et Denique. Atque supremi Misteriis gradus Principis Rosae Crucis.* |

Rogantes, quum etiam eam ob causam Nos simus, ut omnia Capita et Fratres, per Terrae totius | Orbis superficiem dispersi, illum fratrem *Arnoldus Abeleren* | tatem agnoscere velint Aperibus suis admittere, eundemque, uti nostra docent officia, consilio ac re adjuvare, | et tandem profiscere, ut omnibus fruatur Privilegiis, Juribus atque Excellentiis jam antiquitus | hisce Gradibus annexis, atque illi jure et legitime competentibus. | Quorum omnium in fidem hoc Diploma, Nostra Manu subscriptum, magnisque Sigillis, nec non | Sigillo Capitis nostri proprio corroboratum, Nos Magister et Primarii ipsi dedimus. | Datum *Amstelodami* Die *XI.* Mensis *Aprilis* Anno *MDCCCXXXII.*" This is followed by the signatures of the officers. There are three seals. The first is engraved on a circle of white paper on a diamond of red paper. From a crown (on either side of which are two letters in cypher) is suspended a canopy forming the background of a shield party per fesse. The chief, party per pale, first, sable, a hand holding a dagger proper and the letters N.C. Second gules, a double triangle and circle surrounding the letter G. In base, vert, a crossed sword and sun-headed sceptre, proper, between the letters L.D.P. Over all on a shield of pretence, or, a rose, proper, on a cross, gules. Around this shield is hung the collar and jewel of the degree. Beneath is a closed book with seven seals, having the phœnix and the pelican to the left and right. A tessalated border surrounds the whole.

The second seal, also of red and white paper, is attached to a crimson ribbon at the left of the lower part of the design and is impressed with the phœnix and the motto, "PERIT UT VIVAT. FELICITER ARDET," beneath which is the autograph of the Grand Chancellor.

The third seal, to the right, also on a crimson ribbon, is of wax, in a wooden box. A Calvary cross, with a rose, and a scroll inscribed in Hebrew INRI, is surrounded by rays in which appear in a circle the letters "LA BIEN AIMEE" (the name of the chapter), and around in a circle "Sigillum cap. grad superiorum amsteland sub tit."

The two first-named seals are identical in all the certificates, but the third varies, as I will presently show.

On the back of this certificate is a very interesting endorsement, in English, being practically another certificate in itself. It reads thus:—These are to certify, that the within named Arnoldus Abelcren has received the degree of the Mediterranean Pass or Order of Malta, or Knights Templar; by authorization of the Grand Sub-Prior of the Chapter of Observance held in London.' [Amsterdam, this 10th day of November, A°. D^i^. 1836.]

The Grand Master of the Chapter La Bien Aimee in the East of Amsterdam, T. J. Voutescz, S.P.R.+."

On the second certificate in my possession no Chapter is named, but only the City Amsterdam, and the right hand seal, on crimson ribbon, bears in the centre a circular shield charged with three fleur-de-lys, surmounted by a crown, star and canopy. On either side the two great pillars, and beneath acacia branches, and an urn on seven steps, around are the sun and moon, square, level and other emblems, and at the top the letters P. G. (?), P. and V. P. S.

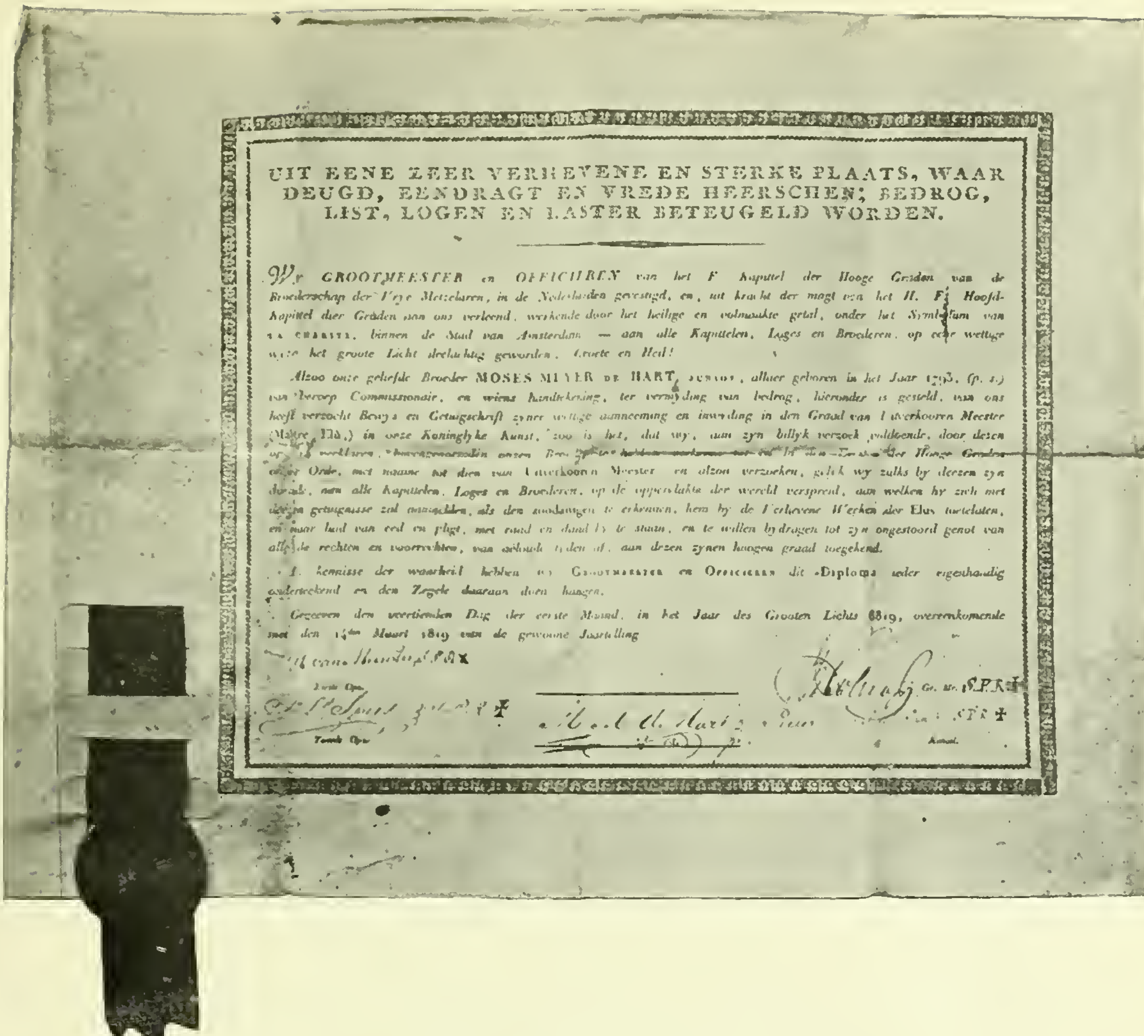
The third certificate is issued from the Chapter "La Philantrope at Middleburgh," and the right hand seal is on green ribbon. In the centre on a radiant triangle is the cross and rose; outside this an irradiated circle with nine pentagonal stars in the rays. A ribbon crosses the top and hangs down, supporting on the one side a circle containing a triple triangle, and on the other a sword. The ends of the ribbon meet at the bottom and support a skull, and crossed sword and baton. Around, within a double circle, is the legend "Sig: Cap: Grad: Super: Sub Tit: Philantropiae Const: Medioburgi."

The fourth certificate is issued from the Chapter at Haarlem, and the right hand seal, on red ribbon, has three interlaced triangles, within which is inscribed "KAP: VICIT VIM VIRTUS, HAARLEM," surrounding a similarly inscribed shield to that on the paper seal at the top, with the phœnix and pelican on either side.

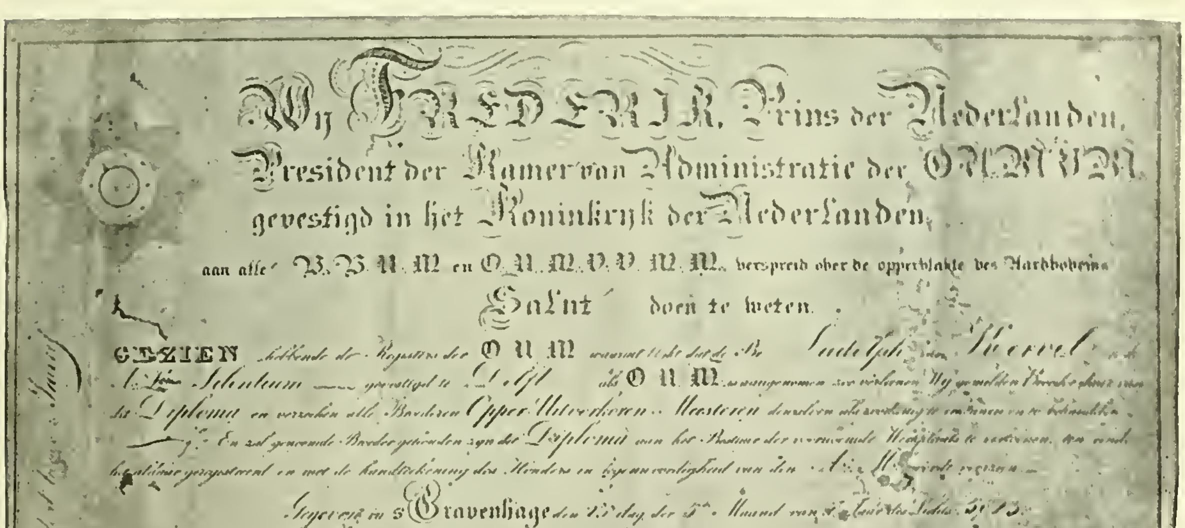
The fifth certificate is issued from the Chapter "Willem Fredrik" at Amsterdam. The right hand seal is on a blue ribbon edged with red. The device shows an irradiated triangle on the apex of which is a patriarchal cross. Within the triangle are a star and G; a crown; a skull pierced by a dagger; a castellated turret; sun; moon; a compass and segment; calvary cross; rose; double-headed eagle; and pelican. Beneath the triangle is the date 5814. Around is the inscription: "SOUV. KAPITEL VAN WILLEM FREDRIK INT DAL VAN AMSTERDAM."

The only remaining high grade worked in Holland (and that now to a very limited extent), is the Elect Master, a degree formulated and extended from portions of the third degree by Prince Frederick. There were originally two degrees—Elect Master and Upper Elect Master, but in about 1885 they were united in one ceremonial. Prince Fredcrick was Grand Master of Dutch Masonry from an almost, if not quite, unprecedented time—from 1817 to 1881. I have one specimen of an Elect Master Certificate dated 1819. This however is not signed by Prince Frederick, but by some brother whose name I cannot decipher, and whether it is the Elect Master of the Scottish Rite, or the national degree, I am unable to say, although I *think* the former. The text is as follows (No. 5), the whole being printed except the signatures:—

UIT EENE ZEER VERHEVENE EN STERKE PLAATS, WAAR DEUGD, EENDRAGT EN VREDE HEERSCHEN; BEDROG, LIST, LOGEN EN LASTER BETEUGELD WORDEN.


UIT EENE ZEER VERHEVENE EN STERKE PLAATS, WAAR DEUGD, EENDRAGT EN VREDE HEERSCHEN; BEDROG, LIST, LOGEN EN LASTER BETEUGELD WORDEN.

No. 5. Elect Master Certificate, 1819.


Wij FREDERIK, Prins der Nederlanden, President der Kamer van Administratie der O.U.M. U.M. gevestigd in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden,

No. 6.
Elect Master Certificate, signed by Prince Frederick, 1823.

Wy, Grootmeester en Officieren van het E. Kapittel de Hooge Graden van de | Broederschap der Vrye Metzelaren, in de Nederlanden gevestigd, en, uit, kracht der magt van het H. E. Hoofd— | Kapittel dier Graden aan ons verleend, werkende door het heilige en volmaakte getal, onder het Symbolum van | La Charite, binnen de Stad van Amsterdam—aan alle Kapittelen, Lodges, en Broederen, op eene wettige | wyze het groote Licht deelachtig geworden, Groete en Heil ! | Alzoo onze geliefde Broeder MOSES MEYER de HART, Junior, alhier geboren in het Jaar 1793 (p.s.) | van beroep Commissionair, en wiens handtekening, ter vermyding van bedrog, hieronder is gesteld, van ons | heeft verzocht Bewys en Getuigschrift zyner wettige aanneeming en inwijding in den Graad van Uitverkooren Meester | (Maitre Elù.) in onze Koninglyke Kunst; zoo is het, dat wy, aan zyn billyk verzoek voldoende, door dezen | openlyk verklaren, bovengenoemden onzen Broeder te hebben verheven tot en in den Eersten der Hooge Graden | onzer Orde, met naame tot dien van Uitverkooren Meester, en alzoo verzoeken, gelyk wy zulks by deezen zijn | doende, aan alle Kapittelen, Loges en Broederen, op de oppervlakte der wereld verspreidt aan welken hy zich met | deezen getuignisse zal aanmelden, als den zoodanigen te erkennen hem by de Verhevene Werken des Elus toetelaten, | en naar luid van eed en pligt, met raad en daad by te staan, en te willen bydragen tot zyn ongestoord genot van | alle de rechten en voorrechten, van alloude tyden af, aan dezen zynen hoogen graad toegekend· | In kennisse der waarheid hebben wy Grootmeester en Officieren dit Diploma ieder eigenhandig | onderteekend en den Zegele daaraan doen hangen. | Gegeeven den veertienden Dag der eerste Maand, in het Jaar des Grooten Lichts 8819, overeenkomende | met den 14 den Maart 1819 van de gewoone Jaartelling." The certificate is signed by the Grand Master, first and second Wardens, and Chancellor, as well as by the recipient. The seal, on a crimson ribbon, has the blazing triangle and name of Lodge.

The "Upper Elect Master" Certificate (No. 6), in use during the lifetime of the Prince, is as follows :—

8-Pointed Star. **Wy Frederik, Prins der Nederlanden.**

President der Kamer van Administratie der O∴U∴M∴V∴M∴ gevestigd in het Koninkryk der Nederlanden :

aan allé B∴B∴U∴M∴ en O∴U∴M∴V∴V∴M∴M∴ verspreid over de oppervlakte des Aardbodems.

Salut' doen te weten.

GEZIEN hebbende de Registers de O∴U∴M∴ waaruit blykt dat de Br∴ ————, in de A∴L∴ —— gevestigd te . . . . . . , als O∴U∴M∴ is aangenomen, zoo veerleenen Wy gemelden Broeder daarvan dit **Diploma** en verzoeken alle Broederen **Opper = Uitverkoren = Meesteren** denzelven als zoodanig te erkennen en te behandelen.

En zal genoemde Broeder gehouden zyn dit Diploma aan het Bestuur der voornoemde Werkplaats te vertoonen, ten einde het aldaar geregistreerd en met de handteekening des Houders, in tegenwoordigheid van den A∴M∴ wordt voorzien.

Gegeven in s'Gravenhage den......dag der.........Maand van't Jaar des Lichts∴

—— Handschrift van ————

gesteld in tegenwoordigheid van my.........

....

A∴M$^{r.}$ der L∴ in't O∴van——

Geregistreerd aldaar den...............

No. *Secretaris*

Seal

In kennisse van my

....

Secretaris der Kamer van Administratie.

I have three specimens of this, the first granted to Bro. Ludolph van Kervel, of Lodge "Silentium," Delft, and dated June 25th, 5823; the second to Bro. J. T. Zeehandelaar, of Lodge "Standvastigheid en Trouw," Gouda, and dated March 30th, 5849. The third to Bro. Hendrik Ravenswaay of Lodge "Vrole en Vlyt," at Gorinohem; and dated February 2nd, 1868. All are signed "Frederik Pr: der Nederlanden," and although nearly half a century had elapsed between, the third signature is, if anything, clearer and firmer than the first.

For Belgium (although not separated from Holland until 1830) a special certificate was issued for this degree as follows (No. 7):—

Star.

LOUIS FREDERIC,

PRINCE DES PAYE - BAS.

President de la Chambre d'Administration des Maitres suprémes Elus etablie a Bruxelles pour les Provinces méridionales du Royaume. A tous les Freres Francs Maçons, Maitres Elus, et Maitres suprèmes Elus repandus sur le surface de l'Univers.

SALUT — SAVOIR FAISONS.

Ayant Vu les Registres des Maitres Elus et Maitres súprêmes Elus d'ou constati que le frere *Bagelaar (Daniel Otton)* a été reçu en qualitè de Maitre suprême Elu dans la respectable Loge de (*name omitted*) à l'Orient de ———.

Nous accordons au dit frère le Diplòme de ce grade et prions tous les freres Maitres suprêmes Elus de le reconnaître et accueillir en cette qualité.

Et sera le dit frere *Daniel Otton Bagelaar* tenu de représenter ce Diplôme à l'Administration de la Loge susmentionnee afin d'y ètre enrégistré et muni de la signature du porteur a apposer in présence du Venérable.

Donné a Bruxelles le 1er jour du 8me mois de l'an de la Lumière 5823.

Frederic Pr: des Pays Bas

De part son Altesse Royale President
Le secretaire de la chambre d'Administration
A: De Warguij.

No. d'ordre 125.

Signatue de———
apposée en présence de Moi
....
Ven ∴ de la R ∴ L ∴ de —
a l'or ∴ de ————

Enregistre le ———
Secret ∴ de la L ∴ ———

The remaining specimen (No. 8) is an Honorary Membership Certificate from the high grade Lodge and Chapter "Willem Fredrik," at Amsterdam, and is interesting as being conferred on a prominent English brother. It reads as follows:—

"A la gloire du G ∴ A ∴ de l'Univers.

La R ∴ ☐ Ecossaise Chapitrale et Areopagite

de

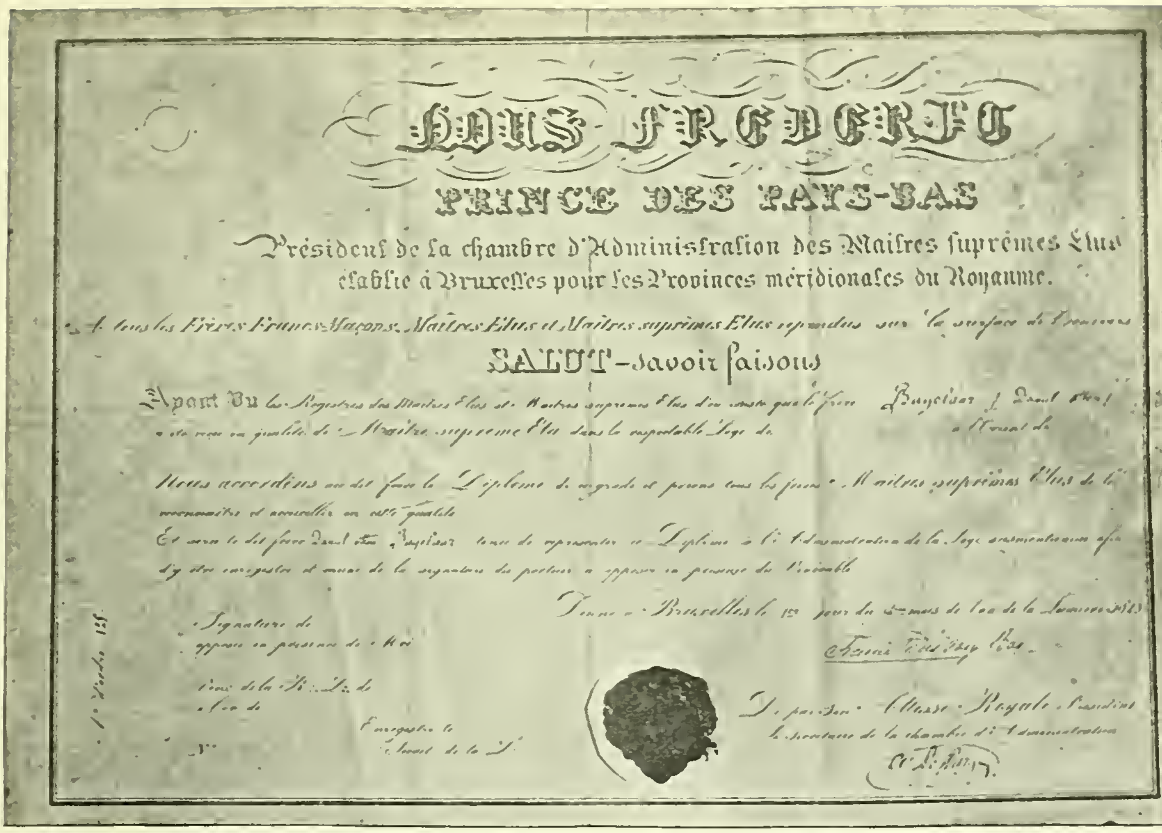
Willem Fredrik

a

Tous les M ∴ M ∴ Reguliers

SALUT . FORCE . UNION

Nous Venerable d'Honneur, Venerable, Maitre dèpute, Premier et Second Surveillants et Maitres de la ☐ Willem Fredrik a l'Orient d'Amsterdam déclarons et certifions que le *Tr ∴ Ill ∴ F ∴ E ∴ et T ∴ P ∴ F ∴ James Linning Woodman, Clerc du Sceau de S.M.B. Grand Secretaire de l'Ordre du Temple* a été unanimite elu en Membre Honoraire


NOUS FREDERIC
PRINCE DES PAYS-BAS
Président de la chambre d'Administration des Maîtres suprêmes Elus
établie à Bruxelles pour les Provinces méridionales du Royaume.
SALUT-savoir faisons
Ayant Vu

No. 7. Elect Master Certificate for use in Belgium, also signed by Prince Frederick, 1823.



No. 8. Honorary Membership Certificate from Chapter "Willem Fredrik," Amsterdam, 1813.

dans l'Assemblée de nos Officiers le *9th* jour du Mais *6me* de l'an *5813*, la quelle distinctions nous lui avons designé en marque de notre reconnaissance de ses hauts merits dans la Maconerie, et en foi de quoi nous lui cédons le présent certificat avec l'emblême de notre loge, lui antorisant de s'en orner dans tout les assembleés des freres Maçons. Fait délivré à L'O .·. d'Amsterdam le jour, les mois l'avanee l'comme ci devant," and is signed F. Clerk, Venerable J. van Leunefyr, Venerable d'honneur, J. G. Vernimel, 1st Survt, T. C. Thuken, 2d Surv., also the Deputy Master, Treasnrer, Secretary and Orator.

The plate is so good I think I need not describe the details. The excellent photos with which this article is illustrated are specially taken by Bro. C. H. Barden, of East Street, Chichester; and I have to express my grateful thanks to my friend Bro. Boudewijnse, Deputy Grand Secretary, the Committee of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands, and Bro. H. L. van de Groot, Chancellor of the High Grades, for a large number of valuable certificates in my possession.

SEAL

Samuel Mundt's Clandestine Lodge
"Bund der Wahrheit und Treue
Frankfort circa 1755-1778



IV CC. MUS

THE DEGREES OF PURE AND ANCIENT FREEMASONRY.

BY BRO. R. F. GOULD.

I.

PROEMIAL.

The more sides a man has to his mind, the more certain he may be of receiving blows on all of them from one party or other.—JOHN STIRLING.

VERY early in the history of this Lodge, and while many critical students and valued friends, whose loss we have since had to deplore, were still in our midst, it was announced in the printed circulars which are issued before our meetings, and the notification has been continued to the present day, that among the papers in course of preparation, there was one by myself on the subject with which I am now about to proceed.

In January, 1890, I did indeed read before the Lodge what I ventured to describe as a preliminary thesis, which I hoped would pave the way for an early consideration of the more concrete subject of "Degrees," and my fugitive remarks *On the Antiquity of Masonic Symbolism* (*A.Q.C.* iii., 7-32), were most kindly received, not only by living brethren who have greatly distinguished themselves in the field of Masonic research, but also by eminent members of the Fraternity, whose deaths, in particular instances, have left gaps in our ranks which in all human probability will never be filled up. I am not going to cite the entire death roll, but there are two names to which I shall refer—those of the late PROFESSOR T. HAYTER LEWIS, a Past Master of the Lodge; and the late ALBERT PIKE—one of its firmest supporters beyond the seas, and who was himself probably the most gifted of all the scholars and antiquaries whose writings have from time to time cast a lustre on the literature of Freemasonry.

It was the opinion of PROFESSOR HAYTER LEWIS that a key to much that is enigmatical in the symbolic teachings of the Craft, might be found in the study of Masons' Marks — a suggestion which in the present paper I can do no more than reproduce.

Dealing with the same problem, ALBERT PIKE wrote me — in a letter dated December 2nd, 1888—"As I have said, the symbolism of Masonry is, in my opinion, the soul of Masonry. When you have read what I have written, you may be led to take up and complete, or at least carry further the work. It is a wide field, and I am quite conscious how little I have done towards exploring it. If, as is said in our Western Country, I have 'blazed the way' for others, I am quite content."

In my *Concise History of Freemasonry*, which has only just issued from the press, I have again endeavoured to "carry further the work," for which my late friend so carefully "blazed the way," and the "Digression on Degrees" to be found there, will form a starting point from which, in a final essay, I shall sum up with all the perspicuity at my command, the conclusions that seem to be deducible from the evidence, with respect to the existence of Masonic Degrees in 1717-1738, and presumably from a period far more remote.

II.

THE ARGUMENT.

There were some Mathematicians, that could with one fetch of their Pen make an exact Circle, and with the next touch, point on the Centre; is it therefore reasonable to banish all use of the Compasses? Set Forms are a pair of Compasses.—JOHN SELDEN.

If we begin with the three Craft—or as they are sometimes called, the St. John's —degrees of to-day, their devolution can be traced with sufficient exactitude from the year 1723, nor is it reasonable, or perhaps I should more rightly say warrantable, to believe that any change in the method of imparting the secrets of Masonry could possibly have been carried out by the Grand Lodge of England between 1717 and 1723. But during the period immediately preceding the era of Grand Lodges, there is much darkness and uncertainty. To a necessarily great extent, therefore, all speculations with regard to the more remote past of the sodality must repose on inference or conjecture, and deductions which are accepted with an easy faith by some, will be rejected as irrational by others. The boundaries of legitimate conjecture cannot indeed be defined *ex cathedra* by anyone, and the utmost we can do is to pursue our researches according to the evidential methods which have received the approval of the best authorities.

Adopting this course, a plurality of degrees *in England*, prior to 1717, is plainly inferential, and the burden of proof rests on any person who maintains the negative of such proposition. I do not forget that by those who are disbelievers in the existence of a plurality of degrees prior to 1717-23, great stress is laid on the circumstance that there are no Lodge Minutes to uphold the contention to which they are opposed, and I should go fully with them if there were *English* (as there are *Scottish*) Lodge Minutes recording the proceedings of the Craft, and noticing only a solitary degree. But save in a single instance, the Alnwick records, which, moreover, relate to the customs of Operative Masons, there are in existence no Minutes whatever of English Lodges at any time preceding the formation of a Grand Lodge in 1717.

All the other Lodges, however, in South Britain, which we read of as being in existence during the seventeenth century, appear to have been of a speculative (or symbolic) character, and, if we are to credit DR. PLOT, the "Custom" (of Freemasonry) was, in 1686, "spread more or less all over the Nation." Moreover, as the doctor takes especial care to inform us, he "found persons of the most eminent quality who did not disdain to be of this fellowship."

In the absence of *English*, reliance has, indeed, been largely reposed in *Scottish* Lodge records of early date, which from the close of the sixteenth down to the beginning of the eighteenth century, preserve an unbroken silence with regard to the existence of aught but a single step, or degree.

The early Masonic customs of the *Scottish* are therefore supposed by some persons to have been identical with those of the *English* Freemasons. On this point, however, I have already expressed my views at considerable lengh in the article *On the Antiquity of Masonic Symbolism*, to which I have previously referred (*A.Q.C.* iii., 7-32), and in the present one, to avoid prolixity and vain repetition, I shall assume that readers who are desirous of obtaining further light to illuminate any topic that may be touched upon in the course of these remarks, will do me the favour of perusing, not only my Essay on Symbolism, but also the "Digression on Degrees," which is to be found in my latest published work.

I am proceeding, however, from the known to the unknown, or, in other words, am endeavouring to trace our symbolic traditions of the *present day* in an *upward*

direction. It is easier, and more in accordance with the practice of Masonic writers, to reverse the process, and, instead of tracing *up*, to wholly disregard any missing links in the chain of evidence, and trace *down*. The prevailing sentiment among enquirers of this class is perhaps not unfairly summed up in the following lines:—

" Truth only shews the clouds of woe
Spread round for life's confusion—
I'd rather sun me in the glow,
Though fleeting, of Delusion !"

It is possible, indeed, that the time has arrived—or if not, I shall cherish the hope that to some slight extent I may assist in accelerating its progress—when the historical methods which are now universally practised by scholars who are *not* of our fraternity, will be welcomed by intelligent Freemasons, as tending to root out and thoroughly extirpate the vast amount of enthusiastic rubbish, which, passing under the name of "Masonic history," has resulted in the whole literature of the Craft being regarded by the great majority of mankind with a contempt which is too intense and too disdainful, to permit of their even seriously considering the rational grounds for ancestral pride which the Freemasons may justly claim.

The attention of the reader will now be directed to a passage in my Essay on Symbolism (*A.Q.C.* iii., 24), where I contend.—"If we once get beyond or behind the year 1717, *i.e.*, into the domain of Ancient Masonry, and again look back, the vista is perfectly illimitable, without a speck or shadow to break the continuity of view which is presented to us." What the secrets really were that the Grand Lodge of England inherited in 1717, will form the subject of an exhaustive inquiry in the next division of this paper. But some observations have yet to be made before the present one is brought to a close.

Eight years *before* the creation of the earliest of Grand Lodges, the following, from the pen of Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Steele (describing a class of men called "Pretty Fellows"), was printed in the *Tatler*:—

June 9, 1709,—"You see them accost each other with effeminate airs; *they have their signs and tokens like Free-masons.*"

A commentator observes,—"Signs and tokens are spoken of in the same technical language which is employed at the present time, and as being something peculiarly and distinctively Masonic . . . The conclusion forces itself irresistibly upon the mind of every candid and intelligent person, that there existed in London in 1709, and for a *long time* before, a Society known as the Free-masons, having certain *distinct marks of recognition.*"

The existence of a plurality of degrees is carried still farther back, but the precise extent to which the chain of proof is lengthened, every student must estimate for himself, by the evidence of Dr. Thomas Manningham, D.G.M., who, in a letter dated July 12th, 1757—criticizing the so-called "Scots" degrees practised on the Continent, states that among those who were strangers to them, is "one old Brother of Ninety, who I convers'd with lately; This Brother assures me he was made a Mason *in his youth*, and has constantly frequented Lodges, 'till rend'red incapable by his advanc'd Age, & never heard, or knew any other *Ceremonies* or *Words*, than those us'd in general amongst us; *Such Forms were delivered to him, & those he has retain'd.*"

"Secret *Signes*" are mentioned by Dr. Plot in his account of the Society (1686); the "seu^r^all words & *signes* of a free Mason," are referred to in Harleian MS. No. 2054, of (about) the year 1665; and earlier still there is the statement of Sir William

Dugdale, *recorded* after the lapse of "many yeares" by John Aubrey, which was probably *made* almost concurrently with the initiation of Elias Ashmole in 1646:—

"The Fraternity of adopted masons. They are known to one another by certain *Signes* and *Watch words*. . . . The manner of their adoption is very formall."

The language of signs is probably older than the language of sounds, and among the ancient Hebrews it was still a living language to a much greater extent than it is among ourselves.

Signs, however, must always, from the nature of things, have been a common feature of all secret associations. That in all forms of the Ancient Mysteries—of which the Eleusinian were the holiest in Greece—the *initiated* possessed secret signs of recognition, is free from doubt. There were the Lesser and the Greater Eleusinia, forming two *steps* or degrees, at each of which an oath was administered to the candidate, and certain secrets were imparted to him. In the second and more important ceremony, the priest (or hierophant) *proposed* certain *questions*, to which the aspirant *returned answers in a set form*. He was afterwards led by the mystagogue in the darkness of night into the interior of the lighted sanctuary, and was allowed to see what none but those who went through a similar ordeal ever beheld.

In the opinion of many learned men, the Cabalists, the Hermetical (or Occult) Philosophers, and the Rosicrucians—all of which sects or societies are supposed to have possessed their secret *forms*—were the links in an invisible chain connecting Freemasonry with some of the customs of the Ancient Mysteries. This may or may not have been the case, but to those who deride the claims of the classes of Mystics to whom I have last referred, to be regarded as the possible intermediaries in bringing down to the early Freemasons some of the now almost forgotten learning of antiquity, I reply (in the words of John Stirling),—

"A self-complacent horror of mysticism in speculation is apt to be the mark of him who cannot see at all, what the mystic sees obscurely."

III.

1717 - 1738.

"*But since our sects in prophecy go higher,*
The text inspires not them, but they the text inspire.—John Dryden.

The period intervening between the years 1717 and 1738 has been termed the "Epoch of Transition," and the Symbolism of Masonry as we now possess it, is generally supposed to have passed through some kind of an evolutionary process in the interval following the formation of a Grand Lodge in the earlier year, and preceding the appearance of Anderson's *New Book of Constitutions* in the later one. It is true indeed that by a few Masonic scholars the cycle during which the degrees or steps of pure and ancient Freemasonry were crystallizing into their present form, number, and method of progression, is held to exactly correspond with the space of time which separates Dr. Anderson's *Constitutions* of 1723, from the 2nd edition of the same work in 1738. But before considering this theory with the fulness which it deserves, it will be best if I commence with a *résumé* of the opinions which have prevailed with regard to the existence of distinct steps, or as we now call them, degrees of Masonry, from the time of Payne, Anderson and Desaguliers, down to that of William Preston, and from the thirty or more years during which the author of the *Illustrations of Masonry* was viewed by the Craft as,

"The world's great oracle in times to come,"

down to the generation of which we ourselves form a part.

Starting from the year 1723, the first ray of light which is cast on the symbolism of Masonry as presumably inherited by the Grand Lodge of England, we meet with in the *Book of Constitutions*, published by the authority of that body six years after its original formation in 1717. The work contains a code of laws, professedly compiled by George Payne in 1721, and published by James Anderson (with the sanction of the Grand Lodge) in 1723. These laws were subsequently altered and amended, and the terms "Old Regulations" (O.R.), and "New Regulations (N.R.) respectively, were used to distinguish the rules promulgated in 1723, from those enacted at any subsequent date.

"Old Regulation" XIII. lays down:—"Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow Craft only here [*i.e.*, in the Grand Lodge] unless by a dispensation."

Eighteen years ago (1885) I pointed out that *two* degrees are here referred to and not *three* (*History of Freemasonry* ii., 358), and the idea though at first received with general incredulity, has now been accepted as established fact.

A further supposition has since occurred to me, and it is, that outside the immediate *entourage* of the Grand Lodge, the same imaginary tri-gradal system which was supposed by Dr. Manningham (D.G.M. 1752-56) and all subsequent authorities down to our own day, to have existed in 1723, must have been believed in with an equal faith by the contemporaries of Dr. Anderson, at the date when his first *Book of Constitutions* saw the light. This popular delusion was, in all probability, one of the leading factors in bringing about the actual expansion of the degrees which took place at a later date.

On this point I shall again touch, but before I forsake it, let me ask the reader to carry in his mind during the progress of our inquiry—that if Old Regulation XIII. had been properly understood by a past generation of German Masonic writers, we should have heard nothing whatever of a new ceremonial (or new degrees) having been concocted between 1717 and 1723.

After the latter date, there occurred indeed an expansion, or perhaps it would be better to say, a re-arrangement of the degrees, and the date (or dates) at which this took place, constitutes one of the problems which—to some slight extent—it is the design of the present paper to resolve.

But I must proceed by steps, and the first one will be, as already indicated, a survey of the supposed facts of Masonic history, on which conclusions more or less erroneous, have been based, from the first quarter of the seventeenth down to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. I am not, however, able to travel over this period in unbroken chronological sequence, as would be desirable, because the lively imaginations of successive theorists have been exercised at widely different dates, and perhaps the most irrational of all the curious suppositions that have arisen with respect to the symbolism of the Craft, namely, that prior to the year 1717, there was in existence only a solitary degree, was not advanced until about the middle of the century which has just passed away.

I shall enumerate, therefore, the series of conjectures which have formed a postulatory basis for the deductions of the *literati* (as well as the *illiterati*) of Freemasonry, not according to the dates to which they refer, but as nearly as I can in strict harmony with the periods of time at which their influence made itself felt.

In the first place, there was, as I trust the reader will believe, after he has perused the whole of the argument, a general impression caused by the *Constitutions* of 1723 (O.R. XIII.), that a tri-gradal system was recognized by, and the *two* higher degrees thereof conferred in the Grand Lodge.

Next, at some time after 1738, the recollection of their having been at one time a system of only two degrees, altogether faded away, even in the memories of the leading officials of the Craft.

Then came the Great Schism. The ANCIENTS went one way and the MODERNS another. To explain their differences Spurious Rituals sprang up in profusion and met with a ready sale. The older Grand Lodge, it was revealed, had changed the method in which the first two degrees were communicated.

There was a fusion of the two Grand Lodges of England, in 1813, and as the senior adopted the ritual of the junior body, the conviction naturally followed that the former had *returned* to the old ways.

The next assumptisn was of German origin, and, though long ago proved to be founded on a mis-reading of the evidence, still maintains a bold front, and is cherished as an article of faith, by a large number of Freemasons. Their contention is that a plurality of degrees was concocted and not inherited by the earliest Grand Lodge : or, to vary the expression, that prior to the year 1717, there was only a single form of reception, and that whatever may have been the secrets of Masonry in those times, they were all communicated to new comers on their admission into the Society.

Many other fables are also devoutly believed in by a large class of Masonic writers, whose minds are more adventurous than profound, but the latest phase of the prevailing credulity which it is my present purpose to review, consists of a revival of the old points at issue between the ANCIENTS and the MODERNS. The Grand Lodge of 1717 is alleged to have forgotten or discontinued the ceremonies of the ROYAL ARCH and PAST MASTER's degrees, and to have varied the method in which the first and second steps of Masonry were originally conferred.

Having now placed before the reader an outline of the leading fallacies which have established a footing in the general literature of the Craft, my next step will be to shew, if I can, that in describing them as the offspring of Masonic unreason, I do not travel very wide of the mark.

The early history of the Grand Lodge of England is enveloped in some confusion, but certain landmarks are nevertheless discernible, which if carefully kept in view will enable the traveller to avoid wandering from the right track. There are no official records of earlier date than 1723, and the only repository in which is to be found a connected account of the early proceedings of the Grand Lodge—ANDERSON's Second *Book of Constitutions*—bears the date of 1738. It was compiled, moreover, under circumstances that greatly detract from its value as an historical work (*Pocket Companion* 1754, Pref.) But there is no other documentary evidence whatever relating to the governing body of English Freemasonry, between the years 1717 and 1720 (inclusive). The work in question tells us that there was one meeting of the Grand Lodge on the St. John's day in each year, and that in 1720 GEORGE PAYNE was elected Grand Master for the second time. "This Year," according to DR. ANDERSON (whose typographical methods are reproduced), "at some *private* Lodges, several very valuable *Manuscripts* (for they had nothing yet in Print) concerning the Fraternity, their Lodges, Regulations, Charges, Secrets, and Usages (particularly one writ by Mr. *Nicholas Stone* the Warden of *Inigo Jones)* were too hastily burnt by some scrupulous Brothers, that these Papers might not fall into strange Hands."

What those "Manuscripts" really were, will afford matter for curious and interesting speculation. It has been commonly supposed that they were copies of the old written, or so-called "Gothic" Constitutions, but there seems to myself room for reflection, whether the "Secrets, Usages," and the paper "writ by NICHOLAS STONE,"

an "Accepted Mason of 1639" (Conder, *Hole Craft*,) *may* not point in the direction of early and *authorised* rituals, by means of which the ceremonies of the Craft as practised during the splendour of Mediaeval Operative Masonry, were preserved for a long period after its decay.

Colour is lent to this supposition by the *Diary* of Dr. Stukeley (initiated in January 1721), who tells us: "I was the first person made a freemason in London for many years. We had great difficulty to find members enough to perform the ceremony." "His curiosity," he further informs us, "led him to be initiated into the mysterys of Masonry, suspecting it to be the remains of the mysterys of the Antients." Upon these entries I have elsewhere remarked, that they jointly indicate the existence of a "superior degree," and also warrant the inference that there was a difficulty in finding a sufficiency of brethren who were able to assist in working it at London in 1721, (*A.Q.C.* vi., 141).

We also learn from Stukeley that on June 24th, 1721, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge "the Gd Mr. Mr. Pain ∴ read over a new sett of articles to be observ'd."

At the next meeting of the Grand Lodge—September 29th, 1721—the Duke of Montagu, Grand Master, "and the *Lodge* finding Fault with all the Copies of the *old Gothic Constitutions*, order'd Brother James Anderson, A.M. to digest the same in a new and better Method." This is the description given by Anderson himself (1738) of the mandate which he received in 1721, and the result, as most readers will be aware, was the eventual publication in printed form of the first *Book of Constitutions* in 1723. The work contains the General Regulations of the Masonic body owning fealty to the Grand Lodge, and we are told was "Compiled first by Mr. George Payne, Anno 1720, when he was **Grand-Master**, and approv'd by the Grand-Lodge on St. John Baptist's Day, Anno 1721 . . . And by the Command of . . . Grand-Master Montagu, the Author . . . has compar'd them with, and reduc'd them to the ancient Records and immemorial Usages of the Fraternity, and digested them into this new Method, with several proper Explications, for the Use of the Lodges in and about London and Westminster." (*Constit. Grand Lodge of England*, 1723.)

The article of the foregoing Code we are concerned with in the inquiry I am now upon, is O.R. XIII., of which the terms have been given, and conjecture will always be rife as to how far the actual handiwork of the *English* Grand Master was "embellished" by the *Scottish* commentator and "Presbyterian Divine." On this point no two persons are likely to be agreed, but its consideration is in one sense immaterial, as we are estopped—before the tribunal of "History"—from going behind the record, by the undoubted fact that the "General Regulations" were printed and promulgated with the approval of George Payne, who therefore must have adopted, if he did not originate, *all* the articles in the Code.

That *two* degrees were worked by the English Masons before Anderson was entrusted with his mandate by the Grand Lodge, seems to me free from doubt, nor is there a scrap of evidence from which we might infer that any alteration in communicating the secrets of Masonry had been carried out between 1717 and 1721, or, it may be added, in the interval separating the latter year from 1723.

It is, however, fairly inferential that the use of Scottish Operative titles in the "General Regulations"—for example, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, was the work of James Anderson, who copied them from the Masonic phraseology at Aberdeen, his native town. *It is quite clear that these expressions had no existence in the terminolgy of English Masonry, prior to the appearance of the "Constitutions" of* 1723.

During the continuance of Ancient Masonry, or to be more precise, prior to the era of Grand Lodges, there were two classes of Masons. In England there were Apprentices and Masters (or Fellows), and in Scotland Entered Apprentices and Masters (or Fellow-Crafts). The English Master (or Fellow) and the Scottish Master (or Fellow-Craft) was in each instance a "passed" Apprentice or Master in his trade.

"Ane Entered Apprentise" was "received as *master and fellow of the craft*," at the Lodge of Kelso, in 1701; and two brethren were "taken in as *Maisters or fellow-crafts*," at Lodge St. John, Jedburgh, in 1736.

In the same year as that in which the *Book of Constitutions* appeared (1723,) there was published the first of an interminable series of Spurious Rituals to which a date can be assigned. These productions are divisible into three groups, commencing in 1723, 1730, and 1755, respectively, though there are two of uncertain date, one of which, *Sloane MS.* No. 3329, in the opinion of some experts in handwriting, is supposed to have been transcribed in the 17th century; while the other, *A Mason's Confession*, originally printed in the *Scots Magazine* (xvii., 133), 1755, is stated in the preamble to the alleged revelation, to be a description of what was imparted to the writer of it at his admission into the Craft in 1727. These two pieces possess many features of interest, but what is faith to one set of students will be but fancy to another, as in either case the dates from which they speak, as reflecting, however faintly, the usages of a contemporary Freemasonry, are alone of any determinate value, and these we cannot hope to see placed on a footing of reasonable certainty, until some one with abnormal gifts and untiring industry succeeds in classifying the various texts of the Spurious Rituals or alleged "Exposures," with a similar accuracy to that attained by Dr. Begemann in his masterly analysis of the Manuscript Constitutions of the Society.

I do not scruple, however, to place on record my own opinion that the *Sloane MS.* as a compilation (and not merely as a transcript) is of later date than 1723, and *A Mason's Confession*, than 1727. To accord a higher antiquity to the former, would be to run counter to the other *Scottish* documentary evidence, which is silent and unbroken with respect to the existence of a plurality of degrees in the 17th century; while if we allow ourselves to believe that the latter reflects, though obscurely, the usage of A.D. 1727, it may indeed supply a missing link in the chain of evidence from which has been inferred that three degrees were actually worked prior to the third decade of the 18th century—but only by casting to the wind the testimony of a contemporary character from every other source, and upon the credibility of which there has not hitherto been a stain of suspicion.

The earliest of the Spurious Rituals, or Masonic Catechisms, to which a date can be positively assigned, is *A Mason's Examination*, which appeared in the *Flying Post or Postmaster*, No. 4712, from Thursday, April 11th, to Saturday, April 13th, 1723.

This, in my own judgment, is by far the most interesting of all the vast host of so-called revelations of Masonic secrets that have been published in our own or in any other country. The flavour of the "Kale-yard," which is so noticeable in *Sloane MS.* 3329, and in several of the bogus rituals of later date, is scarcely distinguishable at all, and the little there is of it, for example, the expression "Entred Apprentice," which occurs once only, was probably copied from Anderson's *Book of Constitutions*, a work that the anonymous contributor to the *Flying Post* had evidently perused, as may be plainly deduced from the exordium to his catechism. In other words, *A Mason's Examination* is an *English* and not a *Scottish* compilation. "Fellows" and not "Fellow Crafts" are referred to throughout, and except in the solitary instance above cited, we meet with the expression "Apprentice" in lieu of the compound word "Entered

Apprentice," which has since taken its place in the Masonic vocabulary of the South. The catechism in its bearing on degrees is on all fours with the indications which are to be gathered from Old Regulation XIII. There were two steps of Masonry, the Apprentice Part and the Master's Part, the former comprising the ceremonies of Initiation and Passing, and the latter that of Raising, as (without material alteration) they are practised at the present day in our *English* Lodges. Upon the question which subsequently arose, and was so fiercely debated by the "Ancients" and "Moderns," namely, the order of priority to be accorded to the severed moieties of the original first degree, O.R. XIII., throws no light whatever. The Spurious Ritual of the same year holds out indeed a torch, which dispels a portion of the obscurity that overhangs the subject, but we see as in a glass dimly, and our unaided vision can merely discern that in entering the portals of Masonry, the steps of the new comer inclined neither to the right hand or the left.

Returning to O.R. XIII., there are two conjectures with respect to the working of the "Master's Part" being prohibited in the private Lodges, one of which may recommend itself to those who believe that GEORGE PAYNE was the sole author of the change; and the other to the body of students who are unable to credit that in the "General Regulations" of 1723, JAMES ANDERSON built on any other foundations, than were supplied by the labour of his own hands.

The first supposition rests upon the possibility of the Grand Master of 1720-21 having been influenced by the action of the "Scrupulous Brothers," by whom "several valuable Manuscripts" were destroyed (1720). It may well have been that the proper method of imparting the secrets of the superior degree, was only preserved in the memories of a few persons (of which there is corroboration in the *Diary* of DR. STUKELEY), and therefore it was deemed expedient that the ceremony should be performed with exactitude in the Grand Lodge.

On the other hand, the explanation is perhaps to be found in the customs of ANDERSON'S native city. At Aberdeen the admission of a Master (in any trade) lay with the "House" or "Incorporation," the nearest approach to which in the English Speculative Masonry of A.D. 1723 was, without doubt, the Grand Lodge, as the traditional successor and representative of the "General Assembly."

The *Mason's Examination* of 1723 is said to have caused a greater stir among the Masonic body than was occasioned by the appearance of any similar catechism of later date (*A.Q.C.* x., 137). This was probably due to its being the first publication of the kind, but the fact remains that it was so thoroughly stamped out, that only a solitary copy has come down to us, which was accidentally discovered among the files of the English newspapers in the British Museum, by myself. There are no existing minutes of the Grand Lodge of the same early date (April 1723) to refer to, so we cannot tell whether the incident flurried the equanimity of the Grand Officers of that period. Judging by the official records of 1730 (to be presently cited) it must have done so, and I therefore commend to those by whom it is confidently supposed that "alterations in the established forms" were made by the Grand Lodge, owing to the publication of "*Masonry Dissected*" in 1730, the propriety of ante-dating this irregularity to the year 1723, when a "Spurious Ritual" actually did appear, which gave great umbrage to the Society. The Grand Lodge, it is true, never meddled with the ceremonies either in 1723 or 1730, but if after the fashion of the most approved Masonic writers, we give a free rein to the imagination, and boldly assume that alterations *were* made shortly after either one or the other of these dates, then the earlier year will be by a long way the less incredible of the two, to assign for their occurrence.

The point, however, that I am most desirous of establishing, in connection with the year 1723, is that O.R. XIII. and "*A Mason's Examination*" are mutually confirmatory, and prove beyond question that two degrees or steps of Masonry were alone known and practised at that time.

In 1724 we meet with the manifestoes of the GORMOGONS, a Society of which I must not in the present paper speak any further than is strictly pertinent to the subject of degrees. The fulminations of this Order are especially directed against JAMES ANDERSON and Dr. DESAGALIERS, who under a thin veil are accused of having taken—in the *Constitutions* of the previous year—unwarrantable liberties with the Operative Charges and Regulations (*A.Q.C.*, viii, 125), and there are indications from which may be inferred, that the working of the "Master's Part" had recently been revived after falling into disuse among the greater number of Lodges (*The Plain Dealer*, September 14, 1724). In the same year (1724) were published *The Secret History of the Free-Masons*, better known as the *Briscoe MS.*, which professes to be a revelation of the ceremonies made use of in the Lodges; and *The Grand Mystery of Free-Masons Discover'd.* Of the former, there is nothing to say, beyond the remark that its "short Dictionary of private Signs, or Signals," was probably drawn up at the instigation of the Freemasons, as a sort of counterpoise to the catechism in the *Flying Post.* Upon the latter it would be easy to enlarge, and there are some special features which in any general review of the long series of Spurious Rituals would claim particular notice. But with regard to the question of degrees, *The Grand Mystery* is worthy of its name. The secrets of what in a few years later, is plainly designated as a higher step, are clearly referred to, but there is no specific allusion to the existence of a first and second degree. Yet it will be desirable to bear in mind during the progress of our inquiry, that even if real instead of Spurious Rituals were being made the subject of consideration in the present paper, an absolute uniformity among them could not be expected. With certain circumstantial variations in the different Lodges, questions were asked and answers made *according to a set form.* These colloquies were entrusted to the memories of the "New Men," and must therefore have often become forgotten or distorted, in accordance with the natural law which governs the transmission of all oral tradition.

What is now generally regarded as the earliest evidence of the degrees of Masonry having been communicated in three distinct steps, will be found in the minutes of the *Philo-Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas*, London, which commence on the 18th of February, 1725, and terminate on the 23rd of March, 1727. The records of this association are included among the *Quatuor Coronati* publications (*Q.C.A.* ix.) and form the subject of a separate notice. It will be sufficient therefore in the present article to ask the reader to hold his judgment in suspense, as to whether the documentary evidence supplied by the records of the Musical Society, is conclusive on the point of three distinct degrees having been worked in 1725, the inclination of my own judgment being to quite a contrary effect. Also, before proceeding any further with my general argument, it will be convenient to remark that *if* three distinct steps of Masonry *were* known and practised by any Lodge or set of brethren in 1725, there is not a particle of evidence from which we might infer a priority of communication to the probationer either of what is now the first degree or the second.

The Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held November 27th, 1725, was attended by the officers of forty-nine Lodges, a number vastly in excess of any previous record of a similar character, and which does not reach the same figures until the November meeting of 1732. At this meeting:—"A Motion being made that such part of the 13th Article of the Genll. Regulations relating to the making of Masts only

at a Quarterly Court may be repealed, and that the Mast. of Each Lodge, with the consent of his Wardens and the Majority of the Brethren, being Ma^{sts}, may make Ma^{sts} at their discretion. Agreed, *Nem Con.*"

The reference, it will be observed, is to "Masters" only, which, in the absence of any other confirmative evidence, would be sufficient to show that *two* degrees and not *three* were plainly indicated in the phraseology of O.R. XIII.

I next pass to St. John's day, December 27th, 1726, when a speech was delivered by Dr. Francis Drake, as Junior Grand Warden of York. The famous author of *Eboracum* speaks of E.P., F.C., and M.M., meaning, no doubt, Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, and Master Masons, and from this has been inferred that the three degrees so named were known and practised at York in 1726. But, as it appears to myself, Drake had evidently constructed an imaginary tri-gradal system, from a mis-reading of James Anderson's ambiguous expressions in O.R. XIII. Both before and after 1726, as the existing records show, there was an extreme simplicity of ceremonial under the body which is best known as the "Grand Lodge of ALL England, at York." Candidates were merely "sworn and admitted," or "admitted and sworn."

In the following year the earliest existing minutes of an English *regular* Lodge (at the Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane, London), contain—under April 27th, 1727—the following,—"Order'd That a Lodge of *Masters* be summon'd for Fryday next at 6 o'clock on special Affairs." Two days later, four gentlemen "were admitted Masters."

There is no earlier mention of a "Masters' Lodge."

Two degrees—the making of Masons and the passing of Masters—continued to be worked by the Lodge at the Swan and Rummer, until the close of the extracts (given by Bro. Hughan from its records), in 1734 (*A.Q.C.* x., 135). There are circumstances, however, connected with the history of this Lodge, apart from the actual evidence relating to the system of degrees, upon which I must briefly dwell, as they afford additional—and, in my own opinion, conclusive—testimony with regard to the weight and authority which the Minutes of the body of Masons, meeting at the Swan and Rummer in 1726-34, possess.

The Lodge was constituted by Dr. Desaguliers, as Deputy Grand Master, on February 3rd, 1726, the first Master being Martin O'Connor. A few months later—June 8th—Dr. Desaguliers, and the Earl of Inchiquin, being present, Lord Kinsale, the Hon. James King, and others,—"Were admitted into the Society of Free Masonry & made by the Depty Grand Master."

The Hon. James King, who became Lord Kingston in 1727, was Grand Master of England in 1728, and he appointed Martin O'Connor, the first Master of his "Mother Lodge," his Junior Grand Warden.

Lord Kingston was afterwards the last Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Munster (1731), and he occupied the chair of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in 1731, 1735 and 1745.

At one of the meetings of the Lodge at the Swan and Rummer, in 1727, when Lord Inchiquin, Grand Master, and also Dr. Desaguliers were present, eight gentlemen were "admitted." Among the numerous visitors who attended the Lodge, were George Payne, the second Grand Master; A. Choke, D.G.M., 1727; N. Blackerby, D.G.M., 1727-30; T. Batson, D.G.M., 1731-33; W. Read, G. Sec., 1727-33; J. Revis, G. Sec. 1734-56; and a "Mr. Saml. Pritchard, Harry ye 8th head, of 7 Dyalls," whose presence is recorded under Sept. 25th, 1728. For the foregoing particulars I am indebted to Bro. Hughan's various sketches of the Lodge, which are to be found in "*An Old Master's Lodge*," the *Addenda* to his *English Rite*, and the *Transactions* of No. 2076 (*A.Q.C.* x.,

127-36). I do not think we could have any stronger evidence, with regard to the *number* of degrees that were worked in England from 1727 to 1734, according to the system recognized by, and prevailing under the Grand Lodge. The last name on the list of visitors may or may not have been that of the author of "*Masonry Dissected.*" But though Prichard has attained a wide-world notoriety in connection with that publication, there is no mention of him *aliunde*, except it is to be found among the records of the Lodge at the Swan and Rummer, under the year 1728.

Unless, therefore, the author of the Spurious Ritual which deals for the first time with an alleged system of *three* degrees, *was* present at the "Mother Lodge" of Lord Kingston, the Grand Master of 1729, there is nothing to corroborate the "affidavit" of the author of *Masonry Dissected*, that he was a "late Member of a Constituted Lodge." While, on the other hand, if the "Dissector" actually visited the Lodge at the Swan and Rummer, it is quite clear that the "manner of working" which his pamphlet professes to disclose, was something very different from the methods of communicating the secrets of Masonry, as practised under the eyes of the Deputy Grand Master for 1726, and the Grand Masters for 1727 and 1729.

With the exception of the Minutes of the Musical Society (1725) and Drake's Speech (1726), both of which I conceive must have received a tinge or colouring from a misapprehension of the real meaning of O.R. XIII., there is no reference whatever to *three* degrees until we reach the year 1730, when for the first time there is an allusion to a tri-gradal system which is devoid of ambiguity. Before, however, proceeding to that date, it is essential to point out that the peace of the Masonic fraternity, or at least that portion of it represented by the adherents of the Grand Lodge, was greatly disturbed during the third decade of the eighteenth century, and particularly during the seven years that brought that period to a close. The authorities upon which this statement depends will be found collected in my literary portraits of the Duke of Wharton and Martin Clare, and are supplemented by some further references which were cited by the present writer, and also printed among the *Transactions* of No. 2076, (*A.Q.C.* iv., 33; viii., 114; x., 137). James Anderson, however, was the person principally singled out for attack by the opponents, or as in many instances they professed to figure, the candid friends of the Grand Lodge. The cause of his unpopularity was, without doubt, the manner he had carried out the mandate entrusted to him in 1721, which as he tells us in 1758 (*New Book of Constitutions*, 113,) was "to digest the Old Gothic Constitutions in a *new* and *better* Method" [*italics mine*]. In this statement, indeed, we have very possibly a sort of retrospective vindication by Anderson in 1738, of the "Method" pursued by him in 1721-23. There is also room for speculation whether, if we could read between the lines, the passage given above from the *Constitutions* of 1738, may not indicate that its compiler was profoundly dissatisfied at having been made the scapegoat on the occasion of the general dissatisfaction which arose in the Fraternity in connection with the *Constitutions* of 1723.

In *An Ode to the Grand Khaibar* (London 1726), the author of the *Book of Constitutions*, who was a Scottish Presbyterian minister, is thus satirized:—

"So pleas'd with Dreams the **Masons** seem,
To tell their Tales once more they venture;
And find an Author worthy them,
From Sense and Genius a **Dissenter**."

But the most violent of all the lampoons that were launched with a view to holding up Anderson to ridicule and contempt was Hogarth's well-known plate, *The Mystery of Masonry, brought to light by the Gormogons.* This is of uncertain date, but

probably appeared either shortly before or shortly after the pamphlet to which I have last referred. A reproduction of this plate was given in our Lodge *Transactions* for 1895 (*A.Q.C.* viii., 139). But the book held out by the figure at the entrance to the tavern, which I then thought must have been intended to represent *the Grand Mystery of the Freemasons Discover'd* (1724), I now consider may have been meant to typify the *Constitutions* of 1723. The "*Ladders, Halters, Drawn Swords,* and *Dark Rooms*" also presented to our view in the plate, are noticed it is true in the "Letters" appended to the "*Grand Mystery,*" but the allusions to them are avowedly taken from the *Plain Dealer* of September 14th, 1724. This journal assumes the rôle of a "candid friend," and adjures the Grand Master to put a stop to proceedings which "have spread Confusion and Terror." Here we have, I think, a general protest against the policy pursued by the Grand Lodge—which, as we have seen, was also severely criticised by Dr. Stukeley—and among the subjects of particular complaint must have been, in my own judgment, the *New Law*—as it was evidently supposed to be—contained in the ill-chosen and oft-quoted terms of Old Regulation XIII.

The Scottish *titles* introduced in 1723 must have been regarded by many persons as importing Scottish *degrees*, and the germ may perhaps be distinguishable, at this early period, of what afterwards blossomed into the myriads of degrees, which with similar unreality, have been largely supposed to derive their origin from Scotland. It is moreover inherently probable that the working of the "Masters' Part" had fallen into comparative disuse among the Lodges in general, when for reasons that are withheld from us, but with respect to which I have hazarded two more or less plausible conjectures, it was ordered that "unless by a dispensation," the higher *ceremony* or (as commonly supposed) *ceremonies* should take place in the Grand Lodge only.

In this way additional elements of mystery may have gathered round the imaginary tri-gradal and *Scottish* system evolved out of a mis-reading of O.R. XIII. (1723), and of which we see the ultimate result in a widely-spread delusion that Scotland was the original home of higher and more sublime degrees than were known and practised elsewhere by the Masonic Craft.

The second group of Spurious Rituals have their leading exemplars in two publications that appeared in 1730, one, *The Mystery of Free-Masonry*, which without any author's name was printed in the *Daily Journal* of August 15th: and the other, "*Masonry Dissected*, by Samuel Prichard, late Member of a Constituted Lodge," was advertised for sale in the same newspaper on October 20th, 1730. In the earlier catechism *two* degrees, and in the later one *three*, are described.

The *Mystery of Free-Masonry* we find referred to in the Minutes of the Grand Lodge, under August 28th, 1730:—"Dr. Desaguliers stood up and (taking notice of a printed Paper lately published and dispersed about the Town, and since inserted in the News Papers, pretending to discover and reveal the Misteries of the Craft of Masonry) recommended several things to the consideration of the Grand Lodge, particularly the Resolution of the last Quarterly Communication [April 21st], for preventing any false brethren being admitted into regular Lodges, and such as call themselves Honorary Masons. The Deputy Grand Master seconded the Doctor, and proposed several rules to the Grand Lodge, to be observed in their respective Lodges, for their security against all open and Secret Enemies to the Craft."

The Resolution cited by Desaguliers as having been passed at the meeting of Grand Lodge held April 21st, has not been recorded.

Masonry Dissected, as we also learn from the same records, engaged the attention of the Grand Lodge on December 15th, of the same year:—"D.G.M. Blackerby took

notice of a Pamphlet lately published by one PRICHARD, who pretends to have been made a regular Mason: In violation of the Obligation of a Mason wch he swears he has broke in order to do hurt to Masonry, and expressing himself with the utmost indignation against both him (Stiling him an Impostor) and of his Book as a foolish thing not to be regarded. But in order to prevent the Lodges being imposed upon by false Brethren or Impostors: Proposed till otherwise Ordered by the Grand Lodge, that no Person whatsoever shall be admitted into Lodges unless some Member of the Lodge there present shall vouch for such visiting Brother being a regular Mason, and the Member's Name to be entered against the visitor's Name in the Lodge Book, which Proposal was unanimously agreed to."

There are no other allusions to the Spurious Rituals of Masonry in the existing records of the Grand Lodge. Nor do the passages quoted above from the minute-book of 1730, seem to imply that the governing Masonic body attached any particular importance either to the earlier or the later catechism of that year. The remarks indeed of DR. DESAGULIERS on August 28th, 1730, though prefaced with a reference to *The Mystery of Free-Masonry* (printed in the *Daily Journal* of August 15th) were chiefly directed against an association of which the following notification appeared in the *Daily Post* of December 17th:—"ALL the Brethren of the worthy Society of Honorary Free-Masons are hereby Summon'd and desir'd to meet at their General Lodge, held at the Prince of Orange Head in Jermyn-street, on the 23rd of this Instant December, at Five o'clock precisely, in order to elect a Master and Wardens for the year ensuing, and to consider of proper Ways and Means for the advancement of said Lodge, and the Honour and Dignity of MASONRY in general.

By Order of this Lodge, P. C. T. B. E. G."

The observations of D.G.M. BLACKERBY on December 15th (only two days before the publication of the manifesto last cited), were also apparently aimed in the main at "Honorary Free-Masons," whom (copying DESAGULIERS) he styles "false Brethren;" while the "*Masonry Dissected*" of SAMUEL PRICHARD is merely noticed, in order to be contemptuously described "as a foolish thing not to be regarded."

The meeting, however, of the Grand Lodge in April, 1730, at which a Resolution was passed, *which has not been recorded*, appears to have been identified by some persons as the occasion on which the diversity of ceremonial that afterwards split the English Masons in two camps, had its origin. In other words, the Grand Lodge of England, by way of a counterblast to "*Masonry Dissected*," is supposed by certain writers of the Craft to have sanctioned some "alterations in the established forms," and the date at which these "alterations" were agreed upon has (after a long period of doubt and uncertainty) been made to correspond with that, of the Quarterly Communication *when the Resolution was passed which has not been recorded.*

Passing over the circumstance that PRICHARD's pamphlet appeared too late in the year to have inspired the utterances of any speakers in the Grand Lodge, at the meetings of either April or August, 1730; I shall so far slightly anticipate as to quote the 4th and last verse of "The Sword bearer's Song," which is given by DR. ANDERSON at page 211 of his *New Book of Constitutions* (1738):

"Then let us laugh, since w've impos'd
On those who make a Pother,
And cry, the *Secret* is disclos'd
By some false-hearted Brother:
The *mighty* SECRET's gain'd they boast,
From *Post Boy* and from *Flying Boy*." [*Post ?*]

It is scarcely open to doubt that if the opinions of other Masonic veterans who, like Anderson, had witnessed the successive publication of Spurious Rituals in 1723, 1724, and 1730, were available for our scrutiny, they would all be in accord with respect to the earliest printed form being in every respect the most interesting and noteworthy of the series. If, therefore, the idea of the Grand Lodge of England having at any time after 1717 and before 1738, altered or varied the Masonic ceremonies, is ever to be accepted as falling within the limits of reasonable conjecture, it would seem in my own judgment, that evidence (of which at the present moment there is not even a *scintilla*) must be forthcoming to establish that a Resolution "for preventing any false brethren being admitted into regular Lodges" was not only passed but *recorded* in 1723.

The fourth edition of Prichard's brochure, which appeared in November 1730, was followed on December 15th by "*A Defence of Masonry;* occasioned by a Pamphlet, call'd *Masonry Dissected.*"

The work bore the name of no author, but was really written by Martin Clare (afterwards D.G.M.) as the mouth-piece of the Grand Officers. The degrees then known and recognised are specified as those of "Enter'd Prentice," and "Fellow Craft" *or* "Master," a description which is in entire harmony with that given in the *Constitutions* of 1723 (O.R. XIII.), and all the Ritualistic evidence of that or any earlier period that has been handed down to us.

That *two* degrees only, were sanctioned by the Grand Lodge in 1732, is made clear from the circumstance that at the constitution of a French Lodge in London on August 17th of that year by the Earl of Strathmore, "*le Maitre, les Surveillants, les Compagnons, et les Apprentifs,*" are alone particularized by the Grand Master.

Soon after 1730, indeed, a system of three degrees crept slowly into use, of which the proximate cause appears to have been the influence exercised both directly and indirectly by the Spurious Ritual of Samuel Prichard. But there is nothing from which we may infer that a division of the old "Apprentice Part" into two moieties—each forming a distinct step or degree—had been approved by the Grand Lodge, prior to the publication of the *New Book of Constitutions* in 1738.

Before, however, passing from the year 1730, it will be desirable to notice the Irish *Constitutions*, published by John Pennell at Dublin, between the beginning of June and the end of August in that year. The book was not printed by the order or with the sanction of either of the Irish Grand Lodges *then* existing, nor was John Pennell a Grand Secretary at the time, though he attained that position in the Grand Lodge of Ireland on its re-organisation under Lord Kingston in 1731.

The work was reprinted in vol. i. of his *Cœmentaria Hibernica*, by Dr. Chetwode Crawley who, in his editorial remarks, observes:—"In Charge IV. we trace the development of Degrees. . . In the interval between 1723 and 1730 the 'Masters' part' had become a Third Degree, and Pennell makes the distinction clear between the Master of a Lodge and a Master Mason." The passage to which he refers runs as follows:—"No *Master* should take an *Apprentice* unless . . having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable . . . of being made a *Brother*, and a *Fellow Craft*, and in due time a *Master;* and when qualify'd, he may arrive to the Honour of being *Warden*, then *Master* of a *Lodge*, then *Grand Warden*, and at length *Grand Master*" (p. 44.) But in the very next paragraph of Charge IV. we read:—No *Brother* can be a *Master*, *Warden*, or *Deacon* of a *Lodge* until he has pass'd the Part of a *Fellow-Craft* : And the *Grand Master* has Power to chuse his own Deputy, who must likewise have pass'd the Part of a *Fellow-Craft*" *(Ibid.)* Throughout the entire book, except in the first paragraph of Charge IV. (as above cited), no higher degree (than Fellow Craft) is referred

to, and "In the Manner of Constituting a New Lodge," the expression :—"The *Candidates*, or the new *Master* and *Wardens*, being yet among the *Fellow-Craft*," will be found.

PENNELL in 1730, like DRAKE in 1726, was evidently misled by the ambiguous language of ANDERSON in O.R. XIII. (1723), but the words :—"in *due time a Master*" (CHARGE IV., paragraph 1), upon which DR. CRAWLEY has erected his hypothesis of a *third* degree, entirely disappear as we shall presently see, in the next edition of the Irish *Constitutions*, printed with the sanction of the Grand Lodge and Grand Officers of 1735.

1731.—In this year, as we are informed by original documents in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Sweden, COUNT A. E. WREDE SPARRE was made an Apprentice at Paris on May 4th, a Fellow-Craft on November 16th, and a Master Mason in 1733. The earliest *foreign* edition of *Masonry Dissected* of which anything definite is known, was published at Utrecht in 1733, and a copy is preserved in the Library of the Grand Lodge of Holland at the Hague. It seems to myself, however, that an earlier translation of PRICHARD's pamphlet must have been printed in France, either late in 1730, or at the beginning of 1731, and I see no other way of accounting for the communication of the secrets of the "Apprentice Part," *in two steps*, to COUNT WREDE SPARRE, at Paris, in the latter year, that is if the documents in the Swedish archives are to be implicitly relied upon.

1732.—The degrees worked at this date are referred to in the Rawlinson collection at the Bodleian Library. The extracts I shall next give, are taken from the By-laws of No. 71, held at the ROSE, Cheapside, and those of No. 83, meeting at the THREE TUNS, West Smithfield, both being London Lodges. According to the code of No. 71: "On being Initiated as a Mason . . the Person to pay two Pounds, seven Shillings at his Making . . Also when this Lodge shall think Convenient to confer the Superiour Degree of Masonry upon him, he shall pay five Shillings more."

The 6th By-law of No. 83 runs: "That all & every Person, or Persons recommended & accepted as above, shall pay for his or their making the Sum of Three Pounds five Shillings, and for his admittance the Sum of five Shillings, and every Brother who shall pass the Degrees of F.C. & M. shall pay the further Sum of Seven Shillings and six pence."

Lodge No. 71 it will be observed, practised a system of *two* degrees which (if we hold our judgment in suspense with respect to what is to be legitimately inferred from the Minutes of the Musical Society, the *Speech* of DR. DRAKE, and the *Constitutions* of JOHN PENNELL,) is referred to in *all* the documentary evidence beginning in 1723, and ending with the earliest catechism *(The Mystery of Free-Masonry)* printed in 1730. On the other hand, it is equally apparent that *three* steps of Masonry were known and practised in No. 83.

This number, however, (if we again leave out of sight for a moment the Minutes of 1725, the Speech of 1726, and the *Irish* Manual of 1730), is first given by SAMUEL PRICHARD in his pamphlet of October 20th, 1730, where also (without any reservation of judgment being necessary,) we meet with what is absolutely the very earliest declaration which professes to define the order of progression of the *new* first and second degrees.

That the system practised by No. 71, however, was that recognised and sanctioned by the Grand Lodge in 1732, there cannot be a doubt, as I have already shewn by a reference to the proceedings at the constitution of a French Lodge in London in that year, and I shall also remind the reader of the records of the Lodge at the SWAN AND RUMMER

(1726-34) cited on a previous page, and bespeak his attention to the Minutes of a Lodge at Lincoln (1732-42) which will be laid under contribution as we proceed.

1733.—The earliest *published* reference to a "Masters' Lodge," or a "Master Masons' Lodge," occurs in Dr. Rawlinson's List of Lodges of this year, at the end of which are the following entries:—

"115. Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, a Scotch Masons' Lodge.

"116. Bear and Harrow, in the Butcher Row, a Master Masons' Lodge."

These Lodges (No. 115 being described as "Scotts Mason Lodge,") are shewn, with the addition of two others, by Pine, in his Engraved List of 1734, one of which—No. 117—is styled a "Master Masons'," and the other—No. 120—a "Masters' Lodge."

In his remarkable paper on Masters' Lodges," read by the late John Lane before the Quatuor Coronati Lodge (*A.Q.C.* i., 167-73), our deeply lamented Brother (from whose far-seeing essay I am transcribing) observes:—"I include the "Scott's Masons," or "Scotch Mason's Lodge," for two reasons: *Firstly*, in the hope that further information may yet be gleaned in relation to its character as a Lodge superior to the Fellow Crafts, whether as a Master Masons' Lodge *or otherwise;* and secondly, because it furnishes a striking analogy, in many particulars, to the three 'Master Masons' or 'Masters' Lodges,' with which it was contemporary." Next, after quoting from myself with respect to the supposed origin of the "Scotts' degrees" (*Hist. of F.* iii., 92), he proceeds:—"Now if 'Scott's' degrees or 'Scott's Lodges' originated first in France, and that not until 1740, two questions naturally arise. (1) Where did our English brethren obtain the distinctive appellation of a 'Scotch' or 'Scott's Masons' Lodge'? and (2) what constituted its peculiarity in 1733?"

In the opinion of Bro. Lane the *four* Lodges, Nos. 115-17 and 120, "were *not* separate organizations, but were composed of members of '*General*' Lodges who, for the purpose of communicating the Master Masons' degree, obtained the sanction of the Grand Lodge so to act and work under the appropriate designation of 'Masters' Lodges.'"

"Of this I am convinced," says the same writer, at the close of his paper, "that these four Lodges were of a character very different to any others that preceded or followed them, the records shewing that they have never had an exact parallel or counterpart before or since."

After this there were other "Masters' Lodges" whose business it evidently was to exemplify the working of what is now the *third*, but more often than not for a long period immediately following the date we have just reached (1733), was the *only* other ceremony worked in the Lodges additional to that which took place at the "making" of a new brother. The problem, however, which baffled the late Bro. Lane, namely, the circumstance that one of the four associations enumerated by him—No. 115—was designated "by the peculiar, and as yet unexplained, name of a 'Scott's Masons' Lodge,'" is one upon which a few further words must be said. The explanation, as it has recently seemed probable to myself, may, perhaps, be found in the theory I have already foreshadowed, namely, that the introduction by Anderson into English Masonry (1723) of the terms Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, from the vocabulary of the Northern Kingdom, was a potent factor not only in the expansion of the ancient ceremonies of the Craft, but also in the fabrication of the vast host of "additional" degrees which were labelled as being of *Scottish* origin—a practice that lasted until the dawn of the century which has just passed away.

The minutes of the present "Old King's Arms Lodge," No. 28 (*then* No. 26), shew that in October 1733, three brethren "made it their joynt Request to the Lodge

that they would be pleased, in regard to the Master Lodge . . just opening, that they might have the favor of being admitted to that dignity," which is afterwards referred to as "this High Order of Masonry." In the same year Bro. BENTLEY presented "the members both of the *Fellow Craft* and *Masters' Lodge*" with a form for the summonses. LORD VERE BERTIE and W^M TODD on the same day were severally admitted in fform ffc and E.P."; the order of the degrees being thus curiously transposed (Hughan, *Add.* to *Eng. Rite*, 4.) In November, 1734, "An Invitation from the MASTERS' LODGE to the Masters of the CONSTITUTED LODGE to become members, or at least Visitors thereof, was proposed and affectionately recommended from the Chair, to which the members seemed very attentive." These references, to quote from some further remarks by the late JOHN LANE on a subject which his own writings had done so much to illuminate, "are of especial value, as tending to throw light upon the introduction of the Third Degree as an entirely new ceremony." The same gifted student then expresses his opinion that the allusions under November 1734, "to the MASTERS' LODGE and to the Masters of the CONSTITUTED LODGE, must relate to two separate and distinct organizations, the latter being the KING'S ARMS LODGE, then meeting at the KING'S ARMS, Strand, and the former being in all probability one of the then newly organised MASTERS' LODGES, No. 117," (*A.Q.C.* xii., 179).

At Bath, on May 18th, 1733, on the occasion of a pre-existing Masonic body being constituted as a *regular* Lodge, the presence is recorded, besides that of the Master and Wardens, of three fellow Crafts, Six Masters, and four "Pass'd Masters." The distinction drawn between the two sets of Masters appears to point to an epoch of confusion, when the old names were only beginning to give place to the new ones, at least in the Country Lodges.

A little later, October 2nd, at a meeting of a Lodge at Lincoln there were present, SIR CECIL WRAY, Baronet, Master, with other members, and six visitors (Esquires), "When BROTHER CLARE'S Discourse concerning PRITCHARD, as also . . our By-Laws were read."

1734.—August 6th, according to the minutes of the same Lodge, "BROTHER CLARE'S Discourse relating to P——D was read." At this date SIR CECIL WRAY, a friend of MARTIN CLARE, author of the *Defence of Masonry*, was Deputy Grand Master. The records only mention two degrees,—those of Apprentice and Master—as being worked by the Lincoln Masons of 1732-42. They also indicate that the higher step was conferred in a Lodge of Masters, and that (in 1734) it was regarded as a necessary qualification for a Warden's chair.

1735.—*A Pocket Companion for Free-Masons* was published by WILLIAM SMITH at London and Dublin, the English edition probably in December 1734, and the Irish one in May 1735. The latter, which has been reprinted by DR. CHETWODE CRAWLEY (*Caem. Hib.* ii.), was printed with the approval and recommendation of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Grand Lodge of Ireland. This is virtually a *Book of Constitutions*, and in the IVth CHARGE it is laid down that the Apprentice must have no defect "that might render him incapable . . . of being made a Brother, and then a Fellow-Craft in due time." But the words that follow on—after "Fellow-Craft"—in the corresponding passage in PENNELL'S work (1730), namely, "and in due time a *Master*," are omitted. Also, in the *Pocket Companion*, the sections containing the "General Regulations" and "the Manner of Constituting a New Lodge,"

are in entire harmony with the portion of the book embracing The CHARGES of a FREE-MASON, in referring to the degree of a Fellow-Craft as being the highest recognized at that time.

This seems to indicate very clearly that the entry in Pennell's book relating to the existence of a MASTER'S in addition to a FELLOW-CRAFT'S degree, was altogether due to an erroneous impression of that author, founded on a misapprehension of the *Scottish* operative terms used by Anderson in 1723.

If a *third* degree had actually been present to the minds of the *Irish* Grand Officers in 1730, it is impossible to conceive that the step of Fellow Craft would have been the highest known to their successors in 1735.

In SCOTLAND, the minute of Lodge ST. CUTHBERT, Kircudbright, present No. 41, record :—"Monday, Feby. 3rd, 1735," that a collector of customs, an Ensign, and a Surgeon's Mate "were Entered Prentices to the Lodge."

"Feby. 6th, 1735, The above Gentlemen Entered Fellows of Craft."

"Feby. 7th.—The above Gentlemen made Masters."

"The last entry," observes Bro. James Smith, "is the earliest reference to the Third Degree in Scotland, the Lodge of CANONGATE KILWINNING No. 2, Edinburgh, coming next on 31st March, and the Lodge of GLASGOW KILWINNING No. 4, following, a day later, on 1st April, 1735," (*Freemasonry in Galloway*, 7).

Returning to English Masonry, on June 24th, 1735, an independent Lodge in the village of Swalwell, Durham, accepted a "deputation" from the Grand Lodge. In the records there appear "Orders" of various kinds, all written by the same clear hand. The 8th "Penal Order" runs: "If any be found not faithfully to keep and maintain the 3 ffraternal signs, and all points of ffelowship, and principal matters relating to the secret Craft, each offence, penalty 10 - 10 - 00" (*Mas. Mag.* iii., 82). The date from which this speaks rests on conjecture, and in the absence of positive evidence, I can only cite the Swalwell "Orders" as being *in use* as a code of laws in 1735. But the 8th "Penal Order" shows *that when it was enacted* (a point on which antiquaries are at variance), either *three* degrees, or the *two* previously known, were worked in an *Operative* Lodge.

1736.—HÉRAULT, the Lieutenant of Police at Paris, having obtained what is described as a translation of PRICHARD'S pamphlet, published it as an exposure of Freemasonry, and the *French* tract was further translated into German and again printed, also in 1736. The original, in both instances, on which both copies are based, is stated (in the German pamphlet) to have been the *fifth* English Edition of *Masonry Dissected.*

1737.—BARON C. F. SCHEFFER, afterwards the first Grand Master of Sweden, was initiated at Paris, on September 10th, and obtained there the other two St. John's, as well as two Scottish degrees. He was granted by "CHARLES RADCLYFFE, COUNT DARWENTWATER, Grand Master of the Freemasons of France," a Deputation, dated November 25th, empowering him to constitute Lodges in Sweden, and "to accept candidates to the three first degrees." The foregoing statements are given on the authority of the Swedish documents cited under the year 1731.

The celebrated Oration of the CHEVALIER RAMSAY was delivered on March 21st, 1737. On its many points of interest I must not linger. To discuss them, however briefly, would absorb the whole of my remaining space. The "Speech" itself will be found in my *History of Freemasonry* (iii., 84-89), and I shall only remark, in the present paper, that if BARON SCHEFFER really received two so-called "Scottish Degrees" at Paris, in 1737, the position is no longer tenable, that as a direct consequence of RAMSAY'S

"Oration" the legion of novelties assuming to be of Scottish origin, sprang into existence about the year 1740, in all parts of France. Indeed, a far earlier date for their inception must be assigned, though I am unable to point in any direction for a possible solution of the mystery, except it be to the evidence—such as it is—which has been already given under the year 1733.

Four editions of *Masonry Dissected* were published in 1730. The dates of the *fifth* and *sixth* are unknown, but a *seventh* was printed in 1737.

1738.—The tract previously referred to as having been published at Paris by HÉRAULT in 1736, was translated into English, and many independent versions of it were circulated in 1738. The piece was printed in *Read's Journal* of January 21st, the *Gentleman's Magazine* (viii., 54), and Boyer's *Political State of Great Britain* (lv.,78). It was also published in pamphlet form under the title of "*Masonry Farther Dissected,*" and according to the title-page was "Faithfully *Englished* from the *French* Original just publish'd at *Paris*, by the *Permission* and *Privilege* of M. DE HARRAUT, Lieutenant-General of *Police.* This tract, of which an interesting description has been given by DR. CHETWODE CRAWLEY *(A.Q.C.* ix., 84 ; xiii., 149), I have not seen, but the other English versions of the HÉRAULT print, above cited, I have perused and compared. They are virtually identical, and have no affinity whatever with the *Masonry Dissected* of SAMUEL PRICHARD. What HÉRAULT gives is not a catechism at all, but an account of the ceremony at the reception of a Freemason. The narrative proceeds on the same lines as those with which we have become familiar from the *Masons' Examination* of 1723, and the *Mystery of Free-Masonry* of 1730; or, in other words, a picture is presented of a "making" (or initiation) *before* the secrets of what are *now* the first and second degrees were disjoined. But the alleged revelation of 1736 differs in one material respect from the Spurious Rituals to which I have last referred. It contains no allusion whatever either in precise terms or by necessary implications to the "Masters' Part." *One* ceremony is alone mentioned, and while the HÉRAULT print only speaks from the year 1736, it is at least certain that its contents were derived from an *English* statement (or declaration) of earlier date, expressed either orally or in documentary form. Indeed, there seems to myself good reason for supposing that the English original might be even older than the Masonic law of 1723 (O.R. XIII.); that is to say, before the virtual revival of the "Masters' Part" by the legislation of that year. The following "Note," it will be recollected, occurs in the *Grand Mystery of Free-Masonry* (1730)—"There is not one Mason in a Hundred that will be at the Expence to pass the Masters' Part, except it be for Interest."

The working of the "Superior Degree" in Masonry had evidently fallen into comparative disuse in 1717-23, and the HÉRAULT tract may, I think, with fair reason, be regarded as—to some extent—a pale reflection of the procedure at the making of a Mason (or working of the "Apprentice Part") during the early years of the Grand Lodge, and which though gradually superseded by newer methods, did not absolutely die out until the second half of the eighteenth century. The secrets of the Masonry generally known and ordinarily practised in 1723 were communicated in a single ceremony. "New Men" at their entrance were then as much instructed through the eye as through the ear, and when the necessity was assumed to have arisen for a determination of the order of procedure in which the severed moieties of the "Apprentice Part" should be conferred, what was *seen* as well as what was *heard* by the candidate during the progress of the *undivided* ceremony, must have almost certainly influenced the ultimate decision. The choice of the Grand Lodge of England, in my own judgment,

inclined in the direction which was most consistent with the symbolic traditions that had come down to it. But without labouring the point, or in other words, indulging in more or less plausible conjecture, at least so much may be affirmed, that *if* the original degree of Apprentice could *legitimately* be split into two parts, it was equally open to all *three* of the Grand Lodges—English, Irish and Scottish—to determine the sequence in which those " parts " should be communicated.

But the leading event in the year which has been last reached, was the appearance of the "*New Book of Constitutions*." *Two* degrees are mentioned by ANDERSON in the edition of 1723, and *three* in the edition for 1738. Entered Apprentice, and Fellow Craft *or* Master, were the degrees or steps of 1723; and Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, *and* Master, were those of 1738.

The following appears in the *New Book of Constitutions* (1738)—

Old REGULATIONS.	New REGULATIONS. On 22 *Nov.* 1725
XIII.—*Apprentices* must be admitted *Fellow Crafts* and *Masters* only here, unless by a Dispensation from the *Grand Master.*	XIII.—The *Master* of a Lodge with his *Wardens* and a competent *Number* of the Lodge assembled in due Form, can make *Masters* and *Fellows* at Discretion.

The above, indeed, are not *reproductions*, but *falsifications* of the true wording of O.R. XIII., and of the *actual Resolution* passed by the Grand Lodge on the 27th (not the 22nd) of November, 1725. They were generally supposed, however, and the delusion lasted until our own day, if indeed it is yet quite extinct, to reflect with fidelity, though in a manner devoid of ambiguity, the true position of the Grand Lodge in 1723 and 1725, with regard to the *number* and *descriptions* of the degrees.

It is the custom of most people to consult a work of reference *in its latest form.* To this rule the Freemasons have not proved an exception, and the *second* edition of ANDERSON'S *Constitutions*—styled with lamentable accuracy the " basis of Masonic history "—was universally copied from and relied upon in preference to the *first.*

The precise circumstances under which an expansion of the original system of degrees was authorised, or perhaps it would be better to say *regulated,* by the earliest of Grand Lodges, have not been recorded, but there is a sufficiency of evidence from which the broad facts of the case become distinguishable. The governing body of English Masonry evidently tried to combat the *new* doctrine of which SAMUEL PRICHARD was the High Priest, by having the " Discourse " of MARTIN CLARE read in the Lodges—and doubtless in other ways. But finding that the novelty had taken root, and there can be no doubt that the seed from which *Masonry Dissected* ultimately germinated, had been sown by ANDERSON in 1723 (O.R. XIII.), the Grand Lodge, it is more than probable, felt bound to *regulate* a movement which it was unable to *suppress. Three* steps, therefore, were declared to exist in the *Constitutions* of 1738, and the order of their precedence was determined by the Grand Officers, in the manner which appeared to them to be in the greatest harmony with the ancient and symbolic traditions of the Craft.

The *second* edition of the *Constitutions* like the *first,* was the cause of serious trouble in the Lodges, and in each case the discontent appears to have been at its height about a year after the publication of the work. In 1739, the re-arrangement of the degrees gave offence, not only to brethren who were working in the old way, *i.e.,* according to the system of *two* degrees as existing prior to and after 1717; but also to

all those practising *three* ceremonies, who followed the method of conferring them as laid down in PRICHARD's Spurious Ritual of 1730. There were other causes which tended to widen the breach between the Masons who were submissive and those who were disobedient to the mandates of the Grand Lodge. The principal of these was a second tampering with the "Masons' Creed," which, *at a later period*, caused a further divergency of procedure between the *two* parties into which the English Freemasons ultimately became separated. The schism, however, did not assume form and cohesion until many years after the promulgation of the New CHARGES and REGULATIONS of 1738, though for reasons that will be discussed on a later page, the disunion of the English Craft which lasted for more than half a century, was long supposed to have broken into open flame in 1739.

In 1740, the so-called "SCOTS' DEGREES" attained great prominence on the Continent, and the ROYAL ARCH, which may be regarded as one of them—though whether of British origin or an exotic remains unknown—is stated by DR. DASSIGNY, in his *Serious and Impartial Enquiry* (1744), to have been known and practised at York *about* the same year. But the "SCOTS DEGREES" as a whole, lie outside the scope of my present paper, nor shall I have much more to say about the ROYAL ARCH. *So far as the evidence extends*, the only degrees worked (or known) in the British Isles down to and inclusive of 1738, were the present *three* of the Craft, and the manner of their progression from the *two* of 1723, to their existing number and sequence, it has been my leading object—up to the point we have now reached—to portray.

I have stated above, that of the creation of *new* Masonic steps, down to 1738, there is no *proof*, but it is possible, and indeed highly probable, that some forms of the "*additional*" or "SCOTS" degrees, which were destined at a later date to emerge into the light of history, may have existed in or prior to that year, though only worked casually, or as it were sporadically, in the Lodges.

IV.

1740—1813.

Time, as he courses onward, still unrolls
The volume of concealment.—S. T. COLERIDGE.

"*The Westminster Journal; or, New Weekly Miscellany*," of May 8th, 1742, has a curious Manifesto of the "SCALD-MISERABLE-MASONS," a Society claiming—like the GORMOGONS of older date—to have been founded by "Brethren" who "have lately forsook the gross Errors and Follies of *Free-Masonry*." The SCALD MISERABLES profess to reveal the secrets of the Freemasons, and *two* descriptions of the form (or forms) observed at the admission of a New Comer are given in the newspaper. One of these —which is meant to point to the procedure under the Grand Lodge—specifies three distinct steps—Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master (or Master Mason), and the sequence in which the first two are referred to, is the reverse of the order of priority laid down in PRICHARD's Spurious Ritual of 1730.

After this follow the words:—"That I may shew equal Impartiality to both Sides, I shall here reprint, without Alteration, a Piece that has been public for some years."

We are then presented with a reproduction of the *Mystery of Free-Masonry* (1730), which mentions *two* degrees only, those of Entered Apprentice and Master.

The Westminster Journal (1742) shows clearly enough, that the *old* method of communicating the Secrets of Masonry had not been wholly superseded by the *new* one;

also, it removes any doubt as to what had been the *original* decision of the earliest of Grand Lodges, when for reasons that were deemed sufficient by that body, it was thought expedient to re-model the *manner* of conferring the degrees.

The mock processions carried out by the Scald Miserables, in ridicule of the Freemasons, must have cost a considerable amount of money, and there is room for speculation whether there was any organized body by whom the expense was defrayed? The Duke of Wharton and the Gormogons who sought to undermine the authority of the Grand Lodge in 1724, were of the Jacobite faction, and so may have been the Scald Miserables of 1742?

A few words may be appropriate before passing from the Spurious Rituals of the first and second to those of the third group. In pre-historic times, that is to say before the era of Grand Lodges, and certainly down to 1723, it may, I think, be assumed that in some, but not all, of the *English* Lodges—for in many, no doubt, the ancient Symbolism of Masonry had sunk to the level of the ordinary artisan—the Apprentice, at his admission, received what are *now* the first and second steps. Sometimes the secrets were imparted according to one order of succession, and sometimes the sequence in which they were communicated were reversed. But *all* the Symbolical instruction appertaining to the "Apprentice Part" was given on the same night. *After* the appearance of "*Masonry Dissected*" (1730), we first hear of *three* degrees being worked in one of the Regular Lodges (1732).

The "Master's Part" was apparently very little practised when Dr. Stukeley was made a Freemason (1721), and it is probable that a desire to preserve the Cope Stone of Ancient Masonry from falling into utter decay, rather than any wish to lessen the privileges of the private Lodges, was the real motive of the legislation requiring the exemplification of the degree to be exclusively conducted in the Grand Lodge (*Constit.* 1723).

Considerable variety in the method of communicating the secrets of pure and ancient Masonry (after the recognition of three degrees by the Grand Lodge of England in 1738), occurred not only in the British Isles, but also abroad. Prichard's work, which early in the forties had been translated into several languages was freely made use of on the Continent, but as may be gathered from *Le Secret des Francs-Maçons*, and the *Catechisme des Francs-Maçons* of 1744, *L'Ordre Trahi* of 1745, and other tracts of a similar kind, the sequence of the degrees as given by Prichard had been discarded for that which was supposed to have met with the approval of the Grand Lodge.

The number of French pamphlets which profess to reveal the Secrets of Masonry is very large. Some are of native origin, others draw their inspiration—if not their exact wording—from British models, and not a few leave us in uncertainty as to whether, in the first instance, they were intended to reflect the proceedings of the English Masons or the French. These books supplied a much needed impetus to the flagging invention of the fabricators of a new set (or third group) of Spurious Rituals, which were published in London, at dates ranging from the beginning of the second half of the eighteenth century, down to its close.

The degrees practised as well as the Rituals published in the two countries seem to have been interchangeable, and again there will be a conflict of opinion as to whether in particular instances, certain ceremonies originated in Great Britain, or whether they were borrowed from France.

For example, to glean from the records of three English Lodges, in every case under the year 1746:

January 8th.—"Bro. THOMAS NAISH and JOHN BURGE were this day made SCOTCH MASTERS, and paid for making 2*s.* 6*d.* each."—*Lodge at Bath, No.* 101.

July 1st.—It was "Enacted at a Grand Lodge, That no brother Mason should be admitted into the diguity of a HIGHRODIAM," for less than 2*s.* 6*d.*, or into that of "DOMASKIN or FORIN" for less than 5*s.* Then follows : "N.B. The ENGLISH MASTERS to pay for entering into the said Mastership 2*s.* 6*d.* per majority."—*Lodge at Swalwell, No.* 117.

October 19th.—"At this lodge were made SCOTTS MASONS, five brethren of the Lodge" (including the R.W.M.)—*Lodge at Salisbury, No.* 97.

To the above may be added, that five members of the *Lodge at Bath, No.* 101, were made "SCOTCH MASONS," November 27th, 1754; also, that on December 1st, 1756, the degree of HARODIM was conferred on a Master Mason, in the present PHŒNIX LODGE, Sunderland, No. 94, (W. Logan, *History of St. John's Lodge, No.* 80).

All the degrees refered to the foregoing extracts, are generally regarded as falling within the sphere of what for want of any better title is commonly known as "SCOTS," in contradistinction to (real) SCOTTISH Masonry. But whether they were imported from the Continent, or of native growth, is a point which in the absence of further evidence must remain undecided. That HIGHRODIAM was a corruption of HARODIM is at least a plausible conjecture, but with regard to the meaning of DOMASKIN or FORIN, I am unprepared with a conjecture of any kind, either "plausible" or the reverse. Taken, however, as a whole the documentary evidence last presented, namely the three entries of 1746, together with the supplementary ones of 1754 and 1756, will justify a brief *excursus* concerning the "SCOTS" degrees which, to the extent that their consideration falls within the scope of the present paper, will be more conveniently examined in immediate connection with the testimony just adduced, than if treated in strict chronological sequence, according to the dates on which the evidence relating to them was published to the world.

"*You will excuse me if I do not strictly confine myself to narration; but now and then intersperse such reflections as may offer while I am writing.*—JOHN NEWTON.

With the records of the Swalwell Lodge—in their reference to "the dignity of a HIGHRODIAM"—those of the ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND, and the "history"—such as it is—of the RITE OF PERFECTION or HÉRÉDOM, invite a comparison.

In 1750, there were five Chapters of the ROYAL ORDER in London, and one at Deptford. Three are said in the records to have existed from time immemorial, and the other two to have been constituted in 1743 and 1744 respectively. There was a "Grand Lodge," and the "Grand Master of the H. R. D. M. [HEREDOM], and K. L. W. N. N." [KILWINNING], in one of the MSS., sets forth that he had held office since 1741. In the opinion of Bro. D. M. LYON, "the Grand Lodge of London was a self constituted body," and he also tells us that, "of the existence in Scotland of any branch of the ORDER prior to 1754, there is not a particle of evidence" (*Hist. Lodge of Edinburgh*, ch. xxxii.).

The RITE of PERFECTION or HÉRÉDOM (in France) was composed of the three Craft degrees and twenty-two others, the 18th being the "ROSE CROIX," and the 25th the "PRINCE OF THE ROYAL SECRET." "Of the authors or origins," says the late ALBERT PIKE, "or separate working, before the organization of the RITE, of any except two or three of the twenty-two Degrees, no information whatever has come down to us; and little reliance is to be placed on what has been told in regard to even those two or three. The twenty-five degrees had been organized into a RITE before 1762. One by one they had been invented, worked, communicated by the inventor to others, and at last, how and by

whom nobody knows, had been aggregated into a system called a RITE." (*Masonic Origines*, 8.)

In the absence of contemporary documents, all the early history of French Masonry is more or less apocryphal. But there is an apparent *consensus* of opinion among the most trustworthy authorities—whose speculations, in all probability have some foundation in fact—that the RITE of PERFECTION or HÉRÉDOM (otherwise HÉRÉDOM OF PERFECTION) sprang into existence contemporaneously with the EMPERORS OF THE EAST AND WEST, in 1758. This would make the system at least *eight* years younger than the Grand Lodge of the ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND which existed at London in 1750; and *seventeen* if we accept the statement of the "Grand Master" of the latter, that he had held office since 1741. Moreover, if the actual "records" of 1750 are relied upon at all as a mirror of the past, we cannot limit the reception of evidence to the date of 1741, but must admit the natural presumption of a far higher antiquity for the ROYAL ORDER, that arises out of the existence (according to the testimony of the same documents) not only of Chapters established in 1743 and 1744, but of three others whose constitution was "Immemorial"—which, at the lowest estimate and supposing the "Grand Lodge" to have been founded in 1741, would imply that there were then at work in London, three (or more) Chapters of the ORDER, some or one of which may have been contemporaneous with, or even older than the "SCOTS MASONS' LODGE," in the English List for 1733.

From the letters K. L. W. N. N,, which occur in the "records" of 1750, a connection has been presumed between the Speech of the CHEVALIER RAMSAY (1737), and the ROYAL ORDER, but DR. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, by establishing the actual date at which *A Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Free-Masons*, saw the light, has shewn that a still earlier reference was made to the legendary grandeur of the old court of Operative Masonry in Ayrshire, in that singular pasquinade, which was printed at Dublin in 1731. The passage runs:—"The famous old *Scottish Lodge* of *Killwinnin*, of which all the Kings in *Scotland* have been, from time to time, Grand Masters without Interruption, down from the days of *Fergus*, who reigned there more than 1000 Years ago, long before the Knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, or the Knights of *Malta*."

It will be observed that "SCOTTS," or "SCOTCH" *Masons;* also "SCOTTS" and "ENGLISH" *Masters*, are mentioned in the Bath, Swalwell, and Salisbury minutes for 1746. These degrees, and the ROYAL ORDER, probably had a common origin, and among the former may have been early types of what are now so well known, the degrees of INSTALLED MASTER and the ROYAL ARCH.

The ENGLISH MASTERS, in the Swalwell Lodge, were required to make a payment of half-a-crown "for entering" the other (and presumably "SCOTS,") "*Mastership*." Was this succession of degrees referred to by DR. DASSIGNY in 1744? He speaks of MASTER OF THE ROYAL ARCH," and of the association itself as "an organis'd body of men who have passed the Chair."

The earliest date at which the use of the word "HÉRÉDOM" in France, can be even approximately fixed, is 1758, and therefore if the ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND, at London, borrowed the term from the RITE OF PERFECTION, in Paris, (as suggested in the German *Handbuch*), or *vice versâ*, the only legitimate conclusion at which we can arrive is, that the *French* RITE was indebted to the *British* (or rather *English*) ORDER, for a portion of the title which it adopted at some time prior to 1762.

The circumstance has, in my own judgment, been far too lightly passed over, that the earliest "records" of any degrees whatsoever, extraneous to the system of ancient

Freemasonry, are those of the ROYAL ORDER, at *London*, of which parent stem the *Scottish* Chapter—now the Grand Lodge of the ORDER—was an offshoot between 1750 and 1754.

That there were casual references, however, to these "extraneous" (or "Scotts") degrees in the minute books of Lodges, has been shewn, and they unite with the other evidence in making out a strong and imposing *prima facie* case with respect to the higher probability of these novelties having had their origin in England than in France.

"*The sure traveller*
Though he alight sometimes still goeth on."—G. HERBERT.

LORD BYRON was elected Grand Master in 1747, and by recent German writers, blindly following in the footsteps of DR. KLOSS, the wholly imaginary "alterations in the established forms" by the earliest of Grand Lodges, is associated with that year. KLOSS copied from the REV. JETHRO INWOOD *(Address to the Duke of Athol on the Subject of an Union*, 1804, p. 6), and the words of the latter I now transcribe :—"Until the year 1747, the antient landmarks of the Order were religiously and most strictly observed, by every Lodge under the Constitution" [of the Grand Lodge].

In an appendix, INWOOD cites his "authorities," namely the *Illustrations of Masonry*, and Lawrie's *History of Freemasonry* (1804), or, in other words, WILLIAM PRESTON at first and second hand respectively. The last named writer, indeed, was one of the greatest visionaries of his own or any other age, but for the assertion in regard to the year 1747, the REV. JETHRO INWOOD seems to have been solely responsible.

The statement was afterwards adopted, without inquiry, by the "father of Masonic criticism," DR. KLOSS, and it affords a melancholy example of the manner in which the history of one of the most momentous epochs in the annals of English Masonry has been compiled. As we shall presently see, the true story of the progress and development of the Masonic Symbolism inherited by the Grand Lodge of England in 1717, can only be revealed by a removal of the successive incrustations of error, by which —in the ephemeral literature of the Craft—it has been overlaid.

This task I shall undertake when we reach the Third Group of Spurious Rituals, but must first of all proceed in an orderly sequence with the matters that have a prior claim to enter into the general narrative.

During the administration of LORD BYRON, Grand Master of the "*Regular*" Grand Lodge of England, a new or "schismatic" body, also assuming the title of a Grand Lodge, made its appearance at London, in 1751. That the brethren under the older and legitimate Grand Lodge, were afterwards very generally described as the MODERNS, and their rivals under the younger and illegitimate Grand Lodge as the ANCIENTS, is common knowledge. I therefore pass on to chronicle that the Irish *New Book of Constitutions*, was published by Edward Spratt, Grand Secretary, "not in Quality of an Author, . . . but only as a faithful Editor and Transcriber of the works of . . . *James Anderson*, D.D.," at Dublin, also in 1751.

In 1755, "A Mason's Confession of the Oath, Word, and other Secrets of his Craft," was printed in the *Scots Magazine* (xvii., 133). This is a most interesting "examination," but to avail of its actual bearing on the question of degrees, a sort of retrospective second sight would be essential, and even if the possession of this faculty by any students of the Craft could be guaranteed, in the exercise of it no two of them would be likely to agree.

The next two years—1756 and 1757—witnessed the memorable letters of DR. THOMAS MANNINGHAM, Deputy Grand Master of the "Regular" Grand Lodge of England, to the governing body of Dutch Masonry at the Hague.

Shortly summarized, the leading utterances of DR. MANNINGHAM are as follow:—

1°. No higher degrees than the first three belong to Pure and Ancient Freemasonry.

2°. The secrets of the first three degrees were the same before the year 1717 as after it.

3°. The so-called High Degrees were introduced after 1740.

"The only Orders we know," observes the doctor, "are Three, Masters, Fellow-Crafts and Apprentices, and none of them ever arrive at the Honour of Knighthood by Masonry."

The two "Letters" were printed at length in a *Memoir* of DR. MANNINGHAM, written by me in 1892 (*A.Q.C.* v., 93-113), and very slightly abridged will be found in my last published work (*Conc. Hist.* 328-34). Of those readers, however, to whom the fifth volume of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* is accessible, I ask a passing glance at the commentaries of my own on DR. MANNINGHAM'S survey of Masonic Symbolism, as existing in the 17th century, and handed down without any break of continuity to the Regular English Masons of 1757.

We are *now* aware that the prehistoric secrets of Masonry were communicated in *two* steps, and the manner of their gradual expansion into *three*, I have, in the earlier pages of the present paper endeavoured to explain. It is evident, however, that the falsification of Old Regulation XIII. by DR. ANDERSON in the *Constitutions* of 1738, was entirely unknown to the Deputy Grand Master of 1752-56.

That famous "Regulation" (O.R. XIII.) had, indeed, reached the third stage of its existence—the *first* occurring in 1723, when *two* degrees were mentioned but *three* were understood; the *second* in 1738, when the Grand Lodge, yielding to popular clamour, declared the *two* degrees of Ancient Masonry to have been really *three*; and the third in 1757, when an entirely new generation had sprung up, to whom the Symbolism which preceded the era of Grand Lodges was as remote and unintelligible as the customs of the STEINMETZEN are in our own. The "Letters" of DR. MANNINGHAM, demand a careful perusal, and notably his remarks concerning the so-called "SCOTS Degrees" practiced on the Continent. In the earlier of the two missives the writer says:—"Of late some fertile Genius's here, have attempted considerable Innovations, & their manner of working in Lodge, they term sometimes Irish, another Scotch Masonry, why, or wherefore they themselves best know." This, it is probable, points to the ritualistic observance of the Irish and Scottish brethren of that time, differing from those of the "Regular" English Masons, and being in agreement (as we learn by subsequent testimony) with the practices of the "Schismatics," or "Ancients."

Upon the story of the Great Schism in English Masonry it is not my present purpose to dilate. It will be convenient, however, to remark, that while three steps and no more were worked with the sanction of the Grand Lodge of 1717; additional degrees—those of INSTALLED MASTER and the ROYAL ARCH—together with a method of imparting the first two, the reverse of that obtaining under the older body, were characteristics of the authorised system of the Grand Lodge of 1751.

The ritualistic observances of the ANCIENTS prior to the election of LAURENCE DERMOTT as Grand Secretary in 1752, are unknown, but under the guiding hand of that remarkable man they acquired, if they did not previously possess, the tincture of his native soil. DERMOTT was an Irish Mason, and the following, which I extract from the minutes of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge, rather points to the labours of the Grand Secretary, in completing the Masonic education of the English seceders, having been not only arduous but protracted:—

March 13th, 1757.—"The G[d] Secretary call'd on a certain number of the Masters to attend the Grand Master's orders and work the Lodge, in the course of this business the G[d] Secretary LAU DERMOTT traced and explained the 1[st], 2[d] and 3[rd] part of the Antient Craft and Settled many things (then disputed) to the entire satisfaction of all the brethren present who faithfully promised to adhere strictly to the Antient System and to cultivate the same in their several lodges."

The method of communicating the secrets of the Craft degrees, which was introduced or perfected by the Grand Secretary of the English Schismatics, came without doubt, as a transfusion of Masonic customs from the land of his birth.

The date, however, at which the Irish "manner of working in Lodge," ceased to be an exact counterpart of the English system, cannot be exactly, though it may be approximately determined. The addition to CHARGE IV. in PENNELL'S *unauthorised* publication of 1730—referring to a *Third* degree—which taken by itself and without reference to the general context is misleading, enables us on a closer investigation and in conjunction with evidence of slightly later date, to attain a clearer view of the actual degrees sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of Ireland in the fourth decade of the eighteenth century, or in other words, *during the closing years of the "Epoch of Transition,"* than would have been possible, if JOHN PENNELL had not failed to understand O.R. XIII. of the English *Constitutions* (1723) and recorded the error in his book.

The *removal* of the reference to a *Third* degree (CHARGE IV.), in the *authorised* Irish Regulations, printed in the *Pocket Companion* for 1735, is both curious and significant, and proves two things. The first, that PENNELL (like DR. FRANCIS DRAKE) read the words of JAMES ANDERSON in 1723 as importing *three* instead of *two* degrees; and the second, that the steps of Masonry known and practised under the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1735, were two only in number. To the "APPROBATION" of the *Pocket Companion* (1735), are appended the names of the Grand Master, his Deputy, and the Grand Wardens of Ireland. The Grand Master, LORD KINGSLAND, was in his second year of office, and the Deputy, "JAMES BRENNAN, M.D." had been S.G.W. in 1732-33, and was D.G.M. from 1734 to 1737. During the latter's tenure of office no changes were likely to occur in relation to the degrees, a probability which is increased by the circumstance that the Grand Secretary from 1732 to 1738 was JOHN PENNELL, who therefore must have assisted officially in dissipating the error to which he had *unofficially* given currency in 1730. JAMES, 4TH LORD KINGSTON, moreover, succeeded as Grand Master of Ireland in 1735, a position which he had already filled in 1731, and was destined to occupy for a third and fourth term in 1745 and 1746.

The Irish "manner of working in Lodge" must have been closely assimilated to that prevailing in England, by LORD KINGSTON in 1731, nor can we believe that he passed out of the Chair (in Dublin, at the conclusion of his second term of office) in 1736, without having aided in prolonging the happy community of tradition, which undoubtedly existed under the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland in 1735. That the English and the Irish work was virtually identical until after 1738, may, I think, be safely assumed, and it would be easy, from the succession of *Irish* "Regulations" (1741) and "Constitutions" (1751), modelled on English patterns, to multiply presumptions in favour of the "manner of working in Lodge," having continued to be as nearly as possible the same under the Grand Lodges of the sister jurisdictions, until the middle of the eighteenth century.

But the period of time which elapsed *after* 1738, before the *Irish* ceased to be a counterpart (or one might almost say, an integral portion) of the *English* system of degrees, though of considerable interest in itself, lies outside the scope of our present

inquiry. It has been my object to show that when the Grand Lodge of England formally sanctioned an expansion of the system of degrees, it struck out a path of its own with regard to this order in which the secrets of the first two should be imparted. "*Masonry Dissected*," the *Doyen* of Grand Lodges had vainly attempted to stamp out. But the vitality of PRICHARD'S Spurious Ritual though lowered was not extinguished. Owing to the careless use by ANDERSON of Scottish *Operative* terms in the *Constitutions* of 1723, there arose a popular delusion that *three* degrees or steps were known in *Speculative* Masonry. Proof of this is afforded by the manuscript records of the *Philo Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas*, London, (1725-27): the "Speech" of the Junior Grand Warden of York (1726); and the Irish "*Constitutions*" of JOHN PENNELL (1730). With every item of this evidence, the reader has already become familiar, but they constitute the three chief links in the chain of proof, by the aid of which we are able to connect the action of the Grand Lodge in 1723 (exclusive of its influence on the Continent), with the series of events which, beginning with an additional degree, ended with a further and permanent enlargement of their number in 1813.

The fable attained its full growth concurrently with the publication of *Masonry Dissected*, in which Spurious Ritual the imaginary *three* degrees are not only described—in a manner that must have severely taxed his powers of invention—by SAMUEL PRICHARD, but the exact seqence in which they should be communicated, is also laid down by that double-tongued deceiver.

With good reason and policy, the Grand Lodge of England, in 1738, when *for the first time* sanctioning an expansion and re-arrangement of the degrees, treated the pamphlet of the ritual-monger of 1730—to adopt the words of the D.G.M. of that year, as "a foolish thing not to be regarded," and we find that not even the progression of the three steps, or order in which they should be communicated, was the same in the *authorised* system, as that enjoined in the *pseudo* Masonic Catechism of 1730.

At what dates the three degrees of the Craft were arranged in an orderly sequence, and officially recognized in other jurisdictions at home and abroad, cannot be positively stated. There was an extensive use of PRICHARD'S Catechism in Germany and France, and without doubt it was considered by numerous Lodges and Brethren in the British Isles, as depicting with more or less fidelity, the unadulterated observances of the Craft.

The influence of the pamphlet in North Britain is veiled in much obscurity. The old Scottish MASON WORD is unknown. It has not yet been discovered, either what it was, or to what extent it was in general use. Neither can it be determined whether at any given date prior to 1736, it was the same in Scotland as it was in England. Bro. WILLIAM OFFICER of Edinburgh, a leading authority on the Masonry of his native land, observes: "I have read many Minute-Books of a date prior to 1736. The expression in them all is the WORD, or sometimes the MASONS' WORD. Singularly, in none of the Minute-Books is there the slightest reference to any change in the form of admission. *The change was made*, but it is dealt with as if the old system continued."

It is probable—more cannot be affirmed—that while the tri-gradal system was being gradually introduced into Scotland, the method of communicating the different steps varied in different localities. Moreover, from about the time of entries relating to a second and third degree, appearing in the minutes of the Lodges, the Masonry of the northern kingdom was rent by a schism, which continued until 1809. Hence, if uniformity of working had been desired, there was no supreme governing body by which it could have been enforced. Whether the adherents of "MOTHER KILWINNING" were closer in touch with the "MODERNS" or the "ANCIENTS" (when those terms came into use) there is no evidence to disclose. But the other wing of the Scottish Craft, under

the obedience of the Grand Lodge, seems in the first instance (as would appear from the MANNINGHAM Letters) to have worked the three Craft ceremonies in the same way as the Regular English Masons. Then came a coalition with the "ANCIENTS" or Schismatics, which, however, ultimately fell asunder, and we find the Grand Lodge of Scotland reunited in the strictest bonds of fraternity with the *Regular* Grand Lodge of England, in 1803. The "General Regulations" of 1741, show that DR. ANDERSON'S *new* way of describing the *old* degrees of Masonry, was officially adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland in that year. *When*, however, the actual existence of three distinct steps was recognised by that body, we cannot tell; nor can any definite judgment be formed with respect to the date at which the order of their progression was determined. All we know with certainty is, that in the second half of the eighteenth century, the manner of working in the Irish, and in the English Schismatic Lodges was identical. But what may have been entitled to rank as orthodoxy in one country, was heterodoxy (or perhaps it would be more correct to say, apostacy) in the other.

In 1736, there were three Grand Lodges in the British Islands, and if we suppose the necessity for a choice to have arisen, it was equally open to them all to determine the order of priority of the first two degrees. What was actually done by the Grand Lodge of England has already been narrated. With respect to what happened in Scotland, I have thrown out a conjecture, and it only remains to be stated, that the Grand Lodge of Ireland, instead of adopting the *authorised* English system of 1738, eventually bestowed its official sanction upon the progression of the degrees as given by SAMUEL PRICHARD in his Spurious Ritual of 1730.

That the Irish Grand Lodge had a clear right to decide for itself the sequence of the first and second degrees (*i.e.*, on the assumption that it was in the power of *any* person or body to alter the Masonic ceremonies), has been admitted. But that the Irish "manner of working in Lodge" could be legitimately transferred to this country, and arbitrarily imposed upon the English Masons, as certain writers appear to contend, is wholly unworthy of serious refutation. The Grand Lodge of England would have nothing whatever to do either with SAMUEL PRICHARD or his delusive catechism, nor is it possible to conceive that the Regular English Masons were absolved from their natural allegiance, because an official mantle had been thrown over that ritual-monger and perjured Freemason, by a Sister Grand Lodge.

The Schism in English Masonry soon assumed large dimensions, and a perfect deluge of Spurious Rituals was one of the results. *Masonry Dissected*, which was popularly supposed to contain the ceremonies practised by the ANCIENTS, seems to have had the most extensive sale down to about 1762, from which date *Jachin and Boaz*, a pamphlet associated in a like way with the MODERNS, succeeded to the "largest circulation." There were many others, and a full description of the distinctive features of every one of the Spurious Rituals forming what I have called the third group of these publications is among the *desiderata* of Masonic literature. But, to avoid prolixity, I must as far as possible refer to them in a collective form.

Of these so-called "Exposures," Bro. HUGHAN has well observed:—"They are so contradictory that it is quite impossible to found any argument on their text; they differ so much, even when published about the same time, and are necessarily so unreliable about the very points on which we desire light, that, we at all events, must dismiss them from examination. Still, accepting them as guides, what does their evidence amount to, and where do they lead us? They do not give any countenance to the theory that the "MODERNS" and "ANCIENTS" were so much at variance in their modes of working the three degrees" (*English Rite*, 60).

"The period from 1760 to 1775," observes the late Enoch Terry Carson, in the annotated catalogue of his library, "was most prolific in 'Exposure Literature,' as is shown by the following which appeared during that time. [1]. *The Three Distinct Knocks*, 1760; [2]. *Jachin and Boaz*, 1762; [3]. *Hiram, or the Grand Master Key*, 1764; [4]. *Shibboleth, or Every Man a Freemason*, 1765; [5]. *Solomon in all his Glory*, [a translation from *Le Maçon Damasque*, Paris, *N.D.*], 1766; [6]. *M—— B——, or the Grand Lodge Door Open'd*, [2nd edit.] 1766; [7]. *The Freemason Stripped Naked*, 1769. Most of these went through several editions. The above dates refer to the original editions, all of which will be found under appropriate heads in this Bibliography."

Bro. Carson's *Masonic Bibliography* was not completed, but on a later page he mentions in connection with No. 6 above (No. 799 in his own collection), that the copy of A.D. 1766 in his possession, was the *second* and not the original edition. He also refers to another catechism or so-called "Exposure" [8]. "*A Master Key to Freemasonry*, 1760," which may have been acquired after his description of the previous *seven* had been printed. Further criticizing No. 6 above, the great Masonic Bibliographer says,—"It contains: the form observed at the Instalment of a Master . . . with the 'Oath' and the little ceremony then used, and since known as the Past Master's degree. I believe this is the earliest printed book in which we have any account of the ceremony of this so-called degree."

The date, however, of the *first* edition of this pamphlet (No. 6) has not been ascertained. But the ceremony of installing the Master of a Lodge is described in Nos. 1 and 2, printed respectively in 1760 and 1762.

Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6, profess to reveal the secrets of Masonry both "Ancient" and "Modern," and in No. 8 we are informed that,—"The ceremony of the installation of an Apprentice into the order of Fellow Crafts is always performed in a Grand Lodge."

In several of the catechisms the difference in working between the Masons under the rival Grand Lodges of England forms the subject of explanation and remark. For example, in No. 1 we are told by the pamphleteer,—"there is a Book already published, called *Masonry Dissected*, which was published in the Year 1730; and I believe was all the Masonry that was made use of at that time" (p. 7). But the fullest, as well as the most ridiculous of all the stories that were coined at the time, is to be found in No. 6, where it is related that after the appearance of Prichard's work,—"in order to prevent being imposed upon by cowans or imposters, who might want to gain admittance from his Performance, the Fraternity held a General Council, and the Entered Apprentice's and Fellow Craft's WORDS were revers'd, and private Accounts transmitted to each Lodge, tho' there are some unconstituted Lodges [which] still retain the former custom" p. 38.

Leaving, for a moment, the Spurious Rituals of the Third Group, let me next introduce to the reader two Masonic authors of repute, after which the reason why their names and those of certain pretended revelations of Craft Secrets, have been placed in juxtaposition, will be related.

Proceeding in order of time, the first to be mentioned is Laurence Dermott, Grand Secretary, and afterwards the Deputy Grand Master of the body of Masons who seceded from the Grand Lodge of England, and falsely assuming the title of "Ancient York Masons," stigmatized the *Regular* Masons as "Moderns." He was also the author of the *Ahiman Rezon* (or *Book of Constitutions*) of the Seceders, of which four editions appeared during his lifetime, and an equal number between 1800 and 1813.

WILLIAM PRESTON was for a time Deputy Grand Secretary of the *Regular* Grand Lodge of England, but is best known as author of the famous *Illustrations of Masonry*, of which twelve editions were published during his lifetime and several after his decease.

The two men were the literary champions of their respective Grand Lodges, and upon the qualifications each one of them possessed for the task he had undertaken, as well as upon the manner—in which (in either instance) it was carried out, I have commented at length not only in my original *History of Freemasonry*, but also in the columns of these *Transactions* (vi., 44-51), and most recently of all, in my "*Concise History*" (chap. vii.)

I shall endeavour, therefore, to place in a small compass, the remarks with which I am now about to proceed, as all the publications last referred to are easily accessible, and the general fidelity of my present observations can be readily tested by collating them with the authorities cited in support of the contentions of earlier dates.

The "ANCIENTS," in the history of degrees, accepted the statements of DERMOTT, and the "MODERNS" those of PRESTON. Both men welcomed any *fictions*, which they transmuted into *facts*, that might serve to sustain their arguments, and each of them in turn laid himself at the mercy of his opponent, by polemical indexterity. But as

"A blot is not a blot, unless it be hit."

So, while PRESTON's slip respecting the "dropped forms" served as a never-failing text for the denunciations of the Seceders, DERMOTT's more serious blunders and mis-statements have not, up to the present day, been fully refuted.

According to PRESTON, the older Grand Lodges of England unwisely sanctioned "an alteration in the established forms," and a legend grew up, for which the same writer was responsible, that the rivalry of "ANCIENTS" and "MODERNS," or, in other words, the Great Schism in English Masonry, originated about 1739—a delusion which was stamped with the hall-mark of its approval by the Regular Grand Lodge of England in a long foot-note appended to the occurrences of that year, which appears in the *Constitutions* of 1784 (pp. 239-41).

It has been noticed by a few writers that WILLIAM PRESTON, though undoubtedly regarded in his lifetime as the oracle of his Grand Lodge, exhibited with regard to the early history of that body, in the columns of his *Illustrations*, a strange ignorance or perversity. He tells us that private Lodges, exclusive of the original Four, were prohibited from imparting aught but the secrets of the first degree, for a much longer period than we know to have been the case.

How PRESTON could have fallen into this error has been the subject of vague conjecture, but his early contributions to the literature of the Craft show him to have been profoundly ignorant of Masonic history, and in two instances at [least, the source of his inspiration is] to be found in the Catechisms, or Spurious Rituals, which sprang up with a rare luxuriance, after DERMOTT had published the first edition of *Ahiman Rezon* (1756), and before PRESTON had brought out a second edition of the *Illustrations of Masonry* (1775). The latter's allusion to the "dropped forms" I have dealt with at length in my *History of Freemasonry* (ii., 397, 424), and *The Grand Lodge of the Schismatics or Ancients* (*A.Q.C.* vi., 47).

Several of the Spurious Rituals refer to the sequence of the degrees as given by SAMUEL PRICHARD, being the *original* method in which they were communicated, but the only one of the series (within my own knowledge) that professes to reveal the manner in which the alteration was effected, is the catechism numbered 799 in the collection of the late Bro. CARSON and 6 in the present paper. From this source PRESTON evidently

derived the legendary materials out of which he erected his "castle in the air." "Alterations in the established forms" were certainly made, or at least sanctioned, by the *Regular* Grand Lodge in 1738, and whatever discontent may have arisen in consequence, must have been at its height in 1739. But what those "alterations" really were has already been explained, and there is no *contemporary* evidence of any kind, from which the existence of a schism in English Masonry is to be inferred, until we reach the year 1751, when the minutes of the body calling itself the "Grand Lodge of England, according to the Old Institutions" (or Ancients) commence.

It should be recollected, however, that when Preston first attained eminence as a writer of the Craft (1775), the early history of the degrees of Pure and Ancient Masonry had long been forgotten. *Three* degrees were then supposed to have existed for all time, and therefore—leaving *probability* out of the question—there was nothing *impossible* in the theory, that as a measure of precaution, in or shortly after 1730, a variation occurred with regard to the manner of imparting the first two . . . We know *now*, that such a feat *was impossible*, as the Masonry of the Grand Lodge consisted of the "Apprentice" and the "Master's Parts" only, the former of which (afterwards the first and second degrees) was at that time undivided.

As further tending to prove that the so-called "Exposures" of Masonic Secrets were repositories which furnished Preston with materials for the construction of his "history," the pamphlet No. 8, *A Master Key to Freemasonry* may be cited, as containing the statement that (long after the repeal of "Old Regulation" XIII., in 1725) Apprentices could only be advanced to a higher degree in the Grand Lodge. Of the credulity of Laurence Dermott, and his readiness to believe—or at least record—anything that might tend to extol his own or to disparage the other Society, many examples might be given, but two must suffice, as the writings of the author of *Ahiman Rezon*, only concern us indirectly in the present inquiry, though a word or two will not be out of place in glancing at the historical methods of the Irish Mason whose "method of working in Lodge" was substituted for that of the older English system at the Union in 1813.

The first example of Dermott's inaccuracy (or worse) is afforded by his describing the English Schismatics, as "Antient York Masons"—a wholly undeserved title, of which the mischievous effect on Masonry abroad has not yet spent its force. The second I take from his *Ahiman Rezon* (3rd edition) of 1778, where he tells us, on the authority of "Thomas Grinsell, a man of great veracity, that eight persons whose names were Desaguliers, Gofton, King, Calvert, Lumley, Madden, De Noyer, and Vraden, were the Geniusses to whom the world is indebted for the memorable invention of Modern Masonry."

As a matter of fact, at an Occasional Lodge, held at Kew, on November 5th, 1737, the eight persons named by Dermott as the Founders of the Grand Lodge (and no others) were present, and took part in the initiation of Frederick, Prince of Wales. (*Constit.* 1738, p. 137).

The champion of the "Ancients," who may be termed the founder of the present system of English Masonry practised under the aegis of the Grand Lodge, did not live to witness the union of the two Societies in 1813. The protagonist on the side of the "Moderns," however,—William Preston—lived for several years after that great event, and the Articles agreed upon at the healing of the Great Schism, bear the impress of his own incapacity as an historian, quite as plainly as they attest the greater force of character and higher polemical dexterity of Laurence Dermott.

The "Articles of Union" will form the next and concluding step of the present narrative, but some details have yet to be filled in, which though lying slightly outside the boundary of the Masonry which preceded the era of Grand Lodges, are situated in the immediate borderland, and by many respectable authorities are even supposed to be encircled by the land-marks of the Craft.

First of all, there is the ROYAL ARCH. This degree as practised or referred to by IRISH or "ANCIENT" Masons, we hear of as existing in 1740 (*circa*), 1743 and 1744. LAURENCE DERMOTT became a Royal Arch Mason at Dublin in 1746. The degree is noticed in the Minutes of the "ANCIENT" or Schismatic Grand Lodge of England, in 1752, and "the Masters of the Royal Arch" were "summon'd to meet in order to regulate things relative to that most valluable branch of the Craft," in 1757. But the degree does not appear to have been definitely adjudged to be an integral part of their Masonic System, by the "ANCIENTS," until 1771. Later in the same year, December 4th, the Deputy Grand Master (LAURENCE DERMOTT), at a meeting of the Grand Lodge "expatiated on the scandalous method pursued by most of the Lodges (on St. John's Days) in passing a number of Brethren through the Chair, on purpose to obtain the sacred Mystry's of the ROYAL ARCH." Ultimately, it was resolved,—"That no person for the future shall be made a ROYAL ARCH MASON, but the legal Representatives of the Lodge, except a Brother (that is going abroad) who hath been twelve months a Registered Mason; and must have the Unanimous Voice of his Lodge to receive such Qualification." A Grand Chapter (herein following the example set by the Regular English Masons), was established by the "ANCIENTS," of which the first mention in the records occurs in 1771. Among the Brethren under the older Grand Lodge of England, who were early members of the degree was THOMAS DUNCKERLEY, who received it at Portsmouth, in 1754. The ROYAL ARCH was also worked in Lodges on the Regular establishment, at Bristol in 1758, and at Yarmouth, in 1763.

A little later a Grand Chapter—unrecognized by the Grand Lodge, but of which Grand Officers of the "Moderns" were the leading spirits—was established. Its earlier records have perished, but there are existing minutes dating from 1765.

Still older records are contained in a volume which has only recently been restored to the light of day. It is entitled,—"Minute Book belonging to the Most Sublime Degree or Order of ROYAL ARCH appertaining to the Grand Lodge of ALL ENGLAND, held at the City of York, 1762." Five degrees, *viz.*, the *three* of the CRAFT, the ROYAL ARCH, and KNIGHT TEMPLAR, were worked with the sanction of the Grand Lodge of York, in 1780.

It has been stated, on the authority of alleged transcripts of missing documents, made many years after the dates which they are supposed to record, that the degree was both known and worked at Stirling in 1743. But we shall at least be safe in assuming that it must have become naturalized in SCOTLAND about the middle of the eighteenth century, as a Lodge bearing the name of "ROYAL ARCH," was chartered at Glasgow, in 1755.

In AMERICA, three brethren were "Raised to the Degree of ROYAL ARCH Mason," at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1753. There was a Lodge, bearing the name of "ROYAL ARCH," at Philadelphia, and the attendance of three members of the degree is recorded in 1767.

In ST. ANDREW'S Chapter, Boston, a brother was accepted and "made by receiving the four steps, that of an EXCELL^{T}., SUP.-EXCELL^{T}., ROY^{L} ARCH and K^{T} TEMPLAR"—afterwards called "the four Degrees of a ROYAL ARCH Mason"—in 1769.

There is no earlier entry in any written (or printed) book which records the actual communication of the degree of KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

In the Minute-book of the Chapter of Friendship, constituted by the Grand Chapter of the "Regular" Masons at London, which has been already noticed under the year 1765, the first entry (translated from the original cipher), reads:—"At a Royal Arch Chapter held at the George Tavern in Portsmouth on First Septr. Seventeen hundred and sixty-nine . . . The Pro G.M. Thomas Dunckerley bro't the Warrant of the Chapter, and having lately rec'd the 'Mark,' he made the bre'n 'Mark Masons' and 'Mark Masters,' and each chuse their 'Mark.'" This is the earliest known reference to Mark Masonry which exists.

The following are also taken from the same Minute-book:—

November 2nd, 1770.—"Bro. Donaldson told us how to make Excellent and Super Excellent Masons."

July 21st, 1771.—"Three brothers "were made Mark Masons and Mark Masters, also R. A. Masons and Excellent and Super Excellent Masons."

October 21st, 1778.—"Com. Palmer Z. read a letter from Com. Dunckerley, that we might make Knight Templers if we wanted and it was resolved to . . . Bro. John Dance took the Mark and choose [ ]. Also Edmund Cooper, His Mark [ ] and to be made Arch next time. Bro. Dance declin'd the Arch."

"In the above Minute," says the historian of the Chapter, (Bro. Alexander Howell) "there are two things worthy of notice. We have a brother taking the Mark Degree alone, and declining to be made a Royal Arch Mason, and we have a reference to Knight Templars—earlier than any known mention of them in England."

Returning to the third group of Spurious Rituals, if there are earlier allusions to the *degree* of "Installed" (or "Past") Master, than those which appear in the catechisms numbered by me 1, 2, and 6 respectively, I am unaware of their existence. That it was neither known or practised in England during the early stages of the Grand Lodge era I have endeavoured to show in a paper of some length which appeared in an earlier volume of our *Transactions* (v. 94), and to this the curious reader is referred.

In the opinion of Dr. Kloss, which is entitled to our respect, and from whose conclusions on all points of Masonic history, it is essential to differ with humility, the word and grip of the "Installed Masters" degree, a ceremony which he finds referred to for the first time in *The Three Distinct Knocks*, 1760 (No. 1 *above*), are identical with a "Scots" Grade on the Continent. The same writer observes, that both in France and England the ritual mongers and pedlers of Masonic novelties, hoodwinked their compatriots by ascribing a foreign origin to the so-styled "High Degrees."

The doctor further remarks, that while the "Ancients" taunted the "Moderns" with having introduced innovations, the tables might have been turned upon them, by citing their own *adoption* of the Royal Arch and Past Master's degrees.

Long ago, in the *Masonic Monthly* of July 1882, my own view with regard to the relationship between the *two* "additional" or "Scots" degrees (R.A. and P.M.) was thus expressed:

"The supposition has much to recommend it, that the communication of the secrets of the Royal Arch, was the earliest form in which any esoteric teaching was specially linked with the incident of Lodge Mastership, or in other words, that the *degree* of the Royal Arch was the complement of the Master's *grade*. Out of this was ultimately evolved the degree of Installed Master, a ceremony unknown in the 'Modern' System until the first decade of the nineteenth century, and of which I can trace no sign amongst the 'Ancients' until the growing practice of conferring the Arch upon brethren not legally qualified to receive it, brought about a *constructive* passing

through the Chair, which by qualifying candidates not otherwise eligible, naturally entailed the introduction of a ceremony, *additional* to the simple forms known to PAYNE, ANDERSON, and DESAGULIERS."

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century, there was a further increase in the number, not only of alleged revelations of Masonic Secrets, but also in that of newly fashioned or extraneous degrees. These, however, without exception, I must pass over in silence, as not being material to the inquiry we are now upon.

The Great Schism in English Masonry was brought to a close, as all are aware, by a fusion of the ANCIENTS and MODERNS in 1813. The ROYAL ARCH and PAST MASTER'S degrees were recognised by the UNITED GRAND LODGE, and the *Irish*—or to be correct, the earlier and *un*authorized *English*—sequence of the first and second steps of Masonry, prevailed over the rival system which had been *originally* ordained by the *Regular* (and only legitimate) GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, in the re-arrangement of the degrees, at the close of the "Epoch of Transition" in 1738.

According to the Second Article of the Union:

"It is declared and pronounced that pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, viz., those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason (including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch). But this Article is not intended to prevent any Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Orders of Chivalry, according to the Constitutions of the said Orders."

How, indeed, any "Order" or ceremony, *which did not exist* in the era preceding that of Grand Lodges, could be constituted a portion of "pure Ancient Masonry," it would be idle to inquire, though the remark may be expressed, that if one Grand Lodge could add to the system of *Ancient* Masonry, so could another—but this opens up a vast subject which can only be satisfactorily examined in a paper "On the LANDMARKS (or NATURAL BOUNDARIES) of Free-Masonry."

It may be observed in conclusion, that the expression "HIGH DEGREES" which is used to describe the novelties which from time to time have been engrafted on the Craft system, is both inaccurate and misleading, and in taking leave of the reader an anecdote occurs to my mind which seems to be so much in point that I shall proceed to relate it.

Some members of the QUATUOR CORONATI "CIRCLE" may have seen, and all will have read of, the guest chambers in many an ancient castle, where, as a common feature, will be found a bed surmounted by a great dusty canopy, which as often as not is domed, and adorned with plumes. Such a canopy as this, it was, that the Highland laird mistook for the bed itself, and mounted at the top of, while he put his servant in the sheets, thinking that the loftier *stratum* was the place of grandeur.

For my own part, I am quite content to lie in the bed of Ancient Craft Masonry, and to let those that like climb into the canopy.

FRIDAY, 6th MARCH, 1903.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. E. J. Castle, W.M.; G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., I.P.M.; H. le Strange, Prov.G.M., Norfolk, Treas., as S.W.; Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; F. J. W. Crowe, Steward, as S.D.; J. T. Thorp, Steward, as I.G.; and Past Masters W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., Dr. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., and Sir C. Purdon Clarke.

Also the following 47 members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. T. Cohn, F. Mella, H. S. R. Warwick, J. A. Carpenter, J. Peeke Richards, G. H. Leutchford, E. M. Jack, W. A. Bowser, C. F. Silberbauer, J. Stiven, P.G.D.; H. Eaborn, H. Sannion, A. Larsen, C. W. Sponneck, A. Simner, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, A. Henning, W. J. Songhurst, H. England, E. H. Pike, F. W. Levander, F. Raby, J. W. C. Clarke, H. E. Overbeck, W. Lawrance, C. Isler, A. Carpenter, W. F. Roberts, W. H. Gunner, F. Stötzer, S. Walsh Owen, H. V. Elder, Major H. Vane-Stow, D.G.Sw.B.; S. Meymott, H. W. Parker, C. Sounes, C. H. Denny, R. Manuel, F. Weiss, H. Bladon, F. A. Powell, L. Danielsson, R. U. Ellis, J. Hands, A. Weiss, W. R. Thompson, and E. Glaeser.

Also the following eight visitors:—Bros. F. Langford, P.M. Carnarvon Lodge No. 1642; H. Cartwright Reid, W.M. Junior Engineers' Lodge No. 2913; E. Gordon Lowder, Foochow Lodge No. 1913; C. W. P. Hollingberg, South Norwood Lodge No. 1139; G. F. Brazrndale, Friendship Lodge No. 206; W. Clare, Royal Edward Lodge No. 1489; E. Williams, Lodge of Emulation No. 21; and T. C. Clarke, South Norwood Lodge No. 1139.

One Lodge and thirty Brethren were admitted to the Membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros: Dr. Chetwode Crawley, S.G.D., Ireland; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; Col. S. C. Pratt, P.M.; Admiral A. H. Markham, P.D.G.M., Malta, S.W.; G. L. Shackles, S.D.; J. P. Rylands; L. A. de Malczovich; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., P.M.; and E. Macbean, P.M.

The W.M. proposed and the S.W. seconded as a joining member of the Lodge:—

Bro. Henry Sadler, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. Became a Freemason in 1862, in the Lodge of Justice, and was the W.M. in 1872. In 1886 was one of the Founders and first W.M. of the Walsingham Lodge No. 2148; became R.A. in 1869, in the Royal York Chapter; joined the Temperance Chapter in 1872, of which he was Z. in 1880-81; Sub-Librarian of the Grand Lodge since 1887. Author of Masonic Facts and Fictions, 1887; Notes on the Ceremony of Initiation, 1889; The Life of Thomas Dunckerley, 1891; Masonic Reprints and Historical Revelations, 1898; The History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, as well as many essays on Masonic subjects.

The Secretary called attention to the following exhibits, for which the thanks of the Lodge were returned.

By the Rev. Canon Horsley, an interesting series of Aprons, and a very old specimen of a Masonic maul.

By the Rev. Dr. C. C. Atkinson, a silver jewel of unusual shape with engraved emblems on one side.

By Bro. E. A. T. Breed, a R.A. jewel of large size, silver gilt, formerly belonging to "Majr. Gen. Ogg, A.L. 5828, A.D. 1824, Exalted at Malta": preserved in the original case of red leather.

By Bro. C. F. Silberbauer, exhibited and presented to the Museum of the Lodge, a very handsome cut glass rummer with Masonic emblems. It was given to him by the late Bro. Dr. H. W. Dieperink, who was informed that it had been in an old Cape family for considerably over one hundred years.

By Bro. Col. A. J. Carpenter, a good specimen of the Masonic Penny token, gilt.

A vote of thanks was offered to Bro. Silberbauer for his valuable present to the Museum of the Lodge.

Bro. W. H. Rylands read the following paper:—

A CURIOUS OLD ILLUMINATED MS. ROLL.

[THE "T. M. WOODHEAD SCROLL"]

BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN, P.G.D.

HAVING been successful in obtaining a very curious and ancient Magical Scroll for the inspection of the members of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, a few words, by way of description, would seem necessary, so that the character, as well as approximate age of the manuscript may be known, and thus assist in the understanding of the real aim and scope of the document.

The MS. is composed of six strips of the finest vellum, fastened so as to make a continuous roll of nearly ten feet in length, the width being just four inches throughout. Evidently it is of late seventeenth century origin, and arranged or composed for or by a German, (? Roman Catholic) the Latin Prayers or Invocations being a special feature of the Scroll, and thus were inserted for the use of professed Christians.

I have never seen anything precisely like it before, and as it appears to me to be so curious and suggestive of the use of symbolism in connection with charms or magical prescriptions of the 17th century, and likely a copy of a still earlier period, I hope our esteemed Editor will see his way clear to have the whole reproduced in *facsimile.*

How far it is Rosicrucian, as well as Magical, is not easy to decide; much time being requisite for careful examination and comparison with others of the kind, if such there be, and unfortunately at present, I lack both the opportunity and facilities for such an investigation.

The antiquity of Masonic symbolism is beyond question, but how far the Craft has been indebted to other organizations for much in that direction has, in my opinion, been rather under-estimated than otherwise during recent years. It is quite probable that one of the secrets of Freemasonry was the use of symbolism, the art of which gradually faded away with the advent of the comparatively modern Architect and the accession or dominancy of the speculative element during the period under consideration, as respects many of the Lodges. That the symbolism, so distinctive of the Rosicrucians, affected the composition of the three separate degrees early in the eighteenth century is clear to my mind, though it cannot well be demonstrated; but I doubt its influencing the Ceremony or Ceremonies peculiar to the Fraternity during the 17th century, as all the available evidence so far discovered, goes to prove that such admission into the Craft was accompanied by a very simple form of reception, and that all the other ceremonies must have been of a similar character seeing that we never meet with any intimation that Apprentices were excluded from the meetings because of an additional esoteric observance. It would appear as if the symbolism of the Operative Masons which had languished and almost died out, was continued by the promoters of the Grand Lodge of England of A.D. 1716-17, only less indicative of the Building element, but more suggestive of the Rosicrucians and other combinations of students who revelled in all kinds of mystical, occult and emblematic representations.

I am much indebted to my respected friend, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, for translations of portions of the Scroll, for it is but justice to state that without his valued aid this brief paper on the subject would not have been prepared. The caligraphy is of a high order, and artistically otherwise the Scroll is a work of art. Its heading reads :—

Cingulum (Girdle) *au Clavis* (or Key) *Salamonis* (of Solomon) ; the rest of the Title not being quite clear, but evidently refers to "Greeting and . . . . of Jesus Christ . . . . Saviour & Redeemer." Then follows a Maltese Cross, having the capital letters prominent A G L A, and across the centre *Christe Misereremei* with G + M + B below, and there is a ladder behind.

After which there are forty medallions (the diameters being one and a half inches each) richly illuminated in scarlet and gold (also silver in some instances) with rubricated inscriptions in German above. These medallions are enclosed within circles of orange colour. Dr. Crawley has deciphered the most of the brief German titles, as follow. 1.—*For* Thunder and Lightning. 2.—Fire and Water. 3.—Unreality and Falsehood. 4.—Unjust Death. 5.—Envy and Hatred. 6.—Poisoning. 7.—Sudden Death. 8.—Enmity. 9.—That we be not beaten in strife or lawsuit. 10.—Evil Spirit. 11.—Sign of Solomon for the Evil Spirit. 12.—That one be loved by his People (*Te sus Christus vincit* between the arms of an elaborate cross). 13.—Sorcery. 14.—Hostility. 15.—To acquire knowledge. 16.—Sickness, Leprosy, Gout and falling sickness. 17.—Error. 18.—? 19.—Honour and Wealth. 20.—Visible and invisible Works. 21.—Unexpected Accident. 22.—Friendship of great men. 23.—Inviolability. 24.—Prophetic spirit for the future. 25.—Against despair in adversity. 26.—To attain art and virtue. 27.—Happy progress in all things. 28.—Storm and Tempest. 29.—Poverty and affliction. 30.—To banish faintheartedness. 31.—Against bites of Animals and Serpents. 32.—Against all hand violence. 33.—Conjuration of Spirits.

There is a smaller medallion on either side, and then *seven* more medallions follow of the ordinary size, but without any inscriptions, so that there are *thirty-three* and *seven*, the virtues of these being explained by the Titles.

Four lines in Latin are to the effect that when one is made a prisoner, he who carries this with him is released. "The Lord (is) on his right hand who breaks kings in the day of his wrath."

The six-pointed star (two triangles) that follows has a smaller eight-pointed star within, and below is a cross with capital letters on the angles S N N S, and again four lines in Latin that this figure is of great poteney, in war giving glory beyond expression "Thou has broken my bonds, to Thee I shall offer the sacrifice of praise and call upon the name of the Lord."

A small device precedes a large Maltese Cross, on which the letters N S are conspicuous, and a number of hieroglyphies are likewise displayed thereon and also around it; under which (also in Latin) is written :—

> It avails if one has been imprisoned and put in irons, show this scapulum in gold, in the day and hour of the Sun, he will be suddenly loosed and be at liberty. "Let the sword pierce their own hearts and let their bow be broken."

Another singular device succeeds, of a suggestive design, the use of which "is of such virtue that the hater injures himself with his own arms, or they are broken" (translation), with a number of capital letters (a cypher) given as *Remedium probatisimion contra pestem* (remedy against plague) ; concluding with a circular diagram, about four inches in diameter, on a dark ground, that I have so far failed to decipher.

The reverse is well covered with a mass of beautiful writing, with many scores of rubricated Maltese crosses intermingled. The caligraphy is not across the strips of vellum, as on the chief side, but the long way of the scroll, in divisions of from nine inches and upwards, each being separated by violet crosses, having three arms.

The first portion is in German and begins with a reference to "The length of the band of our Lord Jesus Christ, which King Ludwig, of Constantinople, carried with him in a golden cross," and contains a few promises for those who follow certain injunctions, finishing with the words "*Sabaoth*, *Rex*, *Thari*, *Arabi*, *Eloi*, *Tetragrammaton*, *Sadai*, Protect thy servant father Peter, according to the plenitude of the greatness of thy arm. Amen. *Defensor*, *Agla*, *Victor*, *Adjutor et Protector*."

The major portion of the reverse of the Roll I must leave for the present (written in German and Latin). Towards the end "Psalm 90" is transcribed in the former language (but not Luther's version, so Dr. Crawley tells me). The Psalm is numbered according to the Septuagint version, and hence is our 91st.

At the end are four seals, credited to Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, the last mentioned having an inscription concerning "Christ at the Door" (*Ad ostium Christus*), but the remainder is not easy to read.

The wealth of devices and the extraordinary number of curious arrangements of letters and figures make this scroll worthy of a close scrutiny, and I hope that our leading students of this particular cult will be able to throw some light upon its character. Elias Ashmole in his time would have revelled in such a scroll; but apart from the numerous emblems depicted and their relation to the subject of symbolism generally, I cannot say that the magical references have much impressed me.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to Bro. Hughan for having brought this interesting Scroll under the notice of the Lodge.

Remarks were added by Canon Horsley, Dr. W. Wynn Westcott and the Secretary, and it was decided that the whole text of the MS. should be published with a series of facsimiles; as Bro. Woodhead had very kindly placed it at the disposal of the Lodge.

[It will appear in the next part of the Transactions.—Ed.]

SEAL
(LODGE PARFAITE UNION)



IV CC MUS.

ORDER OF MASONIC MERIT.

BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN, P.G.D.

IN Bro. James Smith's latest work, the "Provincial Grand Masters of Dumfriesshire," is a reference to "an order of Masonic Merit," instituted by the R.W. Bro. John Stewart, of Nateby Hall, Lancashire, and Arbigland, Newabbey, the seventh Prov. G.M. The decoration was intended to "encourage good work," but the only Lodge selected for the honour was "St. John" No. 252 Thornhill, constituted in the year 1814.

Brother Paterson, of Thornhill, has had the medal photographed for me by Bro. Aitken, of Dumfries, and it is here reproduced.



It will be seen that the monogram appears to read Order of Merit, and that on the clasp is the inscription :

> " Awarded to the St. John's Lodge of Freemasons, No. 252, by their R.W.P.
> " Grand Master, John Stewart Esq., of Nateby Hall, in approbation of their
> " working as a Lodge, 1858."

My lamented friend, D. Murray Lyon, wrote the history of this Lodge ; a little volume, which was I think his first Masonic venture, and is rarely met with now.

The Jewel is the only one of the kind known to me.

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. VII.

BY W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.,

Senior Grand Deacon, Ireland.

SOME EARLY IRISH CERTIFICATES AND THEIR STORY.

IRISH Certificates in good condition are very rare and difficult to procure. Even in the best organized collections characteristic specimens occur but sparsely, and the most indefatigable of collectors have to admit that their early Irish Certificates bear but an insignificant proportion to their other treasures. It may be doubted whether there are any Museums or Collections of Certificates in the British Isles that can boast even half-a-dozen specimens of Irish Craft Certificates bearing dates prior to 1800. Even the best-equipped private collections, such as those of Bros. J. T. Thorp, of Leicester, G. W. Bain, of Sunderland, and F. J. W. Crowe, of Chichester—the latter alone numbering nearly 1200 specimens—hardly reach that limit. Our esteemed colleague, Bro. Crowe, will presently have an opportunity of speaking authoritatively on the subject. For it is an open secret that he has in preparation an article treating of these matters from the point of view of the collector and the artist.

The reason for this scarcity is not far to seek. It was a point of honour with the Irish Freemason of the last century to prevent any written information or authorisation, concerned with the affairs of the Craft from passing out of fraternal keeping. The Irish Freemason held it to be his plain duty to destroy any document, public or private, historical or evidential, sooner than let it pass into the hands of outsiders. Warrants, Certificates, Lodge Registers and Minute Books shared the common fate. In particular, the certificate of a deceased Brother was sure to be destroyed, if his Brethren could effect its destruction. It is only an insignificant percentage that escaped. Sometimes Certificates that had been lodged as security for loans, or as evidence of identity, were preserved, for obvious reasons. It is from these sources, or sources such as these, that Collectors have to replenish their stock of early Irish Certificates.

It is not, however, for their scarcity alone that Irish Certificates are interesting. The earliest known Masonic Certificates are Irish. The Grand Lodge of Ireland was the first to issue such documents, and to authenticate them under its Seal. When Laurence Dermott's standing as a Freemason was challenged in 1757, he proved that he had been "Regularly Install'd Master of the good Lodge No. 26 in the Kingdom of Ireland, upon the 24th day of June, 1746," and "produced a Certificate (signed Edwd. Spratt, G.S.) under the Seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland of his good behaviour and servitude, etc., etc., etc." A similar Certificate issued 8th January, 1762, under the Seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, by Jno. Calder, G.S. (Edwd. Spratt's successor) is figured in facsimile in *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasciculus III.* This is believed to be the oldest Grand Lodge Certificate actually known to exist, though two others of 1759, or even earlier, are said to have been seen in England some years ago. But before any Grand Lodge took the matter in hand, private Lodges were accustomed to grant certificates to members who left them in good standing. The earliest of such documents, now extant, is one in the collection of General John Corson Smith, of Chicago. It is dated 1756, and was issued by an American Lodge. The earliest extant specimens issued by Lodges

in the British Isles are both Irish, and are figured in facsimile in *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasciculus III.* They bear date respectively 1761 and 1762. The earlier of the two is in that famous collection at Sunderland, and the present writer will not readily forget the frank and fraternal courtesy with which V.W. Bro. G. W. Bain afforded the fullest facilities for its reproduction.

The foregoing Certificates are all MS. The first Grand Lodge to authorise the issue of an engraved or printed form of Certificate was the Grand Lodge of the Moderns, which passed a Resolution to that effect in 1756, apparently as an indirect consequence of the refusal of the members of the Lodge at "Ben Jonson's Head" to conform to the determination of Grand Lodge. This forced the Grand Lodge to recognize the general utility of Certificates as a means of distinguishing the Sheep from the Goats. But there does not seem to have been any great desire to take advantage of the Certificates, nor any sign of their having come into common use until the following decade.

By the end of the eighteenth century the use of Certificates was fully established, though, as a rule, they were taken out only when Brethren changed from one Lodge to another, or from one Jurisdiction to another. In the latter case, the Grand Lodge certificate became obviously of importance. How else could the Lodge from which the Brother hailed be identified as belonging to the true fold? In those days, the number of Freemasons holding with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the cognate Grand Lodge of the Antients in England, greatly exceeded those holding with the Grand Lodge of the Moderns. Across the Atlantic and in our nasent Colonial Empire the numerical majority of the Antients over Moderns was even more marked. These are facts well known to the students who have had occasion to go to the original sources of information regarding the course of events that led up to the formation of the United Grand Lodge of England in 1813, and to the recognition of its reformed Work by the other Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom.

As long as the adherents of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns were unrecognised by the preponderating masses that held with the Antients, the form, style, and even the language of the certificates issued by the rival Bodies were different, as markedly different as could be well contrived. The difference lasted till the Union of 1813, when the United Grand Lodge fell into line with the Antients by adopting the two distinctive features of the certificates of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Both of these features are to be found in the accompanying Grand Lodge certificate for which our Lodge Library is indebted to R.W. Bro. Beamish, who presides as Deputy Grand Master over the oldest of our Irish Masonic Provinces. In the first place, the certificate is couched in Latin as well as in English; in the second, special provision is made for the signature of the recipient in the margin. This provision was quaintly called the *Ne varietur* from the two Latin words that warn against any alteration of the original form of signature. These two characteristics run through the whole series from the earliest engraved form of Irish certificate down to the latest issue of English certificate in its amended form.

These certificates have been figured and transcribed for our *Transactions* by our accomplished Secretary, Bro. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., who is, by common consent, the best fitted for such a task. When Bro. W. H. Rylands places his accurate learning and artistic skill at the disposal of our Lodge, it is incumbent on his colleagues to lend such assistance as they can. An attempt is made, therefore, in the following pages, to show how important a bearing such labours as his have on the history of the inner develop-

ment of the Craft. It is only by the scrutiny and comparison of such documents that the guess-work of the last generation can be checked.

THE ANNEXED IRISH CRAFT CERTIFICATES.

The first to claim our attention is the Grand Lodge Certificate issued to Bro. Joshua, of Lodge No. 398. Outside the Metropolis, Irish Lodges rarely had a distinctive title. They were St. John's Lodges, distinguished solely by their respective numbers. So, when a Lodge became extinct, the number might be, and very frequently was, attached to a new Warrant granted to a new Lodge which might, or might not, pretend to some connection with the Lodge formerly bearing the number. Indeed, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Grand Lodge of Ireland carried the practice to an extreme, allowing old Lodges to apply for new Warrants bearing numbers they fancied better than their own. Hence arises a source of confusion in identifying the brethren to whom Certificates were issued at this period. For the Lodge that appeared as No. 484 in one year, might appear as No. 50 in the next year. Nor is this an imaginary instance.

"No. 398 on the Registry of Ireland" had once belonged to a Lodge working at Maryborough, the county town of Queen's County, but at the time this certificate was issued the number belonged to a Lodge meeting at Ballickmoyler, a village in the same county. This village, or rather hamlet, had barely three hundred inhabitants, yet it contrived to support a Lodge for many years. Nothing is more astonishing than the hold that Freemasonry had on Ireland a hundred years ago. It is not that every city and town could boast its Lodge or Lodges, but that no village or hamlet was without one.

The names of the Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Secretary who issued the certificate have an interest of their own. The Rev. Robert Handcock, D.D., who served as Grand Secretary from 1808 to 1819, was an eminent city clergyman, who thought it not unworthy of his cloth to stand in the gap when Grand Lodge was assailed, for this was the time of the so-called Grand Lodge of Ulster, the only internal trouble Irish Freemasonry has ever had. We are grateful to him, too, for the precedent he set of a Divine entrusted with one of the highest executive offices of the Order: a precedent which has borne fruit in the recent acceptance by the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Ossory of the post of Provincial Deputy Grand Master of the South-Eastern Counties (Ireland). To the Rev. Dr. Handcock's Deputy, Wm. F. Graham, we owe even more. He served as Deputy Grand Treasurer and Secretary from 1803 to 1826, and on him fell the brunt of the Ulster Schismatics' attack. His memory, ever green among us, was renewed last year by an act of hereditary generosity.

Readers of the last *Annual Address*, delivered by Sir James Creed Meredith, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, on St. John's Day, December, 1902, will recall the munificent bequest left to our Irish Masonic Charities—"Our three Masonic Jewels," as Sir James Creed Meredith happily named them—by Inspector-General Graham, the worthy son of that worthy Brother who had helped to steer the barque of Freemasonry amid the angry waters of the Ulster schism.

The second of the certificates presented by Rt. Worshipful Bro. Beamish shows that the prevalence of private Lodge certificates was such as to induce tradesmen to keep blank forms in stock. James Forde was a well known Dublin engraver, with a shop at 14, Essex-quay. The plate, of which this is a specimen, was extensively used in the Provinces of Ireland. The introduction of the Three Castles, or more properly, of the Three Towers, into the coat of arms was an unauthorised adornment, though the Crest of

a Hand and Trowel, or more properly, of a dexter arm and trowel, has always been the distinctive device of the Irish Lodges. In accordance with the usage we have mentioned above, Lodge No. 71 had been at work in Tralee from 1766 to 1772, but a few years later the Warrant with that number was transferred to Cork by Dr. Robert Davies, Provincial Grand Master of Munster.

Another variety of private Lodge certificate occurred when the Lodge was opulent enough to have a form specially designed for its sole use. Such a blank form is the third of the documents presented by R.W. Bro. Beamish. The Lodge, No. 27, was at work in Cork from 1750 to 1827. It was revived at Castle Townshend, in the same County, in 1835, but became dormant in 1858, and eventually the number was granted to a Lodge founded in Dublin in 1876 by the Right Hon. Judge Townshend, D.G.M. of Ireland, the last, and the most illustrious survivor of the Brethren who had kept the Lodge alive at Castle Townshend, the ancestral seat of his family.

THE SEQUENCE OF DEGREES.

The Irish Certificates which have been presented to the Lodge Library by R.W. Bro. William H. Beamish, D.G.M. of the Province of Munster, exemplify three kinds of Craft Certificate. The first is a Grand Lodge Certificate; the second is a private Lodge Certificate; and the third is a blank form of special Lodge Certificate. In order to complete the series, our unwearying Secretary, Bro. W. H. Rylands, has transcribed and appended specimens of the certificates issued in the other two degrees, the Royal Arch and the High Knight Templar, that were usually superimposed on the Craft foundation.

It must be remembered that the Craft Warrant was believed to give the Lodge the right to confer any supposed Degree of Freemasonry, provided only that the Lodge possessed a Brother capable of conferring the Degree. This belief was held by every Lodge that belonged to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, or to the Grand Lodge of Antients, or to any of the Grand Lodges working in unison with them; that is to say, by all English-speaking Freemasons at home and abroad, excepting those that paid allegiance to the Grand Lodge of the Moderns. Thus, in the Lodge-room were conferred, and by the Lodge Officers were certified, besides the Craft Degrees, not only the Royal Arch Degree, but the Degree of High Knight Templar. In the case of the former Degree, there are solid grounds for believing the Holy Royal Arch to have once formed part of the Craft work; in the case of the latter Degree, there are no grounds for assuming it ever to have had any connection with the Craft or its work. In neither case, were the transactions recorded in the Lodge books, except by accident or error; nor were systematic records of any kind kept for the most part. Hence, the peculiar value of certificates, for they really form our best means of historical information as to the growth and popularity of these Orders. Even in Ireland, where the Degrees seem to have found a natural home, if not an origin, the first notice taken of them by Grand Lodge, so far as the extant records go, was to pass the resolution—

> "That it is highly improper for a Master Masons' Lodge, as such, to enter upon their Books any Transactions relative to the Royal Arch."[1]

So we have to make the most of our certificates and their scanty information.

[1] *Minutes* of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 4th August, 1786.

THE ROYAL ARCH DEGREE AT YOUGHAL, 1743 AND 1759.

The Royal Arch Degree among the Antients, if we may judge from what we can learn of its history in Ireland, had a different kind of origin, impressed its lessons in a different way, and related to a different legendary episode from the corresponding genesis, method, and legend of the Degree among the Moderns.

It is impossible to do more than hint at these questions. But the answers will be found by the competent and impartial inquirer—the two adjectives do not always go together—in the facts that no difference between English and Irish work can be traced before 1730, that grave differences can be traced subsequently, and that it was not the Grand Lodge of the Antients, or any of the Grand Lodges they recognised, that had to submit to the resumption of the Chair Degree, or to "the restoration of the proper words to each Degree," or to the injunction "to revert to the Ancient Land-marks of the Society." The "alterations" engendered by the need or by the convenience of the Lodges of London and Westminster, failed to take root in Dublin. The Irish Ritual represents, with the vicissitudes inseparable from oral transmission, and has represented all along, the work of 1723-1730. That work was then common to the Lodges that met in London and Westminster, in Dublin, in Cork and in York; the only Grand Lodges then in existence. As the wave of enthusiasm raised by Lord Kingston's triple Grand Mastership subsided, the growth of ceremonial in Ireland naturally lagged behind the corresponding growth in England. Even in England, outlying Lodges found it hard to keep up with the course of modification. The "alterations" were, after all, mainly of local import, and had little or nothing to do with the general plan of Freemasonry. It was incontestable that the "alterations" were of recent introduction. It was inevitable that the Brethren to whom the "alterations" seemed uncalled for should claim for their unmodified work the stamp of antiquity. The "alterations" adopted in the Lodges of London and Westminster made their work distinct. The brethren who, in England, held fast by the old standards, were, in Ireland, called "York-Masons," a very convenient trade-mark to distinguish them from their more progressive brethren, the London and Westminster Masons, who formed the Regular Grand Lodge. Of course, the compound word York-Masons—not York Masons—did not mean that the brethren who stood by the old-fashioned work all lived at York, any more than it meant that all brethren outside York favoured newer fashions.

Among the ceremonies perpetuated by the Irish brethren and those whom they called York-Masons, and disused by their more progressive rivals, the Royal Arch stands out with prominence. The earliest known occurrence of the words ROYAL ARCH is met with in the report of the procession of the Youghal Lodge on St. John's Day, 27th December, 1743.[1] But the contemporaneous existence of the Degree in York and in other parts of England where the usages of the so-called York-masons prevailed, is testified by Dr. Fifield Dassigny, the coeval in Dublin Freemasonry of Edward Spratt and Laurence Dermott. These things being so, the *onus probandi* would seem to lie on the Modern Masons (the Lodges of London and Westminster) to show cause why they had suffered the completion of the Master's Part to fall into disuse, and not on the Antient Masons (the so-called York-Masons) to show cause why they had retained the conclusion of the Legend. As a matter of History, this was the view taken by the Grand Lodges of England in 1813.

The earliest Minute of the Royal Arch Degree, so far discovered, occurs in the Transaction-Book of the famous Virginian Lodge that initiated the great George Washington. The circumstances attending the original erection of this Lodge at

[1] First published in *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasciculus I.*, 1895.

Fredericksburg, in the British Colony of Virginia, are indistinct through lapse of time. But the Minute stands out, clear and convincing, chronicling the fact that on the 22nd December, 1753, a "Royall Arch Lodge" was opened, and the orthodox number of three Brethren "raised to the Degree of Royall Arch Mason" by the help of Simon Frazier, a Visiting Brother.[1]

The two Royal Arch Minutes next in point of time bear date respectively five and six years later; the former at Bristol, the latter at Youghal. These two ports had been long connected as commercial centres.

By a kindly coincidence, the earliest Minute of the Royal Arch Degree being conferred in Lodge, in Ireland, occurs in the records of those same Brethren at Youghal to whom we are indebted for the earliest mention of the Royal Arch. The history of the Lodge still remains, very literally, a sealed book, and the Minute has never before been published, though the records of the Lodge deserve notice for their quaintness of phraseology no less than for their historical importance. The Lodge at Youghal was warranted 10th October, 1733, and had the misfortune to start with an illiterate Secretary, who begrudged the labour exacted from him by the evidently unwonted task of writing. Here is the first Minute that survives as a specimen of his method:—

> "24th June, 1734. Edward Hally, Mas^r^. W^m^. Farner, John Lane, Wardens, John Ellums, Daniel Wood, Dackens."

That Minute sufficed as the record of the year's entire work.

However, affairs improved under succeeding Secretaries. But it is not till St. John's Day in Winter, 1751, we find the meagre record of the officers' names expanded by the information that

> "The above Officers were installed in their several Stations, according to the Constitutions."

This paragraph apparently refers to Edward Spratt's *New Book of Constitutions*, which was published early in 1751. It has been shown elsewhere that Spratt's *Constitutions* stood to the Irish Fraternity in much the same position as Anderson's *Constitutions* of 1738 did to the English Brethren, with this important addition that Spratt's *Book* served as the basis of the legal code embodied in Lau: Dermott's *Ahiman Rezon*. Thus the Irish *Constitutions* became the fountain whence gushed the stream of Masonic Jurisprudence that now and again has threatened to swamp the Ancient Landmarks of Benevolence and Charity.

In 1759, Youghal was visited by a remarkable Freemason, Thomas Mathew, who served as what we should now call Provincial Grand Master, but who was then called Provincial Deputy Grand Master, of Munster. This is the Brother who served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Antients from 1766 to 1770. He was one of the richest and most influential Commoners in Ireland, and from him the noble house of Llandaff is descended. He is persistently but erroneously called the *Hon.* Thomas Mathew by Masonic Historians. In his official capacity as Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Mathew has left the following memorandum inscribed on the Minutes:—

> "I have visited the Brethren of No. 19, Youghall, and find them regular good Masons and lovers of the Craft, as witness.
>
> Thos. Mathew,
>
> March 6, 1759." P.D.G.M.M.

[1] *English Royal Arch Masonry*, 1744-1765, by Wm. J. Hughan, P.G.D *A.Q.C.*, 1891, vol. iv., p. 220.

Almost directly after the foregoing curious entry comes the first Minute regarding the Royal Arch Degree.

July 30th, 1759, Lodge night.

"Lodge assembled according to Orders. The Mas^r^ in his Chair. "Open'd the Lodge in Due Form, receiv'd A Petition from Gregory Graham "wherein he sett forth his being a member of this Lodge formerly. In "searching the Book we find him Senior Deacon to Edward Hawley in the "year 1746; and finding nothing laid to his Charge, we have enter'd him "member of the Lodge. The same night we receiv'd John Jones belonging "Cappaquin as a member he produceing a proper Certificate, which we lodg'd "in the Box. Then proceeded to the passing of Spencer Scannaden and "Samuell Gardner to the dignity of Royal Arch Masons, they being proper "Officers of the Lodge, That is, Bro. Scannaden Senr Warden and Samuel "Gardner Junr Deacon, Patrick Hahern having resign'd that Commission "to him."

The foregoing is the earliest Minute recording the actual conferring of the Royal Arch Degree that has been traced in Ireland so far. The earliest corresponding Minute of the conferring of the Royal Arch Degree in England is almost exactly a year older, the English record bearing date August 7th, 1758, and the Irish record, July 30th, 1759. The English Lodge, in which the Degree was conferred, was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns, but seems to have worked after the manner of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; that is, after the manner of the Anticnts. This was but natural. The connection between Bristol on the one hand and Cork, Youghal, Waterford, and similar thriving ports on the Munster seaboard, on the other, was extraordinarily close in the eighteenth century. The Masonic Historians of the last generation either did not know or did not appreciate the fact that there was more commercial traffic and middle-class interchange between Bristol and the Munster centres of Freemasonry by sea, than between Bristol and the London centres of Freemasonry by land. Hence much of the development of Freemasonry and the early acceptance of the Higher Degrees in the West of England remained a puzzle to Dr. Oliver and his contemporaries who knew of no Masonic Sun, save that which shone with orthodox lustre in the Heavens of London and Westminster. In the present instance, the work of the Craft Lodge in Bristol seems to have been in conformity with Irish work, not in conformity with the work of the Grand Lodge to which it nominally belonged.

Not the least remarkable circumstance is the complete silence of the Youghal Lodge Minutes with regard to the Royal Arch from the foundation of the Lodge in 1734 till 30th July, 1759. Nor is that silence less complete for a corresponding period after that date. During the quarter of a century before, and the half century after, 1759, there is not the slightest allusion to, much less direct mention of, the Degree. Yet the earliest known collocation of the words Royal Arch in connection with Freemasonry belongs to the Youghal Brethren. There can be no doubt that the Degree was habitually worked in the Lodge. The very turn of the phrase in the Minute quoted above shows that the Degree was being conferred in the ordinary course of Lodge business. Surely, there can be no weightier warning against the fallacy of assuming that, because Lodge Minutes are silent as to a Ceremony, therefore that Ceremony cannot have been practised in the Lodge.

HIGH KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, DUBLIN, 1774.

Difficult as is the task of tracing the history of the Royal Arch as a Degree, the task of tracing the High Knight Templar Degree is even more difficult, inasmuch as the entries of the Degree in the transactions of Craft Lodges are still more sparse. We are almost altogether thrown back on such testimony as can be gathered from certificates, and on incidental references in outside authorities. Much has been done towards this end by Bro. Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., in his remarkable paper on *The Origin and Progress of Chivalric Masonry in the British Isles*, contributed to *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. xiii., p. 156.[1] Some additional details may, perhaps, be here supplied with advantage, inasmuch as they have not hitherto been brought to the notice of Masonic students. As we shall proceed to show, the oldest dated mention of High Knight Templars in Ireland is to be found in the Dublin daily newspaper of 1774, a date considerably earlier than has hitherto been suspected.

Immediately before St. John's Day in Summer, 1774, the following advertisement appeared in more than one of the Dublin journals:—

> "ADVERTISEMENT.
> The Knights Templars of Ireland, Royal Arch, Excellent and Super-Excellent Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 506, intend dining together at their Lodge-room, at the Thatched Cabin, Castle St., on Friday, 24th instant to celebrate the Festival of St. John; Such of the Fraternity as chuse to Dine with them are requested to leave their Names at the Bar two days before."
> "Signed by Order,
> J. O. E.G.S."
> "Dinner to be on the Table at Four o'Clock."[2]

Similar advertisements appeared immediately before St. John's Day in Winter of the same year, and were continued before each St. John's Day till June, 1784. The only difference in the style of the advertisements was that the Knights Templars of Ireland, who at first met under the auspices of Lodge No. 506, afterwards met under those of Lodge No. 518, while a rival group seems to have made a similar use of Lodge No. 584. There is ground for suspecting that the Warrants of these Lodges, bearing date respectively 1773, 1774, and 1781, had been obtained for the express purpose of bringing together Dublin Brethren who were already in possession of the H.K.T. Degree. They served as Preceptories or Encampments, the former two, Nos. 506 and 518, being in connection with the Early Grand Encampment, and the latter, No. 584, being apparently a rival Body.

Thus the Early Grand Encampment and similar Bodies worked in lawfully constituted Craft Lodges. But they had not, and, in the nature of things, never could have specific Warrants for conferring the Templar Degrees, seeing that these Degrees were not even recognised by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Perhaps, too, the Early Grand Encampment was a somewhat exclusive Body, so that certain discontented Brethren thought to steal a march on the Original Knights Templars by procuring a Warrant from Mother Kilwinning Lodge in Scotland. Thus they would obtain the traditional sanction of that famous name in Freemasonry.

[1] *Cf.* also an admirable summary by Bro. W. J. Hughan, entitled *English Knight Templary*; Kenning, 1900.

[2] *Hibernian Journal*, June 20th, 1774.

It is useless to discuss the power or authority of the Kilwinning Lodge to grant such a Warrant. For the applicants got their Warrant, and construed its power and authority to their own liking. To be sure, it was only a Craft Warrant. But as the applicants were careful to style their Lodge "The Knights Templars Kilwinning Lodge of Ireland," they set out with the mythical halo of that supposititious sanction round their heads. They certainly lost no time. Their application for a Warrant had hardly been acceded to, when they issued a Dinner Advertisement plainly meant as a challenge to the Early Grand Encampment, whose methods they sedulously copied.

"NOTICE.

The Members of the Knights Templars (Kilwinning) Lodge of Ireland intend dining together on Monday, the 27th instant [1779] at the Eagle in Eustace St. to celebrate St. John's Day. Such Brethren as wish to dine with them are requested to leave their names at the bar some days before.

P.G. E.G.M.

Signed by Order,

LEWIS ALLEY, *Secretary.*

N.B.—The Lodge will dine as Blue Masons to accommodate Visitors."[1]

The original Early Grand Encampment replied with counter advertisements, and so the rivalry went on, till in 1783 the Early Grand Encampment appended to their usual notice the following card.

"A CARD. READING an advertisement in Saturday's newspaper setting forth that a Set of Gentlemen who stile themselves Knights Templars of Ireland, are to assemble and dine on the 24th instant. Now the E.G.M. and Brethren of the most Noble Order of High Knights Templars, O.I.E. and S. do hereby inform the Publick that those Gentlemen have no Sanction or Authority from the E.G.L, for assuming such Title, and that the Title they now unwarrantably assume is in no sort constituted by the E.G.L.

23rd June, 1783.

Signed by Order,

W.B. E.G.S."[2]

This Card was repeated, but to the next repetition we find the following counterblast appended:

"The Gentlemen of the HIGH KNIGHTS TEMPLARS OF IRELAND KILWINNING Lodge, held at the Eagle, Eustace Street, having this Day met with a very extraordinary Card, endeavouring to depreciate them, and to bring a dispute forward that is uninteresting to the Publick, think it necessary to declare that in their Advertisement they offered NO OFFENCE to any one; and, with respect to the TITLE they are SAID improperly to assume, they are able and willing in proper Time and Place to SUPPORT IT, and to shew they have from THE PRESENT FOUNTAIN an AUTHORITY for it, not SELF CREATED, as their great and mighty Opponents are, who have

[1] *Dublin Evening Post*, 14th December, 1779.
[2] *Saunders' Newsletter*, 19th June, 1783.

often in private been told, as they now are publicly, that "They know not what they do." As the private Differences of Societies no Way concern the Publick, the Gentlemen of this Society will treat any other Publication of this Kind, with the contempt such unmeaning scurrility deserves.

By Order of the
E.G.M.
W.R. E.G.S. E.S.R.A. H.K.T.O.I. K.L. P.M."[1]

This array of awe-inspiring initials may be thus construed:

W[illiam] R[ainsford], E[minent ?] G[rand] S[ecretary], E[xcellent] S[uper-excellent] R[oyal] A[rch], H[igh] K[nights] T[emplars] O[f] I[reland], K[ilwinning] L[odge], P[ast] M[aster].

After a year or so, the advertisements of the High Knights Templars cease. Apparently both sections had found a common table to dine at. Already in 1780 the advertisements of the Royal Arch Lodge of Ireland, which had been at work in Dublin since 1748, had begun to invite members and visitors to their Banquet on St. John's Day. Here is the announcement for the St. John's Day, 1780.

"ROYAL ARCH LODGE OF IRELAND.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ The Royal Arch Lodge of Ireland (formerly No. 28, now 18 of Dublin) meet at the Carteret's Head, Castle Street, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, to celebrate the Festival of St. John. Such of the Brethren as intend dining with the Worshipful on that Day are requested to send their Names to the Bar on or before the 23rd instant. The Conclave meets at half-past two o'Clock, the Lodge opens to do business precisely at three, of which present Members are desired to take Notice.

By Order of
P.H. M.R.A.L.O.I.
P.T. Sec."[2]

The number "18, formerly 28" ascribed in the foregoing to the Lodge is the local number among Metropolitan Lodges: the number in the Grand Lodge Register was 190.

The Dinners of the Royal Arch Lodge seem to have ousted the Dinners of the High Knight Templars from popularity among the Brethren, and to have supplied a common ground on which all parties could meet without umbrage. After 1785, we hear little or nothing of the H.K.T. Banquets, while those of the R.A. Lodge go forward, till in 1790 they culminate in a grand Banquet at which the Grand Master of Ireland, Lord Donoughmore, and the Grand Master of England, the Marquess of Antrim, were both present.

We have seen that the occurrence of Royal Arch Minutes in Bristol and in Youghal were almost simultaneous. Some connection of a similar kind might be traced in the spread of the Templar Degrees. For the prominence of the High Knights Templars of Ireland in the Dublin Freemasonry of 1774 was followed by the occurrence of the Degree in 1778 at Portsmouth in a quasi-military Lodge, and by that attempt at

[1] *Saunders' Newsletter*, 24th June, 1783. This advertisement and card were frequently re-issued during the month.

[2] *Saunders' Newsletter*, 27th December, 1780.

Templar organization in Bristol which is known as the Charter of 1780, while the revived York Grand Lodge, undoubtedly in fraternal relation with Irish Military Lodges, almost simultaneously recognised the "Five Degrees, or Orders of Masonry." The sequence seems too close to be accidental.

The thread of gossip, on which the Irish certificates hang, has led us far afield But enough has been said, perhaps the reader will think more than enough has been said, to show the importance of these side-lights on the history of Freemasonry, and to warrant our hearty thanks to R.W. Bro. Beamish and to our accomplished Secretary, Bro. W. H. Rylands.

A similar series of Certificates will be found in *A.Q.C.* for 1896, vol. vii., p. 11, transcribed and commented on by the late Secretary, Bro. G. W. Speth, whose untimely decease is still a source of poignant regret to his friend,

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

APPENDIX.

NOTE ON THE EARLIEST REFERENCES TO THE MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLARS DEGREE.

BY SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., G.C.T.,

Deputy Grand Master of the Order of the Temple in Ireland.

In my paper on "The Origin and Progress of Chivalric Freemasonry," which appeared in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xiii., 1900, I stated that the earliest exact reference to the K.T. degree was contained in the minute of St. Andrew's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons (an American chapter) for August 28th, 1769. I gave, nevertheless, reasons why I believed that the degree was worked in Ireland before that date, and why I thought it probable that it was introduced into America by an Irish Regiment. Lodge No. 296, on the Register of Ireland, was warranted in 1758, and its By-laws (undated) are extant, and refer to the K.T. Degree. The Lodge was moribund in 1791, and for some years previously conferred very few degrees. The By-laws may have existed as early as 1758, and did certainly some years before the death of the Lodge. In my paper I referred to the claim made by the "Early Grand Encampment" that in 1805 it was a century old. There was no doubt considerable exaggeration in this claim; but it proved a considerable antiquity. In my paper I also referred to the fact that in the minutes of the first meeting of the Kilwinning Knights Templars Lodge, under its new warrant, the Master put the letters "E.G.M." after his name. When I wrote my little history I had not the advantage of seeing the minute book of the Kilwinning Lodge, and a doubt arose as to whether E.G.M. meant Eminent Grand Master or Early Grand Master. I have now read the contents of the minute book,[1] which extends from 27th December, 1779, to August, 16th 1804, and find that E.G.M. means Early Grand Master. The minutes of the meeting, held 24th December, 1780, records that the chair was taken by "The Early Grand Master" (Bro. Jno. Wheeler).

[1] Our eminent Bro. Hughan having obtained this minute book from the representative of the late Bro. Murray Lyon, of Edinburgh, has kindly presented it, through Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, to the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The best thanks of the Order of the Temple in Ireland, as well as of Grand Lodge, are due to that eminent Brother, W. J. Hughan, for the restoration of this most valuable book to the archives of the Grand Lodge to which it originally belonged.

This minute book shews that the Kilwinning Lodge was originally Lodge 518, and that that Lodge apparently comprised Past Grand Masters of the Temple, one of whom constituted an old Lodge under a New Charter granted from the "Mother Lodge of Kilwinning." The new Lodge got into trouble with the Grand Lodge for applying for a Charter to a Scotch Masonic body. That indefatigable and accurate Masonic historian, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, has discovered advertisements in Dublin newspapers, published in 1783, stating that the Early Grand Encampment had not authorised the members of the Kilwinning Lodge to assume the title of High Knight Templar. In still earlier Dublin newspapers, as far back as 1774, Dr. Chetwode Crawley has discovered advertisements announcing dinners of Knights Templars. These are the earliest references to the Order in the United Kingdom.

The minute book of the Kilwinning Lodge shews that they did not initiate persons into Masonry; they only conferred the degrees of R.A.M., H.K.T. and Prince Mason.

Knights Templar.—An early reference to the Masonic Knights Templar is perhaps worth recording. It occurs in a pamphlet I have recently acquired, entitled "Songs & Duettos, Glees, Catches, &c., with an explanation of the Procession in the Pantomime of Harlequin Free-mason, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, in Covent-Garden, London; Printed for G. Kearsley, Fleet Street, M.D.C.C.L.XXX."

This pantomime would no doubt be a performance in dumb show, supplemented by songs.

In the account of the procession, towards the end, are the words, "XVIIIth Banner. Two, bearing Insignia.—Six Knights Templars."

I understand from Bro. Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley that he has a Paper in hand, in which reference is made to the Knights Templar, this note may therefore be of use in connection therewith.

John T. Thorp.

EARLY IRISH CERTIFICATES.

I.—GRAND LODGE CERTIFICATE, 1813.

Parchment measuring nine inches in width and twelve and a half in height. Engraved copper-plate. Eye at the top and the words in Old English, Grand Lodge of Ireland. Three columns: each with two capitals one below the other. In the two panels formed by the three columns, is the inscription: English text on the left hand, Latin text on the right. The head lines are in old English, the rest is engraved in script, except here and there where words are in capitals or old English. The text is as follows, the written portion being given in italics.

We Chiefs of the Enlightened Men
of the most Antient & Right
Worshipful Lodge of ST JOHN,
do hereby Certify that Brother
George Peete Joshua
of Lodge *398* has been initiated
in all the Degrees of our MYSTERIES
and has performed all his Works
amongst us to the entire satisfaction
of the Brethren **Therefore**
We desire all the Right Worshipful
Lodges of the Universe and all true
Accepted Masons, to
Recognize & admit him as such
In Testimony whereof we have
delivered him this present Certificate
Sealed by our Secretary with the
Seal of our LODGE, and that it may
not be of Use to any one Else
but unto the said Brother
George Peete Joshua
he has Signed his Name in the Margin
Given in the **Grand Lodge** at
Dublin the Metropolis of IRELAND
the *7* day of *August*
In the Year of Masonry 58*13*

Universis et Singulis Architectonicis
Fratribus Hospitu *DIVI JOHANNIS*
Salutem
Georgius Pete Joshua
quem per has Literas præsentes
commendamus satis in omni Gradu
Fraternitatis Architectonicæ
probatus est In Praxi Virtutis
uniformi se peculiari modo distinxit
ARCANA nostra fideliter respexit
ideoque *ARCANIS* nostris dignus est
Quocunque in situ invenietur
oramus et cordialiter speramus quod
omnes ARCHITECTI LIBERI quibus
hæ literæ perveniant humanitate et
præclara Gratia Fratrem nostrum
Georgiam Peete Joshua
inter se recipiant atque tractent In
Præmissorum fidem *SIGILLUM* at que
HIEROGRAPHAM nostram
appofuimus Datum Dublinii
Hiberniæ Metropolis Die vero
9 Augi Anno Laotomiae 58*13*

Robt. Handcock G. Sec.
Wm. F. Graham D.G.Sec.

Running across the square pavement upon which the columns stand, is the following, REGISTER'D *29* DAY OF *Septr.* 18*12*.

The seal, now gone, has been either a wafer or red wax, at the left hand top corner, and the signature only partly remains; the corner has been torn off.

Parchment measuring 9¾ inches high, and 8 inches wide. Engraved copper-plate, "Forde scuᵗ" at the foot. Two Corinthian columns, one bearing the sun and the other the moon, between them at the top the Arms with the towers, with a blue field, crest arm and trowel: rays of light descending on it: motto beneath the arms, AMOR HONOR ET JUSTITIA.

To all whom it may concern
WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT
Brother *Joseph Lawson* * * *
is A Regular Registered Master
Mason of LODGE Nº 71. * *
and has during his stay with us
Behaved himself as an honest & Worthy
Brother *Given under our hands & Seal*
of our Lodge Cork 14th day of
April 1797 and of Masonry 5797.

Jos. Harris MASTER
Jasper Forde Senʳ Warden.
John Sears, Secʸ Joseph Panzotta Junʳ Warden.

An impression in red wax, is laced in with light blue ribbon on the left hand margin outside the column: and just below it is a smoke impression of the same seal I think. It is the arm and trowel with the square, level, etc., and round the edge the words, CORK Lodge Nº 71. The name, the number of the Lodge, Cork 14th day of April 1797, and the figures 97 of the last date have been added in ink: as well also the signatures of the officers of the Lodge.

III.—BLANK FORM (PRINTED).

Blank Certificate printed with type on a piece of parchment measuring 11¾ inches wide and 8 inches deep: a margin left at the left hand side for lacing the ribbon with the seal.

SHAMROCK [group of emblems with the sun and moon] LODGE
No 27.

WE, the MASTER and WARDENS of LODGE *No. 27.* of Ancient **Free and Accepted Masons,** of the Registry of IRELAND, do hereby Certify, to all Men enlightened, that the Bearer hereof, our Brother ____________________ (whose name hereunto subscribed in his own hand-writing) was duly admitted by Us an *Entered Apprentice,* — passed the Degree of a FELLOW-CRAFT, — and was afterwards raised to the sublime degree of a *MASTER MASON,* in ancient form in our LODGE; and as such, and also, as a worthy good BROTHER, We recommend him to all Brethren of our most ancient and honourable Fraternity round the Globe.

Given *under our Hands, and the Seal of our* LODGE, *at the City of Cork, in Ireland, this Day of in the year of our Lord,* 18 *and of Masonry,* 58

Master
Secretary. Senior Warden.
Junior Warden.

IV.—ROYAL ARCH CERTIFICATE, 1811.

SOLA CONCORDIA FRATRUM.

And God said let there be Light and there was Light and the Light shineth in Darkness and the Darkness comprehended it not.

To all moſt Excellent Superexcellent, and Royal-Arch Brethren (**Free-maſons**) around the **Globe**.
We they High Prie t, &c. &c. of a Grand Chapter, of E.S.R.A. maſons held in the Town of Emyvale, in the County of Monaghan. under the Sanction of **Lodge**. Nº 751. and on the Grand Regiſtry of **Ireland**.
Do hereby Certify that the Bearer hereof our truely and Well-beloved **Br∴ William Skefton** (having paſsed the **Chair**. of said **Lodge**) being well and duely Recommended unto US. and we having found and Experienced that he was Endowed with **Justice**, Temperance, and **Fortitude**. we further **Initiated** and Inſtalled him into the Sublime degrees of E.S.R.A. maſonry, **He** having with much Excellent, Skill, Knowledge and **Fortitude** Juſtly supported the amazing trials of Skill and Valour attending his myſterious Admiſsion

Therefore may the Soul of this our **Brother** be both Inſpired and Illumined; so that he may avoid evil Temptation and the rigid paths of his Paſsions and finally be **conducted** into the Preſence of the moſt **High**, with [this] short **Prayer** we warmly and Affectionately **Recommend** him as a true and faithful E.S.R.A. maſon to all the Regular **Chapters** and to all hone **Brothers** and worthy members of the royal **Community** (Collectively and Individually) around the **Globe**

Given under our hands and
the **Seal** of our Grand and royal Chapter
and in our **Lodge-room** in Emyvale this
22nd day of February 1811 and of
Maſonry 5811, and of E.S.R.A.
Maſonry 5311

Robert Mitchell	H.P.
Jas McDowell,	R.A.C.
John Crawford.	G.M.
James Walſh,	P.M.

Wm Stewart. Grand Scribe.

V.—HIGH KNIGHTS TEMPLARS CERTIFICATE, 1811.

O(?) **Ihes**

And God said let there be l[ight and there was light a]nd the Darknefs **Comprehended** it not.
In the Name of the moft **he** (?) **Und[ivi]ded** Trinity three Persons & one God
We the Captain **General** Gr (?) Magna[ni]mous and **Invifible** order of a
High **Knight** Templar and held in the **Town** of Emyvale in the County
of Monaghan, and on the **T** ed to Mofes and King Solomon in the Ancient
and sacred **Law**, and to that Fait[h] in the Gofpel difpenfation
Do hereby Certify that our de uted friend the Worfhipful Sir **William**
Skefton excellent, and Royal Arch, degrees of **Masonic**
Order Admitted, **Initiated**, and Confirmed in the Rights,
Cer **th**, Noble and **Christian** Order of a High Kn[t].
Te [tru]e and faithful Soldier of **Jesus Christ**, by us

[Caetera media desunt.]

L. Grand Encampment and . . . . on therein he has Difcharged the Relative **Duties** of a Sir Knights Companion with Affection and **Integrity** among us having with much Excellent, Skill, Fortitude and Valour previously Withftood and resisted various **Temptations** preparatory to his Admifsion. and as **Such** we him Recommend to all [tr]ue and Faithful **Knights** and Brethren of the above mentioned Mafonic deg[rees] around the **Globe**.

In teftimony whereof we have [here]
-un[to] put our hands with the Seal [of o]ur
General Afsembly and Grand
Encampment in our **Lodge-room** in
Emyvale this 22[nd] day of February [18]11,
and of the Order of Templars 3808 a[nd]
M[al]ta 676.

Rob[t] Mitchell.	C.G.
Jas M[c]Dowell	G.M.
Jno Crawford.	S.G.W.
James Walfh,	J.G.W.
Will[m]. Stewart.	G. Scrib[e]

REVIEW.

THE Lodge of Research, No. 2429, Leicester.—*Transactions for the year* 1902-3. The volume for 1902-3 is both bulky and interesting, literary as well as artistic, and Masonically most instructive. The Editor, as from the beginning, is Bro. John T. Thorp, F.R.Hist.S., who, as the Secretary and principal founder, has been the mainstay of the Lodge from its origin. It must be a great satisfaction to Bro. Thorp and the founders to witness the continued and increasing success of the "Research," for though it has not yet been joined by the number of local members that was anticipated, there are some two hundred in the "Correspondence Circle" belonging to various Grand Lodges, and the value of the papers read at the meetings keeps fully up to the average; besides which the reports of the subsequent discussions prove that there is an increasing number of brethren becoming qualified to consider the facts and theories brought before them from time to time by the Lecturers.

Bro. J. J. W. Knowles gives place to Bro. Henry Howe (P.M. 1391) as the W.M. for 1903, who has Past Masters for all his officers, and made a good start financially and generally; the Lodge being in funds and the brethren enthusiastic in their support of the high principles of the Craft.

Bro. Thorp has prepared a catalogue of the Collection of Masonic Curios belonging to the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester (Clothing, Jewels, Seals, Medals, Bric-et-Brac, etc.), and promises a list of the foreign portion of the Masonic Certificates, to complete the collection, which is one of the most extensive and valuable known.

Bro. G. F. Lancaster (P.G.P., Eng.), has communicated an instance of the early use of the term *Free Mason*, taken from the Oglanda Memoirs, 1595 - 1648.

> "He browght owt of ye Lowe Counterye one John le ffleminge, a good Free Mason, whom he imployed abowt ye mason woorke for ye bwyldinge of Quarre" (A.D. 1632).

At the fifty-second meeting, Bro. L. Staines, the J.D. (P.M. 523), read a very interesting paper on "Robert Burns and his Masonic Poems," several of the well known pieces being given, and information appended as to their origin and character, the latter making the paper all the more valuable.

Bro. F. W. Billson, LL.B. (P.M. and Treasurer) entertained the members at the fifty-third meeting by a paper on

"The Patron Saints of the Masons,"

in which the choice of Saints by the numerous Guilds of this country is duly considered, particularly in relation to the Freemasons. It would not be fair to quote from this able contribution, as copies may be had of the Annual for *four shillings* each, or the "Correspondence Circle" only costs *five shillings* per annum. The portion concerning the *Four Crowned Martyrs* is of a most readable character and deserves very careful consideration.

At the same assembly an excellent sketch of the

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INITIATION INTO FREEMASONRY,

was read on behalf of Bro. C. E. Meyer, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., illustrated by prints of curios, programmes, prints and the noble Washington Medal, struck as a special souvenir of the celebration in the "City of Brotherly Love." The obverse and reverse of the medal are represented by a faithful reproduction.

The Paper by Bro. W. B. Hextall (P.M. 1085, &c.), Correspondence Circle 2429, at the next meeting of the Lodge was on the

CRAFT RITUAL,

much of which has wisely been left out, though enough has been printed to prove it was a very suggestive and discriminative contribution to a very difficult subject, and it was a pity that that Brother was unable to be present when the address was read.

The fifty-fifth meeting was noteworthy for the delivery of a Paper on

MASONIC MUSICIANS AND MUSIC,

by Bro. W. H. Griffiths, Liverpool (Lecturer on Vocal Science, &c.), who starts with the statement that "from time immemorial Masonry and music have travelled hand in hand, the rise and progress of one being synchronus with that of the other." The Lecture was illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides and many musical examples, so one can easily understand (after reading the very instructive paper and remembering the accompaniments) that the brethren had "a most enjoyable and interesting evening."

Bro. Thorp, in addition to his valuable labours as Secretary, has edited, published, and presented to the members and the Correspondence Circle (some 250 copies) the important and practically exhaustive work on

IRISH MASONIC CERTIFICATES,

by Bro. *John Robinson* (P.Prov.S.G.D., Antrim) Correspondence Circle of 2076 and 2429. It is lavishly illustrated with reproductions of all the different classes of documents issued by the various Masonic bodies in Ireland, besides a coloured frontispiece of the seals used by the Grand Lodge, Chapter and Priory of that country. The information is of special value, based in part on Dr. Chetwode Crawley's researches, but chiefly due to Bro. Robinson's own investigations, who has for many years made these Certificates his particular study and collected perfect specimens of each of the different issues. The work is as thoroughly done for Ireland, as Bro. J. Ramsden Riley did for England in his artistic volume of No. VIII. of our "Masonic Reprints." The publication of the one on Ireland is due to Bro. Thorp, F.R.Hist.S., who has ably acted as Editor, so that with two such experts, the Emerald Isle has been well represented. A few copies are (or were) left for sale, at *four shillings* each, for which application must be made to the zealous Editor, 57, Regent Road, Leicester.

W. J. HUGHAN.

OBITUARY.

IT is with regret that we have to announce the death of Brothers

Frederick William Gale, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C., London, on the 21st of October, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1897.

Charles Larkins, 58, Ringstead Court, Catford, S.E., London on the 25th of November, 1902; who joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1899.

Jacob Frank Lewenberg, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., on the 16th January, 1903; he joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1891.

James Pinder, of 175, Graham Road, Hackney, N.E., London, on the 29th January, 1903; he joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1895.

Thomas Francis Peacock, F.S.A., of Springmead, Sidcup, Kent, on the 11th November, 1902. He was a recipient of Coronation honours in Grand Lodge last year, being appointed Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; he also received the same rank in Grand Chapter. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1899.

Arthur Dutton, of 65, Tulse Hill, S.E., London, on the 23rd January, 1903; he joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1894.

Lindsay Mackersy, of 74, Queen Street, Edinburgh, on the 14th August, 1902; he joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1900.

W. H. Rowland, of Inverell, New South Wales, in June, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1895.

Raphael Borg, C.M.G., of Cairo, Egypt, on the 23rd of January, 1903. He was the British Consul at Cairo: a Past Grand Master of Egypt, Past Grand Deacon, England, and joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1892.

Francois Daniel Changuion, of Malmesbury, Cape Colony, in April, 1902; he joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1895.

Arthur Mears, of Cairns, N. Queensland, on the 13th of February, 1903. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1888, and for the last few years has been our local Secretary for Cairns.

Thomas Ingle, of 10, Albert Road, Brockley, S.E., London, on the 2nd May, 1903; he joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1897.

Wilfred Arthur Bowser, of Haslemere, Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, N., London, on the 13th of June, 1903. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1899.

Isaiah Turton, of 260, Burrage Road, Plumstead, Kent; on the 30th March, 1903. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1898.

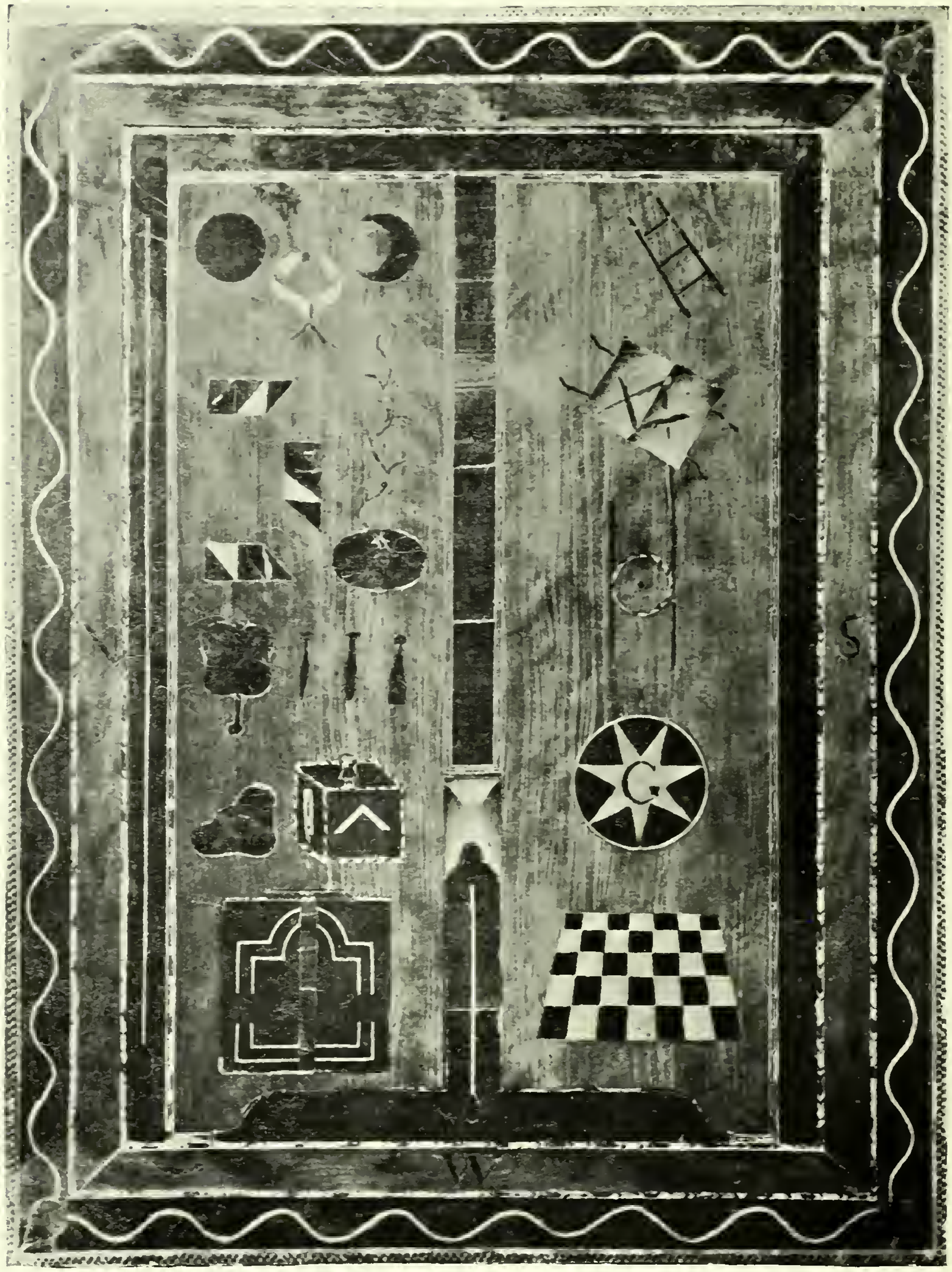
Edward Maguire, of Ruthven Street, Toowoomba, Queensland, in May, 1903; he joined the Outer Circle in May, 1898.

George Stewart George, of Launceston, Tasmania, in May, 1903; he joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1898.

J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, Ontario, on the 15th of June, 1903. He was for many years the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1888.



Silver Jewel in the Possession of
Bro. the Rev. Dr. Chetwynd Atkinson.



Panel of Inlaid Woods,
Supposed to have come from Cowdray, now in the Masonic Museum Brighton.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE Gateside Charter.—This document is the most valuable which has appeared in your pages for some time, and it is none the less so whether the Durham custom of granting such documents originated in the Incorporations of Scotland (as is most probable), or in the Royal Guild Charters of England. As Count Palatine, the Bishop of Durham possessed Royal rights in such matters.

Two points are specially noteworthy: the first Officer was Robert Trollop, a distinguished architect and, according to your review of Bro. Strachane's history, with his brother Henry, from the City of York. Then again one of the Wardens in all time was to be a Freemason.

We need not doubt that such a Corporation would claim the right to hold and establish Craft Lodges. Two instances of this are prominent, one north the other south. In 1581 the Newcastle Company of Masons, probably a similar incorporation to Gateside, sanctioned a Lodge "to be held of themselves," which existed long after the formation of Grand Lodge. Bro. Conder has shewn that the London Company of Masons had a similar Craft Lodge held of themselves. There is also the Haughfoot custom of granting five members a commission to initiate, and pass fellows of Craft.

Sixty years is too long to look in our lists for a continuation of the same men, but if the same family names exist later as the thirty mentioned in the Charter, it is of more than interest. Bro. Henry Sadler might be good enough to say whether there is a continuation of the same names in the 1735 and 1736 Lodges of Gateshead and Swalwell? The name of Miles Stapylton does not appear of much importance, in face of the Charter, but there can be no doubt he was son of Brian Stapylton of Myton, co. York.

It is rather unfortunate that whilst you have such a large *clientele* to benefit by these valuable papers, there are so few who will take the trouble to aid research.

J.Y.

Templar Burial Service. — The original account, from which your W.M. quotes, was sent by me, some 40 years ago, to the *Freemasons' Magazine* and *Masonic Mirror.* Bro. Albert Pike converted it into the Burial Service of a Knight Kadosh, and the other Masonic periodicals copied it from the *Freemasons' Magazine.* It will be found in an old number of *Blackwood's Magazine* attached to an account of the Templar rule, costume, etc. The last portions are certainly reliable but I have not ascertained the authority for the burial service, and it is, Masonically, of importance. I am sorry that I did not make a note of the date of *Blackwood* whence I extracted it, but I imagine it would be about the year 1840. J.Y.

Board, inlaid with Masonic emblems.—I enclose you a photo of an old Board in our Museum here. It is made of inlaid woods of various sorts and colors, ebony, olive, tulip, mahogany, altogether about a dozen species: experts in this sort of work estimate the age about 100 to 150 years. It is not known to have been in Lodge custody, but is supposed to have come from Cowdray. It was purchased at a second hand or marine store dealer's at Bognor some two years ago. I don't think it of great value but thought you might like a photo for your museum.

Brighton. EDWARD A. T. BREED.

Sir Walter Besant Memorial.—In the Report of the Committee of Management of the Society of Authors, for the year ending December 1902, it is stated:—"The amount subscribed to the 'Sir Walter Besant Memorial' up to the end of the year is £332 14s. 8d. As stated in the previous Report, a site has been secured for the Memorial in the crypt of St. Paul's. In November the Chairman received a note from Mr. George Frampton, R.A., who has undertaken the work, stating that the clay model was almost complete. Mr. A. Hope Hawkins and Mr. Austin Dobson were appointed a sub-committee to inspect Mr. Frampton's work, and to settle the inscription. The Committee also trust that, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, it will be possible to place a replica of the Memorial in some prominent position in that London Sir Walter Besant loved so well."

Royal Thames Lodge, No. 2966.—It is interesting to note that the Royal Thames Lodge, No. 2966, just consecrated, includes among the founders and officers the following *Ars Quatuor Coronati* brethren:—W.M., Lieut. Col. J. Austen Carpenter, present member; S.W., Arthur Carpenter, present member; J.W., J. J. Lamyeon, late member; I.P.M., J. J. Simcox, present member; Treas., L. E. Haydn, late member; Chaplin, The Rev. C. E. Roberts, present member. The Lodge will be held at Datchet, at the Manor House Hotel. It is a summer Lodge, meeting in May, June and October. Its object is to promote Freemasonry among the large number of rowing, boating, punting and river men, who spend their summer on the river Thames.

The many friends and admirers of the Rev. J. W. Horsley, the rector of St. Peter's, Walworth, will be glad to hear that he has been given the honorary canonry of Rochester, vacant by the death of Canon Hogarth. Mr. Horsley has for many years been one of the most active men in the Church. He has always been a noted worker for social reform, and during his vicariat at Holy Trinity, Woolwich, he was a constant thorn in the side of the local authorities on account of their shortcomings.

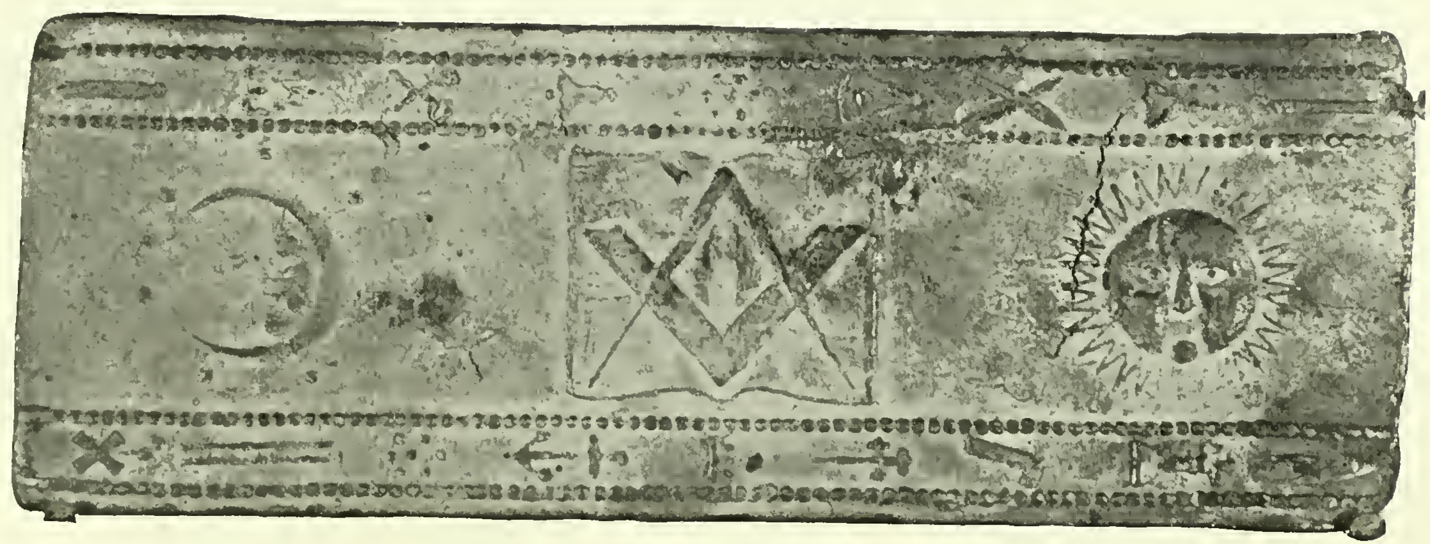
He was also for ten years chaplain of the old Clerkenwell House of Detention, and during that time founded the Guild of Saints Paul and Silas, the members of which were pledged to pray and work for prisoners. Mr. Horsley has been eight years in his present parish, where he is much loved. His appearance is patriarchal, with long hair and flowing beard, and he looks the sort of person who would be a true "father of his flock." It is accounted unto him for righteousness that he once refused a colonial bishopric that he might stay at home and work in the slums, but whether this is true or not it is impossible to say.—*Chatham and Rochester Observer*, February 28th, 1903.

"Whuppity Scoorie."—The ancient custom at Lanark of "Whuppity Scoorie," the origin and meaning of which are lost, has just been celebrated, and watched by a crowd of grown-ups. The town bell is rung nightly at six o'clock from March to September, and then lies dumb for six months. On the first night of the ringing all the young folk congregate at the cross, and, after parading three times round the Parish Church, the Lanark lads meet the New Lanark boys in a free fight, in which the only legitimate weapons are their caps tied at the end of pieces of string.—*Daily Mail*, March 4th, 1903.

The late Bro. Kupferschmidt.—I have to thank the W.M. and members of the Pilgrim Lodge for the permission to publish a photograph of the handsome monument erected by them to the memory of the esteemed late Brother Kupferschmidt, a member of the Pilgrim Lodge, as well as of our own. W.H.R.



Monument erected to the memory of the late
Brother Kupferschmidt
by the Members of the Pilgrim Lodge, No. 238,
in Highgate Cemetery.



Lead Casting found on the beach at Waikuku, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Lead Casting from Waikuku.—I enclose a photo of a curious lead casting, which I think would be very suitable for insertion in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum.*

This casting, with Masonic emblems, measures $7\frac{1}{2}$in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$in. and is $\frac{1}{8}$in. thick. It was picked up on the "ninety-mill" beach at Waikuku, Canterbury, New Zealand, on 9th November, 1880, by W. Bro. R. Atkinson, P.M., 1877 E.C.

The emblems on upper edge are plumb-rule, K.T. triangle, cross-keys, level, American P.M., cross-pens, 3-light candelabrum, 24in. guage.

Centre: Moon and seven stars, bible, square and compasses, sun.

Lower edge: St. Andrew's cross, ladder, anchor, crown, crosslet, square, R. Croix, hatchet.

It should be mentioned that when found both ends were jagged and irregular but have been subsequently cut straight. It is surmised that this is a portion of the border of a lead coffin destroyed by the wrecking of a ship conveying it, with probably a corpse as tenant. Fragments of wreckage were strewn on the shore, but, although a careful search was made by Bro. Atkinson, nothing connected with this interesting object was observed.

Scarborough. M. C. PECK.

The Kadosh Degree.—Can any of your German correspondents afford us, through the von Mareschall or von Hunde documents, reliable information about this degree. The French are as deficient as we are, in reliable knowledge on such subjects, probably owing to early State persecution of the Freemasons, and the usual account, mixed up as it is with the invention of the three *Elu* degrees, at Lyons, in 1741 or 1743, is clearly altogether wrong.

The three *Elu* degrees were wrought out of the material of a dramatic account of the sect later termed "Ancient" Masons, and as regards the Templar Kadosh, at most it could only have adapted some ideas from the *Elus.* What then is the origin of the Kadosh, if we admit that it had no pre-18th century antiquity?

Its primary base in France might be attributed to the *Ordre du Temple,* of which in 1737, Louis Henri Bourbon-Conty, and, in 1741, Louis Francois Bourbon-Conty, were Grand Masters; the latter being a "Protector" of the Craft and had (*Kenning's Cyclo.*) several votes for the Grand Mastership, in 1743, when Louis de Bourbon, Prince of Clermont, was elected. On the other hand the Jacobites seem to have been spreading the Templar prior to either of these dates, and we cannot ignore the fact that, whatever the real history of the "Charter of Transmission" may be, it cannot be later than 1705, and that to make good their own claims it was thought well to try and demolish therein those of a Scottish Templar fraternity. Moreover Morin stated that as early as 1762, an enquiry was held to ascertain whether the Templar and the Kadosh were one and the same degree, and the significant name of the "Black and White Eagle" was adopted. J.Y.

The following work has recently been published by T. Fisher Unwin, 11 Paternoster Buildings, London, E.C., and will be of interest to many of our members, being a record of the life-history of one of our Past Masters.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM SIMPSON, R.I.

("Crimean Simpson.")

EDITED BY

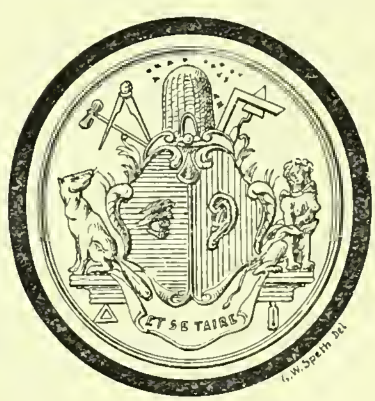
George Eyre-Todd

Editor of "The Glasgow Poets," "The Book of Glasgow Cathedral," &c.
Author of "The Sketch-Book of the North," "Byways of the Scottish Border," &c.

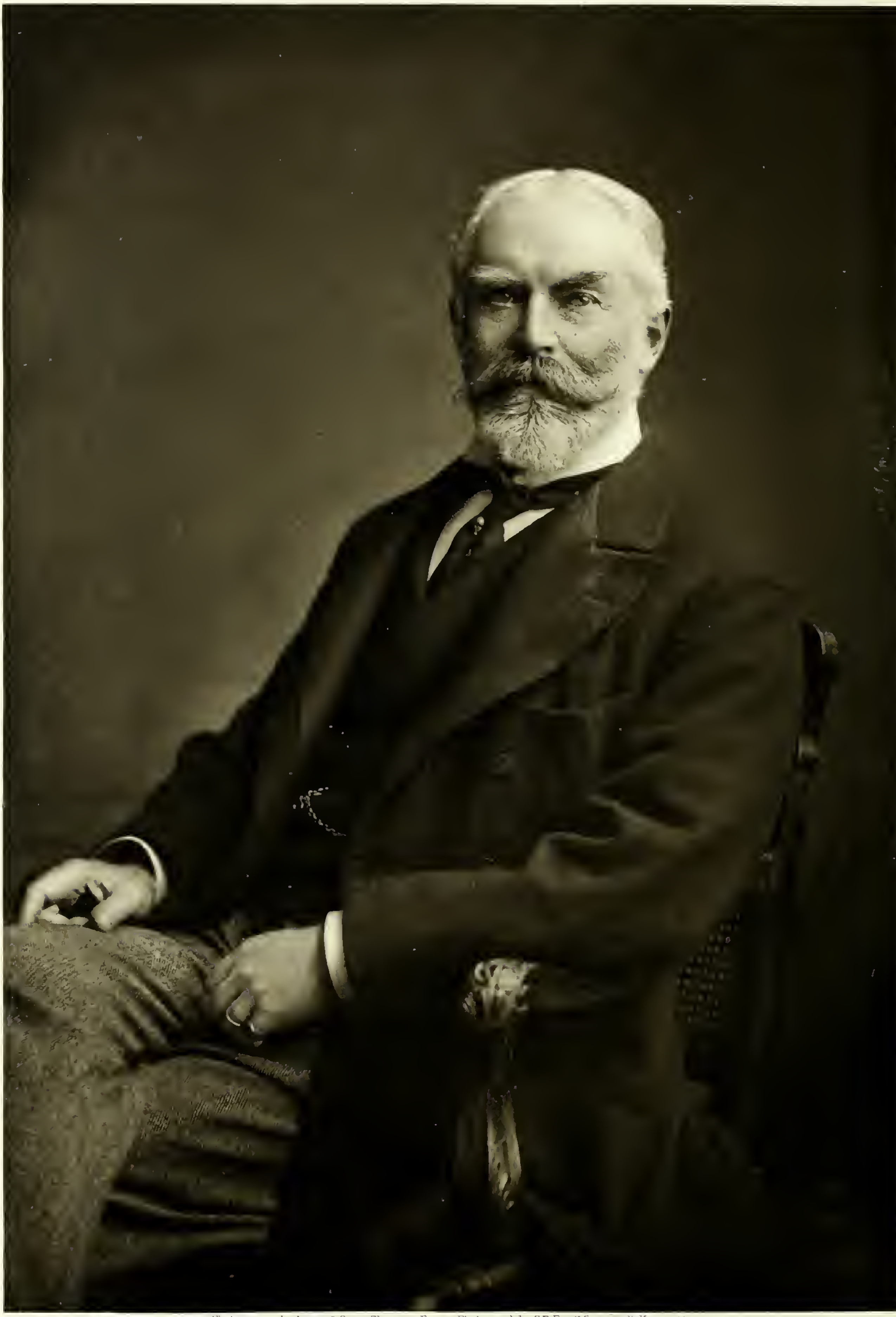
Illustrated with two portraits (one in photogravure), and many full-page reproductions of Simpson's finest and most notable pictures, in possession of His Majesty the King, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Northbrook, The Palestine Exploration Fund, and at the British Museum, South Kensington Museum, and elsewhere.

SEAL

Lodge "Einigkeit" Frankfort, Estd 1742



IV CC. MUS.



Photogravure by Annan & Sons Glasgow. From a Photograph by C.E. Fry & Son, South Kensington

Hamon L'Estrange

1903.





Masonic Jug in the Collection of Brother John T. Thorp.

FRIDAY, 1st MAY, 1903.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present : Bros. E. J. Castle, W.M., G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., I.P.M.; H. Le Strange, Pr.G.M. Norfolk, Treas. as S.W.; Rev. Canon Horsley, J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; F. J. W. Crowe, Stew. as S.D.; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C., J.D.; J. T. Thorp, Stew. as I.G.; E. Conder, Jun., P.M.; Lt. Col. S. C. Pratt, P.M.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, P.M.; Dr. Chetwode Crawley; and Bro. W. J. Songhurst, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle, viz., Bros. T. Cohu, H. M. Davey, J. F. Henley, Lt. Col. J. C. B. Craster, Rev. W. M. Heath, G. M. Bond, A. Sparks, W. F. Roberts, C. L. Edwards, J. Stiven, P.G.D.; J. H. Bishop, G. P. G. Hills, H. J. Skelding, C. N. Jackson, G. H. Luetchford, W. A. Bowser, Lt. Col. G. M. Moore, P.D.G.M. Madras; S. Walsh Owen, J. Rush, J. G. Ellis, A. A. Millward, W. F. Stauffer, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, A. W. Godfray, G. W. Cobham, G. E. P. Hertslet, E. H. Pike, J. A. Carpenter, L. Simon, H. James, Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, J. Coote, J. H. F. K. Scott, G. Alford, O. Timme, H. Eaborn, A. Davis, R. V. Darbishire, J. H. Judd, A Stötzer, O. N. Wyatt, C. W. Sponneck, M. W. Blacklen, C. F. Silberbauer, F. Mella, H. Saunion, C. H. Denny, F. J. Allan, L. Danielsson, F. Weiss, J. W. Christy Clarke, F. Raby, J. Thompson, R. Orttewell, J. R. Brough, H. England, R. U. Ellis, W. H. Hood, G. Fullbrook, and W. F. Stuttaford.

Also the following visitors : Bros. F. E. Bishop, Victoria Lodge, No. 1056; Wm. Soole, Strawberry Hill Lodge, No. 946; B. F. Ives, Grand Lecturer of South Dakota; J. R. Sumatt, Mechanics Lodge, No. 245; J. Pullen, Cannon Lodge, No. 1539; H. M. Baker, Cannon Lodge, No. 1539; G. Vogeler, Pilgrim Lodge, No. 238; W. Prows Broad, W.M. Pythagorean Lodge, No. 79; H. C. Clarke, South Norwood Lodge, No. 1139; G. J. Brazendale, Friendship Lodge, No. 266; W. A. Mills, Cannon Lodge, No. 1539; J. Berrows, P.M., Oak Lodge, No. 190; A. M. Colyer, Strand Lodge, No. 1987; F. W. Weight, the Rose Lodge, No. 1622.

Thirty-one brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.; J. P. Rylands, E. Macbean, R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; and L. A. de Malczovich.

On ballot taken W. Bro. Henry Sadler, Sub-librarian Grand Lodge of England, P.M. Lodge of Justice, No. 147, Grand Tyler; author of "Masonic Facts and Fictions," and many other works, was elected a joining member of the Lodge.

Bro. H. Saunion exhibited an old Masonic jug.

Bro. Hughan, a Charter granted to Hammermen of Edinburgh, dated 1647.

Bro. F. R. Davis, a photograph of a square of silk, with designs partly woven and partly painted, in the possession of the Oakley Lodge, No. 694, Basingstoke.

Bro. O. N. Wyatt, photographs of three tracing boards, in the possession of the Lodge of Union, No. 38, Chichester, painted in 1811.

The thanks of the meeting were voted for these exhibitions.

Bro. E. J. CONDER read the following paper :—

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM,

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

ARCHITECT AND STATESMAN.

BY BRO. EDWARD CONDER, JUN., F.S.A.

"Ther was a preest about the Kyng of England called
"Sir Wyllyam Wycan; who was so great with
"The Kynge, that all thyng was done by hym,
"And without hym nothinge done."—*Froissart's Chronicle*, viii., 101.

IN these days of severe criticism when every argument not based on documentary evidence is assailed *ipso facto*, it is no easy task to re-open a controversy without the discovery of new material or the assistance of some undisputed facts which in consequence of their seemingly minor importance have escaped the notice of previous commentators.

Until the middle of the last century the belief that William of Wykeham, besides being a statesman of the first rank and an eminent prelate, was also a skilful architect was never in question, and his fame as such was handed down from generation to generation without the slightest shadow of doubt being cast as to the verity of such belief.

Nowadays everything is open to doubt, from creeds to the primary rules of number. To our modern critics no tradition is accepted or allowed to pass undisputed without the support of contemporary evidence of surprising exactness.

In 1860 the late Mr. Wyatt Papworth read a paper before the Royal Institute of British Architects[1] entitled, "Superintendents of English Buildings in the Middle Ages." In 1861 he supplemented his paper with another on "Masons, their customs and Institutions." These papers were reprinted in 1887 in vol. iii. of the Transactions of the Institute. Briefly, Mr. Papworth was of opinion that the term supervisor did not necessarily mean architect, and in Wykeham's case it meant nothing more than paymaster, or at most a clerk of the works, and that Wykeham's claim to be an architect in the modern sense of the word could not be substantiated.

In March, 1887, the quingentenary of the laying the foundation stone of the College at Winchester had been commemorated with great honour. But the appearance of Papworth's views that year caused many a Wykehamist to hesitate before repeating that which he had always looked upon as undoubted history, and many a writer on architecture paused ere he copied the remarks of his predecessors to whom the fame of William of Wykeham was as that of Vitruvius himself.

So much was this the case that we find Mr. Leach, a Wykehamist, and the author of a "History of Winchester College" [London, 1899] writing as follows: "It is however far from certain that Wykeham was an Architect at all, except of his own fortunes, and very improbable that he was the Architect of Winchester College." After discussing Papworth's arguments concerning the meaning of the word Supervisor, Mr. Leach sums up in these words, "At the most Supervisor would appear only to mean Clerk of the Works, and the Clerk of the Works is not the Architect."[2]

[1] 23rd January, 1860. [2] "History of Winchester College," p. 107.

Finally in 1902 the National Dictionary of Biography, now looked upon as a standard authority, issued its volume[1] containing a life of William of Wykeham. Again the views of Messrs. Papworth and Leach are impressed on the reader, and Mr. James Tait, the writer of the biography in question, assures us that "the assumption that he "(Wykeham) was the architect of these buildings (*i.e.*, Windsor and Queenborough "Castles) or of those he afterwards undertook on his own account seems baseless." Thus at the dawn of the twentieth century we are asked to believe that all former writers on Wykeham's ability as an architect, and even his earliest biographers, based their opinions on a hearsay fable.

The object of this paper is to review the evidence upon which these latter day opinions are based, and if possible bring forward such pleas that will furnish material for argument from the old standpoint, and possibly place the traditional fame of Wykeham as an architect upon a firmer foundation.

Wykeham's biographers are few, the circumstances of his early life little known, and the documentary evidence scanty. Two MSS. are preserved at Winchester College, the earlier, written shortly after his death, is supposed to be the work of Dr. Thomas Aylward, one of Wykeham's executors; the other, dated 1424, is considered to have been written by Robert Hecte, or Heath, admitted scholar in 1401, a Fellow of the College in 1420, and who died in 1432.

These two documents are practically the only sources of information we have that were written near his time.

Other MSS. of later date are compilations from these two, with additions gleaned from historical documents which related to Wykeham's after life. There are also certain MSS.[2] in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum which throw light on his career as Bishop of Winchester, and are of considerable importance with regard to his many-sided accomplishments.

The first printed life of Wykeham was a posthumous work of Dr. Thomas Martyn, which was published at Oxford in 1597. Many notices of Wykeham occur in the Works of Nicholas Harpsfield, who was educated at Winchester, and became regius Professor of Greek at Oxford in 1546. The next work dealing with the life of the founder of St. Mary's Colleges was one by William Axon, a Fellow of New College, who published a short biography in 1625; but it was not until 1758 that anything approaching a complete life appeared. This was the Life of William of Wykeham, by Dr. Robert Louth, Bishop of London. From this work all later biographers have obtained their chief facts, and it still remains the principal authority. Excellent work has been done since by Mackensie-Walcot in "Wykeham and his Colleges," 1853, by H. C. Adams in "Wykehamica," 1878, and G. H. Moberly, "Life of William of Wykeham," 1887. Mr. Leach, in his admirable "History of Winchester College," already noticed, devotes only a few pages to the life of the founder, but, as I have pointed out, he follows very closely the views of Mr. Wyatt Papworth.

From all that has been written, and from documents cited by his biographers, we gather the following principal facts.

William, the son of John and Alice Longe, was baptised at Wykeham, a village in Hampshire, in the year 1324. His father being the son of one, William, a yeoman, holding his land subject to Sir John Seures, Lord of the Manor of Wykeham. Much has been written on the surname, and it is generally accepted that Longe was merely the nickname of his father, who was a man of gigantic stature, and that the family

[1] Vol. lxiii., p. 226. [2] British Museum, Harleian MSS., 1616, 6960, and 6217.

cognomen was, and had been for some generations, Wykeham; probably from the length of time the family had resided on the Manor.

There is evidence that Nicholas Wykeham, Archdeacon of Winchester, Richard Wykeham, Warden of St. Nicholas' Hospital, at Portsmouth, and John Wykeham, Rector of Mapledurham, were his kinsmen, and they are mentioned in his will.

In the register book of New College, Oxford, is the following note concerning the family name of the founder, dated 1456:—

> " *Hyt ys welle prooved that Wyllyam Wykeham bysshope of Wynton was borne in a*
> " *town in Hampchere called Wykeham, and that hys Grandfathers name was*
> " *Wykeham although there hath bin some doute of hys Fathers name* "

This note was probably inserted with the object of assisting the claims of those wishing to establish their title to "Founder's kin" as in the pedigree preserved at Winchester College his father's name appears as John Longe without any note on the surname.

At an early age William came under the notice of Sir John Scures who, finding him a sharp lad, sent him to school at Winchester. Tradition has it that the school was situate somewhere near the site of the present College. Mr. Leach however endeavours to shew that he could not have gone to the Priory School of St. Swithun, which may have been near this spot, but possibly to the High Grammar School,[1] which is proved to have been then in existence and was situated by Little Minster Lane, some distance from the Priory. Which ever it was, there is little doubt but that Wykeham was an apt scholar and justified the opinion of his patron, Sir John Scures.

Here we are told[2] he was instructed in the Liberal Sciences, which at that time included Grammar, Arithmetic, Dialectic and Geometry. Moberly points out in his "Life" that this was much the same course of study as that recommended by those who called themselves Brothers of the Mystery of Masonry or Free Masons . . . . . "but of these (sciences) they insisted most on Geometry, the science of which is called Masonry.[3]"

Whatever may have been Wykeham's progress in other studies, he appears from the results of his after life to have devoted much time to Geometry. Indeed, Nicholas Harpsfield, writing[4] *circa* 1550, speaks of him as "Another Euclid in Geometry," shewing how tradition of his skill was still accepted a hundred and fifty years after his death. No doubt it was his application to this particular science that contemporary writers, and those who followed them, considered he owed so much for his rise to such high places in Church and State.

Yet Mr. Leach is doubtful if Wykeham was ever taught Geometry, or indeed if he was even at school at Winchester (!)[5] an opinion based upon the absence of minute information, concerning his education in the two short MS. preserved at Winchester already mentioned. It is true neither of these particularize, but much may be inferred from his after life. With regard to his knowledge of Geometry we must first enquire into the possibilities of its being acquired at Winchester in the 14th century.

It will be remembered that Euclid, the celebrated Greek mathematician, wrote the Elements of Geometry most probably at Alexandria some time during the third century B.C. He is said to have founded there the famous mathematical school under

[1] "*Summæ Scolæ Gramaticalis Wintoniensis.*"
[2] "Martyn's Life," lib. 1., cap. ii.
[3] Moberly's "Life of William of Wykeham."
[4] Nicholas Harpsfield, "Hist. Anglic. Eccles.," ed. 1662.
[5] "History of Winchester College," p. 49, *et seq.*

Ptolemy I., which continued to flourish after the Roman annexation of Egypt B.C. 30. About the year 500 A.D. Euclid's elements were translated into Latin by Boethius; but history is silent concerning his manuscript.[1] After the conquest of Egypt by the Arabs in 640 A.D., one of the first Greek MS. translated into Arabic was Euclid's Elements of Geometry, and the study of that science quickly followed. Extending their dominion along the northern coast of Africa, the Moslems finally crossed over and occupied southern Spain, making Cordova their capital, and establishing there a school for the then known sciences. Here, in the early part of the 12th century, came Æthelhard of Bath for the purpose of study, and from the Arabic translation of Euclid's Greek MS. he made his Latin copy. Returning to Tours and Laon in France, Æthelhard taught geometry, and transcripts of his MS.[2] were the ones probably used in such Grammar Schools which taught the sciences. This is the generally accepted story of the introduction of the study of geometry into England. But is this really the fact? Are we to believe that the Church builders of the time of Henry I., 1100-1135, were ignorant of the principals of geometrical drawing when such works as Durham Cathedral, Tewkesbury Abbey, and the Norman Cathedrals of Gloucester, Ely, Chichester, and Winchester were either well in hand or on the point of being finished? It is absolutely certain that such knowledge was firmly established among the building fraternity long before this date, but possibly the higher teaching was in the hands of the ecclesiastics. Whence did it come?

It is well known to students of Monasticism that the Monks of St. Benedict, and more particularly the Cluniacs, were celebrated up to at least the 11th century, for their austerity and their learning. One of the chief works prized by them was the Consolation of Philosophy by Boethius. At their great Abbey at Cluny in Burgundy, there was collected an immense library of MSS., and among the works of Boethius surely a transcript of his translation of Euclid's elements found a place? It is my firm belief that to the Benedictine Monks and particularly to the Abbey of Cluny we must turn our attention if we wish to search for the channel by which the knowledge of Euclid came to the building fraternity before the 12th century.

If an objection is raised to Mr. Moberly's surmise that the liberal sciences were taught at such Grammar Schools as that at Winchester, or that Wykeham was not at School there but went to Winchester after a modest education in primary knowledge elsewhere, then we must look to the Benedictine Priory of St. Swithun which was attached to the Cathedral. But Mr. Leach in his History of the College points out [p. 16] that the Priory School was confined to novices, and Benedictine Monks were forbidden by their rules to admit outsiders into their school, which was kept "wholly and solely for their members, novices or oblates."

Seeing that Wykeham did not at first enter into a clerical life, we can in this case only conclude that the Lodge of Masons attached either to the Cathedral body or to the Monastery of St. Swithun existed at this period and that the Craft secret, *i.e.* geometry, was taught to other than strictly operative apprentices. That a Lodge of Masons was probably in existence we may assume from the mention in 1408 of the Warden of the Works who looked after the fabric of the church and monastic buildings.[3]

[1] Biographie Universelle, Tome xiii., p. 457, "Euclide."
[2] A Latin transcription. The first English translation appeared in 1570, and was made from a Greek copy of the original MS. discovered it is said by Simon Gryneaus, who published an edition in Greek, in 1532. Until this discovery all the earlier Latin MSS. were probably copies of Æthelhard's!
[3] Leach.

Whatever views may be held, the fact remains that all writers on the subject before the middle of the last century (1860) agree that Wykeham was a skilful geometrician and that his school was at Winchester.

At the age of seventeen his patron, Sir John Scures, removed him from Winchester and took him into his service, apparently as Secretary; but shortly afterwards placed him with the Governor of Winchester Castle[1]. Why was this?—We are told that at this time additions were being made there, and it is more than probable, if we accept the statement that Wykeham was skilled in Geometry, that it was as Assistant Director of the Works, in consequence of his scientific knowledge of Masonry, that Wykeham received his appointment. Here he remained until 1347. In the autumn of that year Edward III. visited Winchester, after his successful campaign in France, and was entertained by William Edington, Bishop of Winchester, who had just commenced the work of restoring his cathedral. For some reason or other, not yet explained by modern critics, young Wykeham was introduced to the King.

It is well known that Edward III. had a magnificent idea with regard to founding a College of the Order of the Garter at Windsor, and we can readily understand that a conference with the "building Prelate" would take place during his visit. If William of Wykeham was at all celebrated for any architectural skill it would be known to the Bishop, and we can therefore understand the reason of his introduction. On certain recommendations not stated, but of sufficient importance to satisfy the Monarch, he was at once taken into the Royal service and placed at Windsor, where great works were then in progress.

That a young man of only twenty-three years of age and of humble birth should have this honour done him excites our surprise if his accomplishments consisted only of writing neatly and being able to keep accounts accurately,[2] seeing there must have been many such men near the King's person and of a more mature age who would also possess greater claims for notice.

If, however, the recommendation of Bishop Edington was based upon his skill as a geometric mason, then the reason is at once clear, and we can agree with Mr. Moberly, who says, "The general purpose of Edington's recommendation is plain; for Wykeham was a rising architect and the King was seeking for such men everywhere, having magnificent architectural designs afoot."[3]

Yet Mr. Papworth and others would have us believe that the King only received him as a writing clerk or accountant.

During the next twenty years ample evidence is found in the Patent Rolls, Harleian and other MSS., that Wykeham was constantly being appointed supervisor of some of the many building operations undertaken by Edward III.

In 1356, by patent dated 10th May, Wykeham was appointed Clerk of the King's Works on the Manors of Henle and Yeshampsted, with power to purchase material and press workmen. [*Latomorum carpentariorum et aliorum opariorum*].

On October 30th of the same year he was appointed Surveyor of the Works proceeding at Windsor Castle and other places.

> "*Rex constituit clericum suum Will de Wykeham capitalum custodem et*
> "*supervisorum Castrorum regis de Wyndsore, Leedes, Dover, et Hadlee,*"[4]
> etc., etc., then under restoration or rebuilding.

[1] Dictionary of National Biography.
[2] All that was required for the Clerk of the Works according to Papworth.
[3] Moberly's "Life of Wykeham," p. 11.
[4] Harleian MS. British Museum, 6960.

During the important works at Windsor, Ashmole[1] tells us that three hundred and sixty Masons were impressed from different counties by the Sheriffs, security being taken that they should not depart without Wykeham's leave.

Wykeham's nominal salary was one shilling a day at Windsor and two shillings a day in all other places and three shillings a week for his clerk. His real reward was, however, very great, being derived from Church endowments.

Although not yet in orders, Wykeham must have received the tonsure, most likely from Bishop Edington, who in 1352 had appointed him to be his attorney to take livery of seisin of certain lands in Hampshire, and thus like many other laymen he was entitled to be termed a "Clerk," and so became eligible for clerical preferment. The Monarch lavished upon him a plurality of church dignities all bearing substantial stipends. Rectories and Prebendaries followed in quick succession, and in 1361, at the age of thirty-seven, Wykeham entered Holy Orders. Upon being ordained Acolyte, the King at once loaded him with temporalities in the dioceses of Hereford, St. David's, Salisbury, York, and London. On becoming Priest in 1362, larger and richer ecclesiastical prizes fell to his lot, so that his income from these sinecures must have been enormous. So much was this the case that Pope Urban V. protested, but the English Parliament proved itself, as it had done in times past, too strong for Papal interference, and upheld the royal gifts.

Wykeham providing for the spiritual welfare of his many parishes by the vicarial system, was free to continue the great works at Windsor and Queenborough until 1367, when upon the completion of the latter castle, he withdrew from active administration as supervisor.

The See of Winchester becoming vacant by the death of his old friend and patron William Edington, the King nominated Wykeham as his successor, his enthronement taking place on July 9th, 1368.

That his abilities as a designer of buildings were at that time well known to his contemporaries in the Church, and that his great fortune and high position was looked upon as partly due to this knowledge of construction may be gathered from the writings of that discontented parish priest John Wycliffe, who says in one of his sermons, entitled "Why poor Priests have no benefices"—"Yet lords wolen not present a Clerk "able of kunning in Gods law, but a ketchen clerk, or a penny clerk, or one wise in "building Castles" . . . We cannot but believe that this last remark was intended for Wykeham; it is clear that Wycliffe here alludes to one who was an architect in the full modern sense of the word, and not to an individual who acted only as Clerk of the Works or keeper of the accounts as Papworth and others would have it.

Not only did Wykeham rise to high dignity in the Church, but such was his service to the State that in 1367 Edward appointed him to the office of Lord High Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, which office he held until 1371.

Of his impeachment, fall, and subsequent restoration to favour under Richard II., and his second appointment as Lord Chancellor in 1389, we are not concerned in the present enquiry; these facts being matters of history.

It is as Bishop of Winchester, on his retiring from active public service, that further matter of interest for us is obtained.

In right of his office he was Lord of sixteen Manors, and here again we notice his taste for architecture and love of building occupying his leisure. Finding many of the farm-houses in sad need of restoration, he at once decided upon rebuilding many and putting others into good repair.

[1] Order of the Garter.

In order to provide suitable material he purchased the right of hewing stone at Quarr, in the Isle of Wight. In 1371 he issued a circular letter to the Incumbents and heads of religious houses in the island, asking them to secure quarrymen and carts to assist his work, he bearing the whole expense, which, we are told, exceeded 20,000 marks, or about £200,000 of our money.

Can we believe he would have had this taste for building so strongly developed if he had not also the love for architecture and the knowledge of how to direct his builders by plans and elevations drawn with geometrical exactress?

But the work by which he is best known to posterity was as yet untouched.

The wealth of Wykeham was indeed great. It has been estimated that at this time his income was upwards of £60,000 a year, at the present value of money.[1]

It is not surprising, therefore, that he was prepared to devote large sums for the welfare of his diocese. Yet Wykeham had, besides architecture, education at heart. The foundation of his colleges, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Winchester and Oxford, was to him perhaps the greatest of his secular pleasures.

It has been said, with truth, that the terrible scourge known as the Black Death played great havoc with the clergy in 1345, and that a quarter of their number were victims to the plague. This pestilence broke out again in 1361, and for a third time in 1368.

It has been argued by Mr. Leach[2] that the second visitation had great effect on Wykeham's career, the first gave him his first living, the second threw open to him his long list of preferments. This may be so, and doubtless the illiterate condition of many of the newly appointed clergy impressed itself on Wykeham's mind.

It was to supply the Church with a more learned body of priests that he now devoted his energies.

In 1378 Wykeham began his project by buying certain lands in Oxford, and on March 5th, 1379, the first stone of his new college of St. Mary Winton in Oxenford was laid, the building being formerly opened on April 14th, 1386.

To provide a nursery for his college at Oxford Wykeham decided, in 1382, to found a college at Winchester, also dedicated to St. Mary. The foundation stone of this celebrated school was laid on March 26th, 1387, and the opening ceremony, undertaken we are told by Wykeham himself, was on March 28th, 1394.

Mr. Cockerell also remarks upon the recurrence of the number 7; a number of perfection, which is found employed in the following remarkable instances; sometimes in the nave and sometimes in the choir; in York, Westminster, Exeter, Bristol, Durham, Lichfield, Paris, Amiens, Chartres, Evreux, Waltham Abbey, St. Albans, St. George's, Windsor, and elsewhere. He says (p. 40): "It remains to observe upon the mysterious numbers employed by Wykeham in the plans of his Chapels at Winchester and Oxford, which are divided longitudinally by seven and transversely by four equal parts: in the first the chapel consists of six of these parts and the ante-chapel of one: in the second the chapel consists of five and the ante-chapel of two; the width being equal to four, corresponding with the entire figure of the Vesica Piscis. This attachment to numbers is conformable to the universal practice of the middle ages."

There is ample food for reflection in these remarkable facts; but space will not allow of their further discussion in the present paper.

[1] "History of Winchester College."

[2] "Proceedings of the Archæological Institute," Winchester, 1845. See Paper by Professor Cockerell, p. 32.

But to return to our subject. Wykeham had now passed the allotted span of three score years and ten. He was seventy years of age at the opening of his College at Winchester, yet still there was a great work to be undertaken: it was the completion of the renovation of his cathedral, which had been commenced by his predecessor, Bishop Edington.

The transformation of the Norman Abbey Church at Gloucester, 1337 - 1351, into what we now term the perpendicular style, had been accomplished by working down the massive Norman projections and filling in the openings with new stone work, the whole being richly ornamented by working on the new face perpendicular mouldings and decorative tracery, the cloisters being the finishing stroke of the genius who produced the new style in its elaborate vaulting, now known as fan tracery. According to Professor Freeman, "the origin of the perpendicular style must be looked for at Gloucester, commencing about the year 1330,[5] and there can be no doubt that it remained for a long time a local style, used there both in the Abbey and other buildings, but making no way elsewhere. Its general prevalence began when it was taken up at Winchester, first by Bishop Edington (before 1366), and then by his successor William of Wykeham, 1394 - 1404. In Edington's work the style still keeps some slight trace of the earlier style; that of Wykeham is fully developed and clearly set the fashion throughout the country."

It is in the chapels of these two colleges that the late Mr. C. R. Cockerell, Professor of Architecture, found the mediæval rules of proportion carried out with geometrical exactness. In his paper on William of Wykeham, read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Winchester, in 1845,[2] Mr. Cockerell says:—"It is in the chapels that we look for the art in its more dignified appellation as architecture; according to all those scientific rules of order, distribution, and harmonious proportion, so eminently possessed by the schools of Freemasons, and especially by Sir William of Wykeham, 'which rules, says Vitruvius (L. iii, c. 1.), the Ancients have directed to be observed in all works, but more particularly should they be attended to in the Temples of the Gods.'" . . . "The recovery of these rules of the Ancients, as applied to *classical* architecture, has been the aim and occupation of nearly 400 years of critical enquiry among us from the revival to the present day. . . . . . That rules of great, if not equal cogency, guided the *mediæval* architect, has long been a conviction." Professor Cockerell then goes on to shew that amongst the earliest commentators on Vitruvius in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, traces of such rules appear to have received attention, particularly by Cesare Cesariano, who published his commentary in 1521. Certain fundamental rules applying to the structure of the plan and elevation are given and illustrated by the plan, section, and elevation of Milan Cathedral, designed and commenced by the architect Omodei in 1386. Professor Cockerell takes Wykeham's two chapels of Winchester and Oxford and applies these rules to them, and demonstrates in his paper that they were faithfully carried out, and says,[3] "they are in the highest degree interesting, as proving the correspondence of a system in these illustrious contemporary architects, Omodei and Wykeham, and in the proof thus afforded of the European universality of these rules. Their adoption in the structure of the most magnificent undertaking of the best period of mediæval architecture, namely, Milan Cathedral, is strong confirmation of the merit of the English

[1] Professor Willis, 1860.

[2] "Proceedings of the Archæological Institute," Winchester, 1845. See Paper by Professor Cockerell, p. 34.

[3] *Ibid*, p. 34.

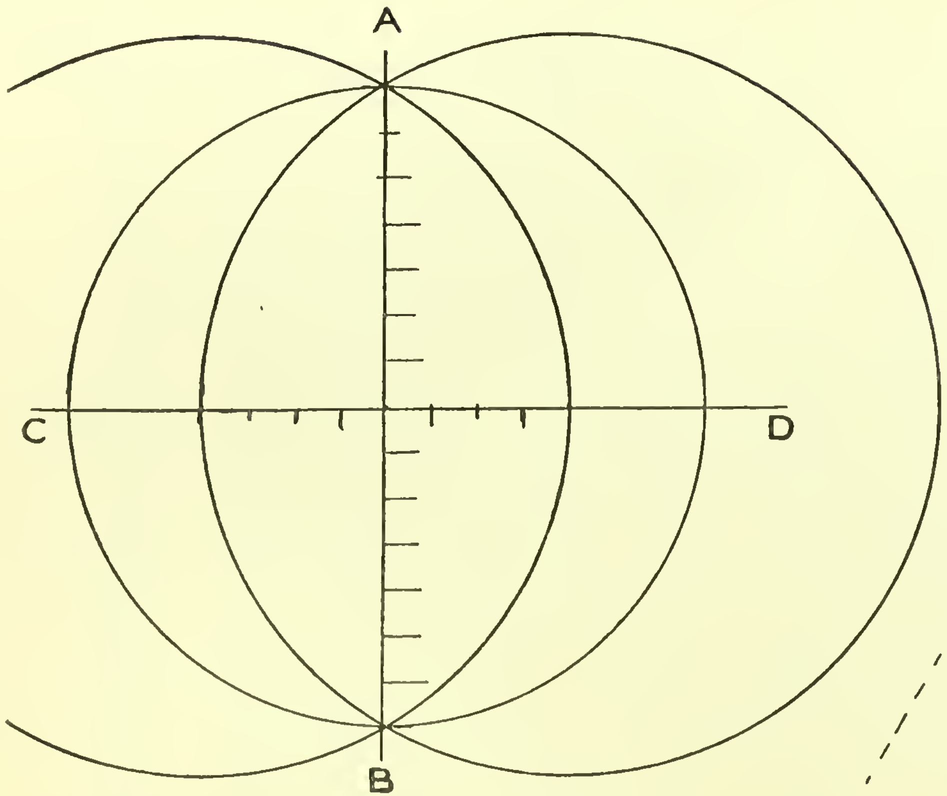


Fig. 1.

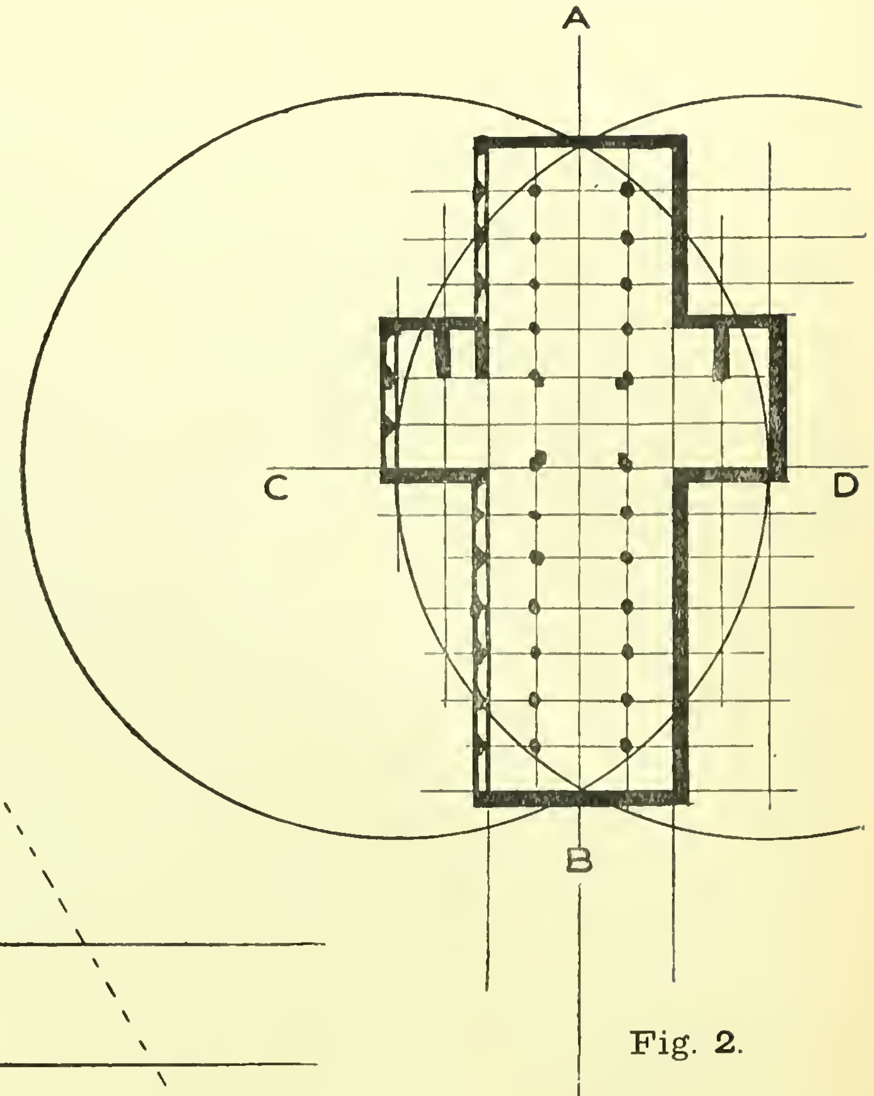
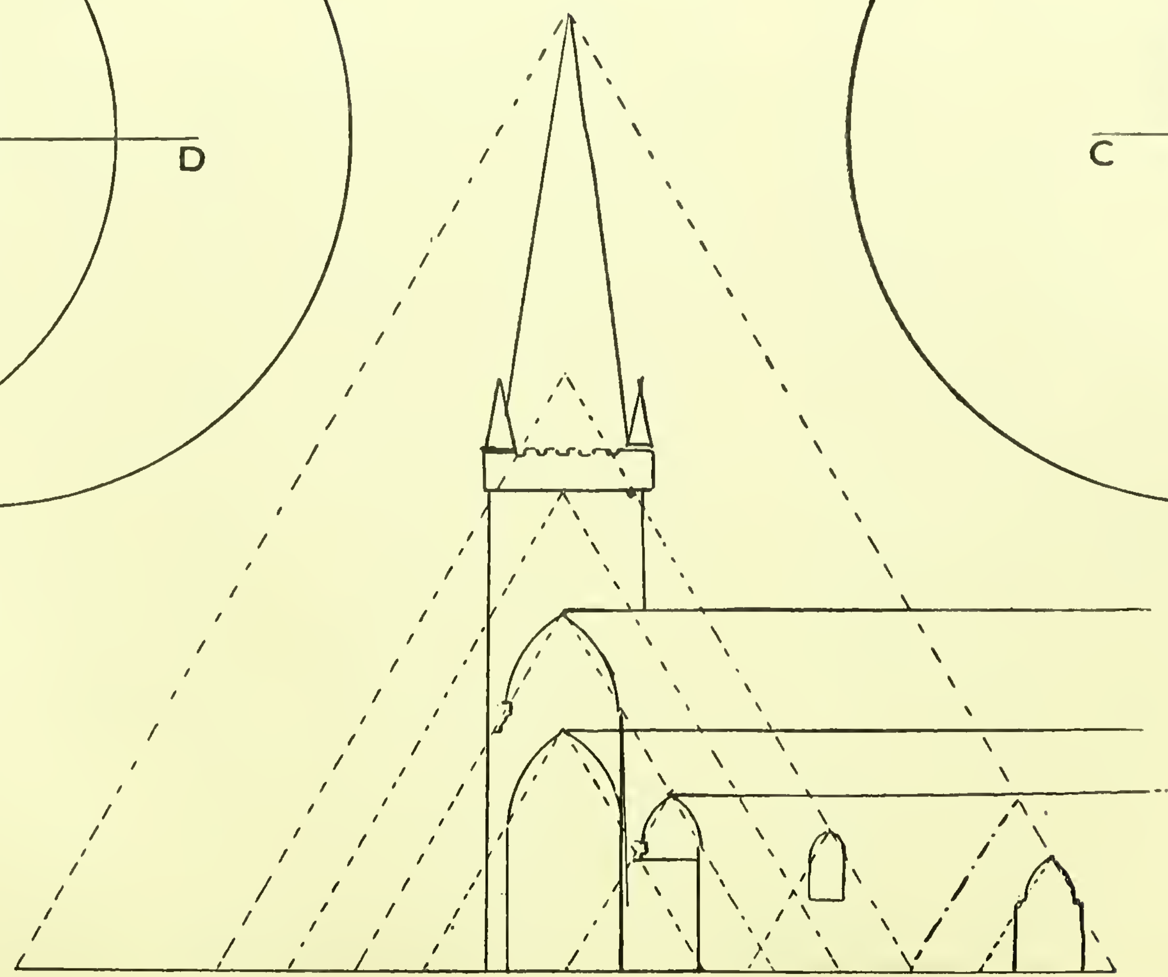


Fig. 2.


Fig. 3.

school (in which they may be traced more than two centuries previously, as at Romsey), and also of the orthodoxy of Wykeham's doctrines in architecture."[1]

These rules may be briefly described as those which established the respective proportions of the length and breadth of the building. These proportions are found to be included within two arcs of 102°, constructed on the plan of the first proposition of Euclid. This figure thus produced enables the architect not only to set out the right angle, but also to construct the equilateral triangle upon the ground. This figure was symbolic, as being the figure of the ἰχθυς or Vesica Piscis, so dear to the early christians (fig. I.) By dividing the area according to equal divisions on the perpendicular and horizontal lines of the figure, commensurate squares or bays are obtained (fig. II.), and at the intersection of lines drawn parallel to and in accordance with the divisions on the perpendicular and horizontal, the exact position of the piers and columns is defined. Finally (fig. III.) the height of each window, each arch, each ceiling, roof, pinnacles and spire, are determined by equilateral triangles erected upon the plan, the sides of which shall correspond with the diameter of the entire plan, or its commensurate parts.

These rules, which were unintelligible to other than the geometric mason or skilled architect, are proved to have been followed by the Church builders up to the middle of the fifteenth century, when the debasement or the perpendicular style may be said to have commenced. Examples of these rules may be found in the Cathedrals of York, Winchester, Worcester, Lichfield, Hereford, Salisbury, Norwich and Westminster; in France, at Rouen and others; in Germany, Prague and others.

The value of such rules is obvious, as it establishes at once a canon of proportion in harmony with its surroundings wherever distributed.

Although we cannot ascribe the inception of the perpendicular style to Wykeham, yet we cannot but look upon him as one of its greatest exponents, and the work of transforming the interior of Winchester Cathedal, so far as it was carried out under his supervision during the last few years of his life, greatly forwarded this last and peculiarly English phase of Gothic, which became at length the all absorbing study of those pre-reformation builders, with whom passed away the art of sympathetic and symbolical ecclesiastical architecture.

If in our opinion we still claim Wykeham as one of the great architects, we do not wish it to be supposed that he worked single handed. From documentary evidence[2] we know that at Winchester Cathedral he employed a certain "Mr William Winford," as his chief mason (*cementarius*), who appears in Wykeham's register to have been a landowner, and a man of property, doubtless of considerable ability. From his agreement with a mason [Lathamo] and a carpenter concerning his contract for building "outer gate" at the College, he was evidently in the position of a mason-contractor, not necessarily the architect, and we see nothing surprising in Mr. Leach's statement that he had license for a private oratory.[3] No doubt the mason-contractor of that day was as able to accumulate a fortune as the contractor of modern times.

[1] See also "Archæologia," vol. xix., p. 353, *et seq.*, for a Paper on this subject, by the late Mr. Kerrick.

[2] Wykeham's Will mentions William Winford, mason, Simon Membury, a clerk, and John Wayte, a monk, as assistants in the works at the Cathedral.

[3] "Mr. William Winford, mason, had certainly by some means "thriven to thane right," for in Wykeham's register he appears as a landed gentleman with a license for a private oratory. If the chief mason was the architect of the middle ages, with architect's fees, this is natural enough; if he was only a builder, at weekly wages, working on other's designs, this would be more difficult to explain."—"History of Winchester College," p. 109.

It by no means follows that because the Master Mason was able to "set out" work from designs of others, and perhaps able himself to make modest drawings, that the Clerk, when mentioned as such (generally an ecclesiastic), was not perhaps the real architect. Take for example the case of Robert Westerly, the Master Mason at Eton College, who was empowered to press masons, etc., to carry out the work. Here the architect was a Clerk, one Roger Keys who was rewarded by Henry VI. by a grant of Arms.[1]

There was also a Clerk (Sir[2]) Simon Membury associated with Master William Winford in the work at the Cathedral spoken of as supervisor, who might also have had some considerable architectural knowledge, as well as "Brother John Wayte" a monk who was assistant supervisor and paymaster; both probably Geometric Masons.

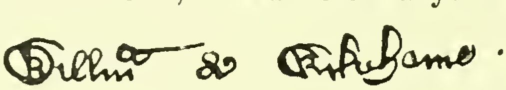
* * * * *

But a contemporary poet[3] was singing the truth in his line

"The lyfe so short, the Craft so long to lerne."

A truth which had come down the ages from the days of Hippocrates[4]; Wykeham passed away before the work of the Cathedral was done. He died at Winchester on September 27th, 1404, and was interred within the Cathedral in a Chantry Chapel he had prepared during the last year of his life.

By his will, dated July 24th, 1403, he devoted large snms to continue the work he had left unfinished, besides nearly two hundred and thirty separate bequests to various religious foundations, parish churches, kinsfolk, clergy, assistants and scholars, thus showing his piety, gratitude, affection and benevolence, and to all subsequent Wykehamists he left his famous motto,—"Manners Makyth Man."[5]



Signature of William of Wykeham, from a letter to John, Lord Cobham, December 1366.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Bro. Conder for his paper, to which he replied.

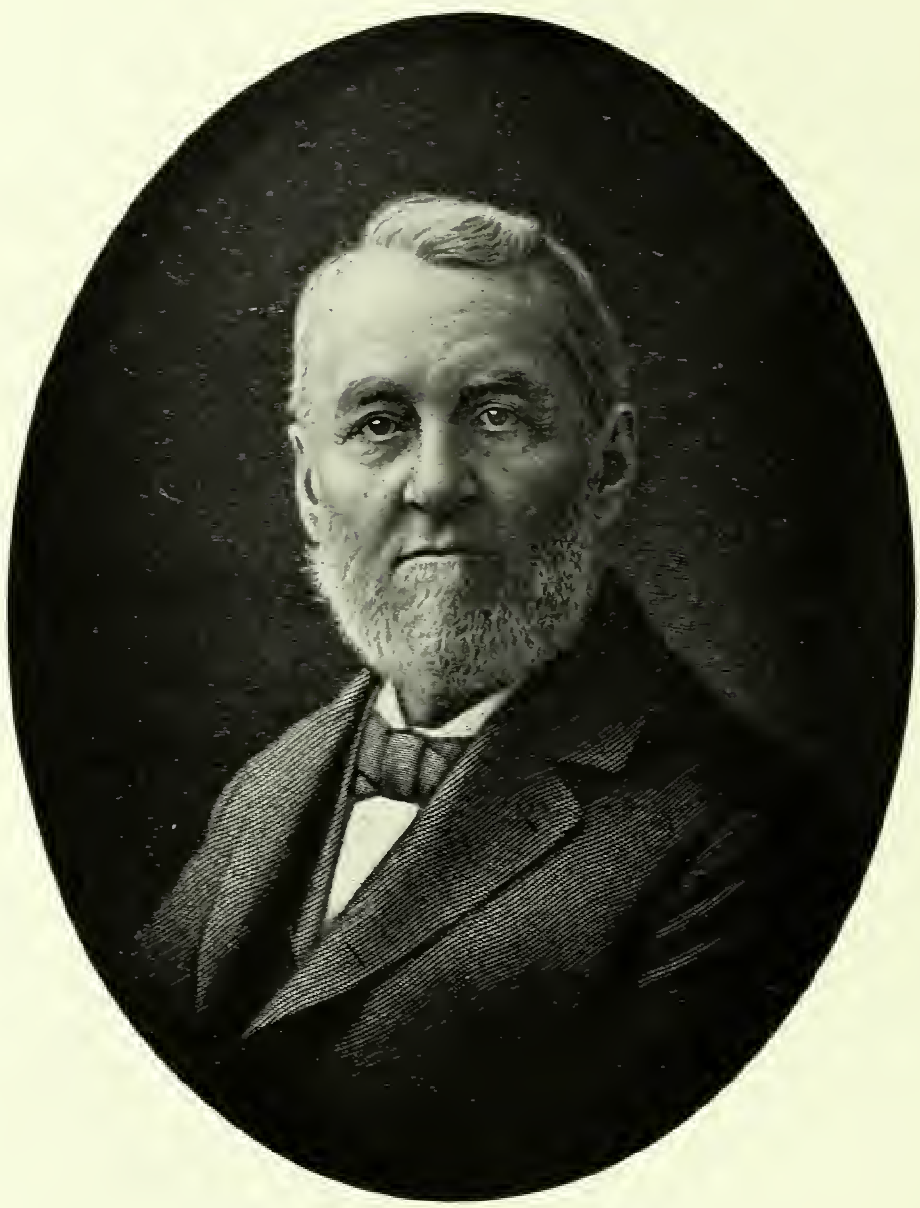
[1] Grants of Armorial Bearings, "Masonic Monthly," November, 1882, by W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.

[2] *Dominus*—*i.e.* a priest.

[3] Chaucer.

[4] *Circa* 300 B.C.

[5] Compare Regius Poem, line 726, "Gode maneres maken a mon."—MS. British Museum, Reg. 17, A. 1.



Josiah H. Drummond

THREE GREAT MASONIC LIGHTS.

By BRO. R. F. GOULD.

I.

JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND.

THE death of the senior Past Grand Master of MAINE, on the 25th day October last, has been very deeply and sincerely lamented, not only in that State but throughout the entire American continent. As the Chairman of the Committees on Correspondence for the Craft and Royal Arch in his own native jurisdiction, he had, for a long series of years been regarded by persons of all shades of opinion as the greatest ornament of the "Corps," and his decease will sensibly detract from the weight and importance which has been attached, and most deservedly, to the united labours of the "Correspondents" as a whole.

That there is an abnndance of learned and gifted writers among the brethren in the United States, I should be one of the last persons to deny.

"The builders die but the work goes on."

"Chairmen in Correspondence," will be found, there cannot be a doubt, in every jurisdiction of the Union, whose achievements will bear comparison with the most honoured traditions of that office. Still, admitting to the full the promise of the future, it will yet be permissible to linger a few moments, tenderly and lovingly, over the performance of the past.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was made a Mason in 1849. He served at the head of all the Masonic Bodies of his own State, and had been Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter, Grand Master of the General Grand Council, and Grand Commander of the Supreme Council (N.J.) of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He was best known, however, as Chairman of Committees on Foreign Correspondence. His reports attracted immediate attention, and commanded universal respect. No other man has wielded a similar influence in affecting the drift of Masonic opinion in the United States.

Of the remarkable career of the Veteran "Reporter" of MAINE, a sketch by the present writer will be found in a previous volume of our *Transactions* (x. 165-87). But among the present readers of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, there must be a goodly number to whom the past work of the Lodge (as recorded six years ago) will be unfamiliar. Without, therefore, going back to any particular observations that were written in 1897, a few explanatory words may not be without their use, in elucidating one of the leading features of American Masonry, especially to those who approach its study for the first time.

With but a solitary exception (Massachusetts), in all of the Grand Lodges, and the greater number of the Grand Chapters, Grand Councils, and Grand Commanderies, there is a Committee on Correspondence, which, through its chairman (who is sometimes the only member) delivers a more or less weighty pronouncement on the annual proceedings of the cognate Grand Bodies throughout the universe, criticizing their decisions and passing their acts in review.

Every "Reporter on Correspondence" therefore, in his particular rôle, delivers what may be called an annual "Message" to the Fraternity. The representatives of the "Grand Lodges" enjoy, of course, the greater pre-eminence, and revolve, so to speak, in larger orbits, but as a preacher can always drag anything into his text, so on the not infrequent occasions when a really powerful writer occupies the chair of a Committee on Correspondence, in a Grand Chapter, Council, or Commandery, there is always good reading—though the topics selected for treatment may lie entirely outside the province of the Reporter—for the members of the particular jurisdiction.

In *all* these spheres of labour, however, (Grand Chapter, Council, and Commandery, as well as Grand Lodge), our Brother DRUMMOND had been an untiring worker, and the review of Royal Arch Masonry, presented by him in 1895, was the *one hundredth report* which he had made to Grand Bodies in MAINE. After that date, indeed, there were no further reports on the proceedings of either Councils or Commanderies from his pen, but the duties of Chairman of Correspondence in the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of his State, he continued to discharge down to the day at which they were finally interrupted by his sudden decease.

The only adequate recognition of Brother DRUMMOND's commanding personality, great gifts, and signal devotion to the cause of Freemasonry, will be found (unless my judgment is wholly at fault) in the remarks of the Reviewers under the other American jurisdictions. Unfortunately, however, the various Reports on Correspondence in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere, in which we may rely upon finding an obituary notice of our lamented Brother, will continue to appear until the close of the current year. Their aggregate testimony cannot, therefore, be yet summed up. But among the tributes already paid to the memory of the *Doyen* of the Guild of Reporters, there are two from leading members of that "Corps," which I shall reproduce.

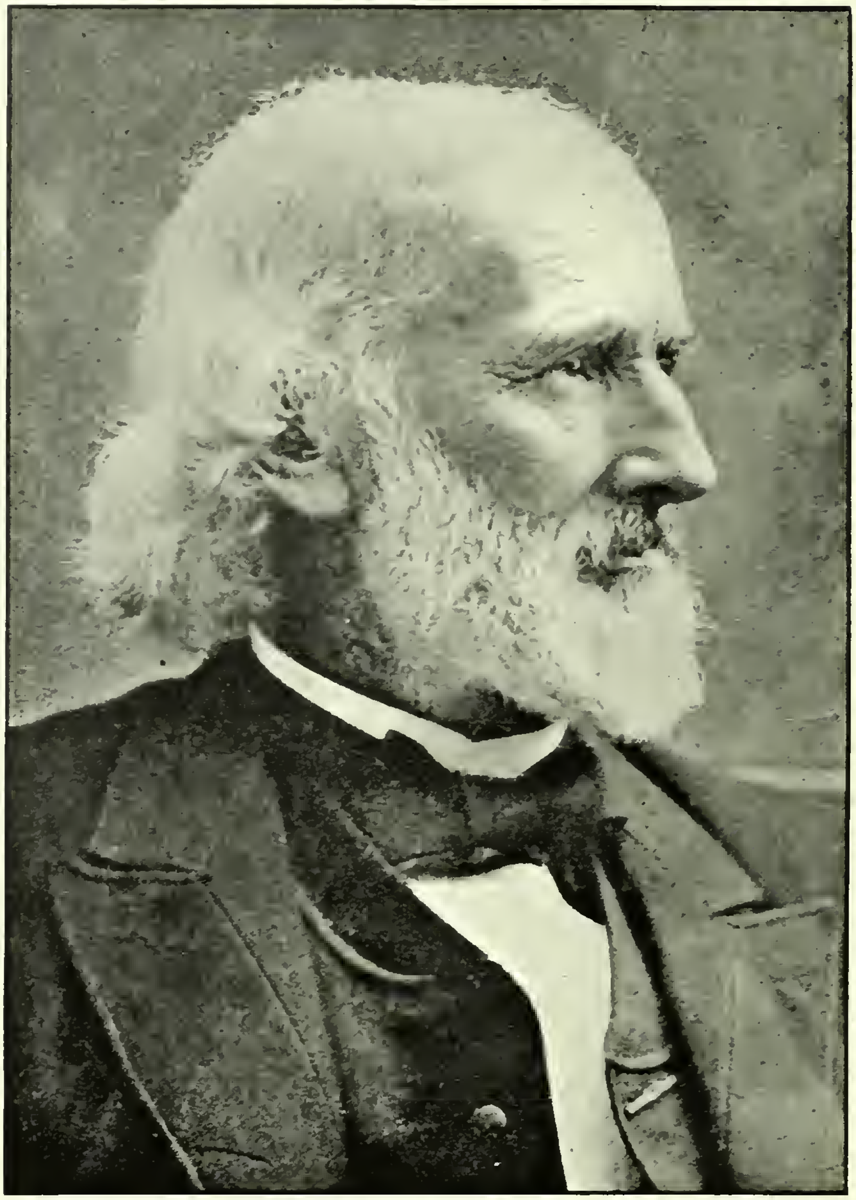
Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL observes,

"The sad news has come that Bro. JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND is no more. Without a moment's notice his night came and he passed peacefully to the other shore, from his home in Portland, Maine, October 25th, 1902, aged 75 years, one month, and twenty-five days. He had been a Mason for fifty-four years, was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of MAINE in 1860-62, and for thirty-eight years the writer of the Correspondence reports and author of other valuable works on Free Masonry. His whole life was devoted to Free Masonry, and for it he did his best work, and because of that work he will live in the hearts of his brethren for all time to come. The world is better off because he lived. His fame his secure. May his last sleep be sweet." (*Proc. G.L., Utah*, 1903).

Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS writes,

"Like you I note the narrowing of the circle of old friends, inevitable with the flight of years, and sadly miss the helpful criticism as well as the fellowship of competent friends of life-long intimacy. I think no one can measure the loss of a man like DRUMMOND, that has not been put on his mettle by his incisive pen and dialectic skill. His was the one face in the audience to which I was talking, which instinctively held my eye, no matter what other faces were there." And he sorrowfully adds, "There is no one to take his place." (*J.R. to R.F.G., Jan. 22nd*, 1903).

The ceremonies commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of WASHINGTON, were conducted under the aegis of the Grand Lodge of VIRGINIA at Mount Vernon, on the 14th of December, 1899.



HENRY P. H. BROMWELL.

According to Bro. J. M. Lamberton,

"A great many Grand Officers and visitors from other jurisdictions were present, and no less than seventeen Grand Masters were introduced and addressed the Grand Lodge, as did a number of other Grand and Past Grand Officers, the first one of all being Brother Drummond, of Maine, in introducing whom, the Grand Master said :—

"But first of all I wish to call upon one, whom Masonry delights to honour, the most erudite and accomplished Masonic scholar our century has known, the charm of whose personality and the strength of whose character, coupled with a conservative, calm, judicial mind, has made him not only beloved, but a power of usefulness throughout the whole Masonic fraternity." (*Proc. G.L., Penn.*, 1900).

The Grand Master of Maine, Bro. Winfield S. Choate, who was also present at Mount Vernon, at the next meeting of his own Grand Lodge, said :—

"The Masons of Maine would have been proud to have witnessed the great honour bestowed on your distinguished representative, M.W. Bro. Drummond, and to have seen how anxious Masons, from every part of the country, were to meet and greet him. Maine was first to be called in forming every procession, and whenever addresses were in order, M.W. Bro. Drummond was first called to respond. I assure you, brethren, that throughout the length and breadth of this nation, and more than that, throughout the world, his name in Masonry is a household word." (*Proc. G.L., Maine*, 1900).

Bro. Drummond was deeply touched at the compliment paid him on such a notable occasion. More Grand Lodges were represented than at any previous assembly in America. There were also there the President of the United States and several members of his Cabinet, Senators and Congressmen, the Commander of the Army and leading officers of the Navy.

In his next Report on Correspondence he observes :—"The great honour paid us by Grand Master Duke and the Grand Lodge of Virginia is on record in these proceedings. Silence would be the grossest affectation. No man can be insensible to the approval of that body of men. Nay, one who would not esteem it as the highest of honours, little knows what that approval is worth. But much as we appreciate that, we are not sure that the evidences of fraternal affection, which we received on all sides, were not more gratifying to us." (*Ibid.*)

Here I bring to a close this imperfect memorial of an old and deeply valued friend, for whose writings I entertain the greatest possible respect, and to the exercise of whose critical judgment with regard to my own, I had been anxiously looking forward on the completion of my new "History" of our Society.

II.

HENRY P. H. BROMWELL.

The subject of this memoir was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in August, 1823, and died at his home in Denver, Colorado, on the 9th of January, 1903. He was admitted to the bar in Vandalia, Illinois, in 1853, and served as one of the Representatives in Congress, from 1865 to 1869, for that State. In 1870 he went to Colorado, where in 1879 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1881 appointed a Commissioner to revise the laws of the State.

Our late Brother was made a Mason at Vandalia, in 1854, and after serving as Senior Grand Warden and Deputy Grand Master, was elected to the Chair of the Grand Lodge of ILLINOIS in 1864. The office of Grand Orator he filled on numerous occasions, having been appointed in the first instance in 1861, and for the last time in 1869, just before his migration from the State.

He was appointed Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of COLORADO in 1874, and was elected an Honorary Grand Master of that body in 1889, in consideration of his distinguished services to the Craft.

For fully thirty years after his initiation in 1854, he was a close and untiring student of the history and archæology of the Craft. As a lecturer his services were constantly in demand, and he delivered more than a hundred addresses on the ROYAL ART, before appreciative Lodges, while at least thirty public Masonic orations should be placed to his credit. He was also a writer of great power, and if I may chronicle my own impressions after the perusal of any one of his essays, it will be to say that I was always at a loss whether to extend the higher admiration to the vigour of his mind, or to the beautiful language in which his thoughts were expressed.

It has almost passed out of recollection that he was the originator of what has been styled "a new branch of Masonry," known as the F. AND A. ARCHITECTS, the object of which was to restore and preserve the lost work of the Ancient Craft. At one time there were five Lodges of ARCHITECTS in the UNITED STATES, and also a Grand Lodge. The instruction embodied in the degrees was in no sense an innovation, but designed to impart to students of the Craft a knowledge of Masonic Symbolism not otherwise obtainable.

"HIS GREAT LIFE WORK," to use the words of Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, of Denver, COLORADO, was a book which he left behind him in MS. Upon this, which he began to write in 1884, he laboured continuously for six years and two months, working sixteen hours each day. One Chapter, devoted to the floors of the three Lodges, occupied two years and two months in its preparation, while the book was read and re-read fourteen times for correction and revision. Its title, as copyrighted by the Author, was as follows:

RESTORATIONS
OF
MASONIC GEOMETRY AND SYMBOLRY
BEING A
DISSERTATION
ON THE
LOST KNOWLEDGES
OF
THE LODGE
IN
EIGHTEEN CHAPTERS
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS
BY
H. P. H. BROMWELL
DENVER, COLORADO.

It is greatly to be regretted that this volume, though completed for more than a decade before the death of Bro. BROMWELL was not published during his lifetime. From an outline of its contents, which I perceive by the covering letter was sent me by the Author on November 29th, 1891, I extract the following:

"The work contains eighteen chapters—altogether about 650 pages of manuscript, each page holding about 325 words—in all about 208,000 words. The small drawings to be inserted in the text number 75—the large coloured plates in 'Atlas' number 64."

The Chapters are entitled as follows:

1st.	Design of this Work ...	13 pages
2nd.	What is Masonry ...	12 ,,
3rd.	What is the Lodge ...	29 ,,
4th.	Government of the Lodge	27 ,,
5th.	Geometry	22 ,,
6th.	The Three Great Lights	24 ,,
7th.	Form and Situation of the Lodge	64 ,,
8th.	The 47th Problem of Euclid	38 ,,
9th.	The Floor of the Lodge ...	82 ,,
10th.	The E .·. A .·. Lodge ...	18 ,,
11th.	The Globe ...	20 pages
12th.	The F .·. C .·. Lodge ...	25 ,,
13th.	Light	15 ,,
14th.	The M .·. M .·. Lodge	25 ,,
15th.	The Royal Arch ...	21 ,,
16th.	The Temple	86 ,,
17th.	The Two Great Pillars	32 ,,
18th.	The Four Cardinal Points, and Circumambulation	76 ,,

A summary of each of the eighteen Chapters is then proceeded with, and I shall hope to give some further extracts from the manuscript in a future number of our *Transactions*, though if copies of the work are destined to be multiplied by the printer's art, and it goes without saying that it will be a standing reproach to the American Craft if they are not, it would be unjust to the memory of the author, to anticipate on any extensive scale, the publication of His Great Life Work in a complete and unmutilated form.

In the opinion of Past Grand Master Lawrence N. Greenleaf, upon whose interesting article in the *Square and Compass*, I am freely drawing for the purposes of the present sketch, Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell was "the Foremost Mason of his Time," and the accomplished Editor of the well-known Masonic Journal to which I have referred, goes on to say,—"We are fully cognizant of the great merits of others in this and foreign countries. They comprise an array of master intellects whose achievements mostly lay in the domains of history, antiquarian research, jurisprudence, etc. Our lamented Brother not only traversed these and other lines, but opened a way into the true realm of Masonry as projected by its founders. He it was who caught the gleam of its hidden treasures, who divined its inmost soul and unfolded its deepest symbolism, who saw that the great lines of earth marked the Mason's progress, and that the constellations which gemmed the heavens above him were symbolic and inseparably connected with the work of the Lodge."

The foregoing are the carefully chosen words of one of the most experienced and least emotional writers of the American Craft. His tribute of respect to the memory of our departed Brother may indeed be influenced by strong fraternal affection and long personal association. But the true votaries of Masonic Science—wheresoever dispersed—will require no further assurance of the exceptional gifts and marvellous industry which were possessed by Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell; though the precise niche he is destined to occupy in the Temple of Fame cannot be even approximately determined until his manuscript volume assumes a printed form. In the interim, however, the many friends and admirers of the Author of *Restorations of Masonic Geometry and Symbolry*, may be solaced by the comforting lines of Sydney Godolphin,

"Long-waiting love doth entrance find
Into the slow-believing mind."

III.

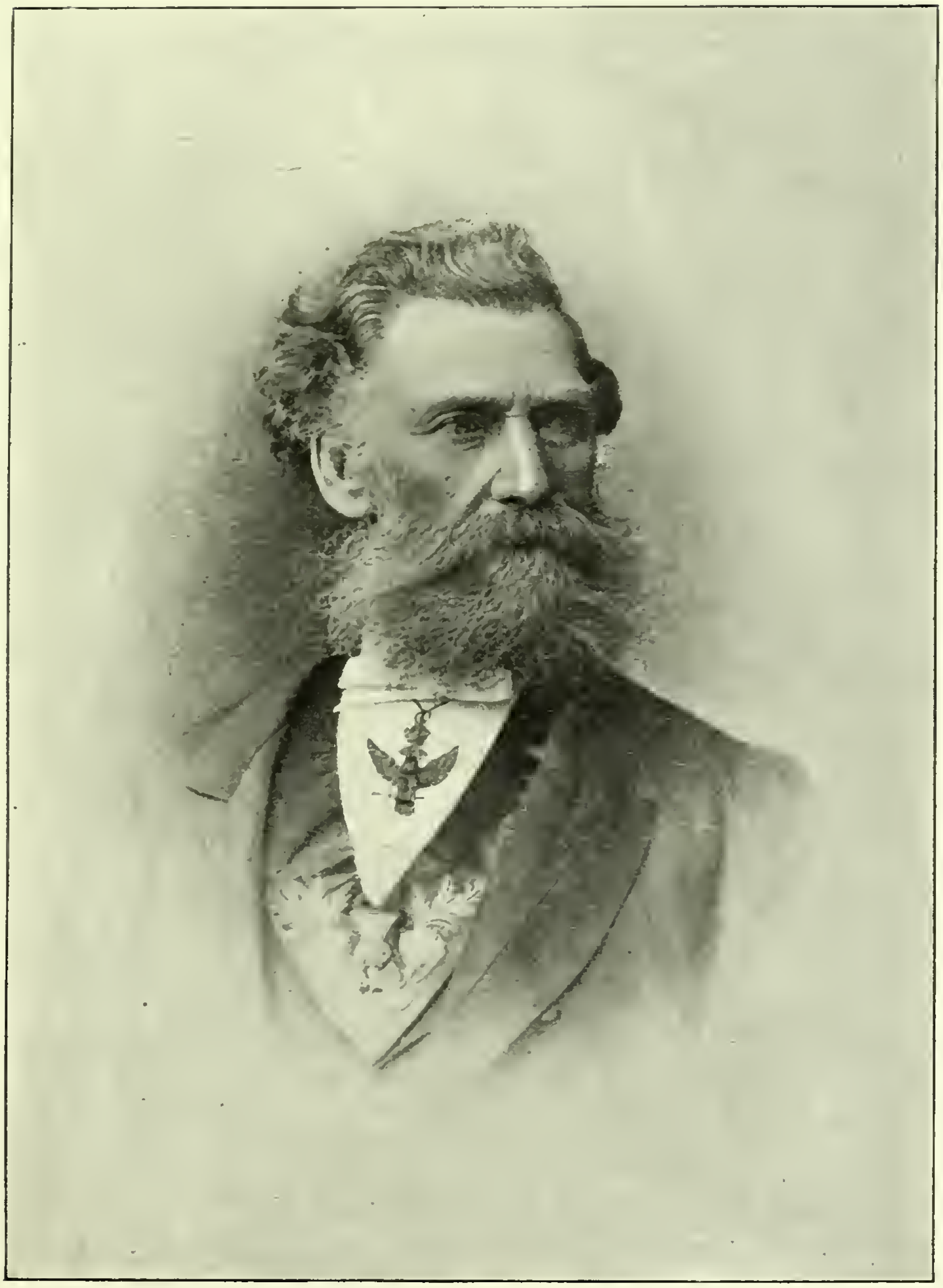
DAVID MURRAY LYON.

The late Grand Secretary of SCOTLAND was a native of Ayr and received his early education at the Academy of that town. About seventy years ago he joined the staff of the *Ayr Advertiser*, as an apprentice compositor, to the office of which newspaper he returned, after intervals passed at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, in 1847, and taking up the position of foreman printer, continued in that employment for a period of thirty years.

His first appearance as an author occurred in about the year 1850, when, of a number of essays written by working men at the instance of the Sabbath Protection Society, one sent in by Mr. Lyon, entitled "*The Shadow of a Great Rock in a Weary Land*," was awarded the first prize. Soon afterwards he became a Freemason, and was admitted a member of Lodge AYR ST. PAUL, No. 204, on the 20th of February, 1856. There is, however, a side note in the official records (written by himself) which reads, "Made in 1854," but the Masonic birthplace of the late Grand Secretary I have been unable to ascertain.

As Secretary of No. 204, a position which he held for several years, Bro. LYON had access to many old records and documents, and from these he obtained much information, which he embodied in the form of "Notes," and published partly in the columns of the *Ayr Advertiser*, and partly in those of the now almost forgotten *Freemasons' Magazine.* Among his principal contributions to Masonic literature at this period were "Histories" of "MOTHER KILWINNING," the THORNHILL LODGE, and the HIGH KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S LODGE, and EARS OF WHEAT FROM A CORNUCOPIA. A little later (1869), on the publication of an English edition of Findel's *History of Freemasonry*, the work had the benefit of his "revision," together with a preface from his pen. All these efforts however, were shortly to be surpassed by his *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel)* No. I., which appeared in 1873, and was universally hailed as the best work on Scottish Freemasonry that had ever been published.

It is a curious circumstance that *he wrote but little*, although he was rightly reputed to be a prolific author. His method was, to set up in type with his own hand, the extracts he made from records and documents, and these were printed in slips for easy reference. His subsequent work of arranging, analysing, and expounding was afterwards done in the same way. The manner, however, in which his books and articles were prepared will justify a few additional words, which are all the more in point as being his own. "The writer," he tells us, (in the second edition of his *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh*) speaking of himself, "was at an early period of life apprenticed to the proprietors of the *Ayr Advertiser.* There was then no railway communication with the town, nor could its newspaper boast of the services of a reporter. News of a local character was chiefly gathered by the hands in the printing office—from the 'devil' to the overseer; and there was this peculiarity in the arrangement, that the boy or man bringing in reports, such as they were, was not allowed to write them, but with composing-stick in hand set up in type what he had to say, and the first the editor heard of it was through the *proof* that was handed to him. The habit of dispensing with manuscript under the above-noted system never left us, and it came to be of good service in the preparation of the original edition of this work. Filled with the subject of which it treats, and having a retentive memory, the only MS. used in its production was that of documents from which quotations were given. The text we put in type, and handed to publishers printed slips as the author's 'Manuscript.'" (*Hist. L. of Edin.*, 2nd edit., 372).



DAVID MURRAY LYON.

The publication of his famous *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh* brought its reward to the author in a manner which he could never have anticipated. In 1877 the office of Grand Secretary became vacant, and Bro. Lyon was elected by a large majority to fill the position.

At that time there were heritable bonds over the property of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to the amount of £15,858, but the property itself was valued at £26,000, and the Grand Lodge had other assets of the clear value of £3,433, showing an actual surplus of about £13,775. In 1876, the year before Bro. Lyon's appointment, the number of Intrants was 5365, and there was a surplus of £2,499 of income over expenditure. Since then both the income and the permanent funds of the Grand Lodge have increased by leaps and bounds.

The office of Grand Secretary Bro. Lyon held until 1900, and on vacating it, in consequence of failing health, was granted a retiring allowance (equal to his full salary) of £600 a year, in recognition of his services. As Grand Secretary he displayed great administrative ability and brought the Grand Lodge, at Edinburgh, into closer touch with the Scottish Lodges abroad. In 1900, the year of his retirement, the number of Intrants was 7608, and this again showed a marvellous increase in 1902, when the total of admissions was 11,495, being not only relatively but actually larger than the number of "Initiations" under the Grand Lodge of England during the same year (1902), a circumstance which it is difficult to explain, having regard to the fact that the *English* outnumber the *Scottish* Lodges in the proportion of about three to one.

Shortly before his death the veteran Craftsman returned to the arena in which his first conspicuous success had been achieved. In 1899, the Lodge of Edinburgh celebrated the 300th year of its existence, as attested by the evidence of living documents, and it was decided to publish a "Tercentenary Edition" of its "History" by Bro. Lyon, in commemoration of the happy event.

The work duly appeared, and has been reviewed in these columns (*A.Q.C.* xii., 131), but with prophetic instinct, the author (who had then passed beyond his eightieth year) in the closing words of his *preface*, observes : "In the face of advancing years and greatly increased official duties, we have come to regard this as the last of our contributions to Masonic Literature."

Two years of life were spared him to enjoy the well-earned leisure which crowned the close of his long and active career. His death, which took place on the 30th of January last, was not unexpected, for he had reached his 84th year, and for some time previously there had been evident signs of his waning vitality.

Bro. Lyon was twice married. His second wife, and family of five sons and six daughters survive him. Three of his sons are in the medical profession, and one is a veterinary surgeon.

PHILO-MUSICÆ ET ARCHITECTURÆ SOCIETAS APOLLINI.[1]

[A REVIEW.]

BY BRO. R. F. GOULD, P.G.D.

THE Society, of which the above is the full title, was founded at the beginning of 1725, and after a short and troubled career passed out of existence almost imperceptibly in 1727. But there are minutes still existing, recorded during its brief span of life, and these—forming the ninth volume of our Archæological Library—which have been not only carefully edited but also most suggestively annotated by the present Secretary of the Lodge, will be examined with some particularity in this review. Before, however, proceeding with my task, let me mention for the information of those who are not "constant readers" of our *Transactions*, that the volume has already been the subject of notice in these columns (*A.Q.C.*, xiv., 134), though I may add, that the points to which my own observations will be chiefly directed, lie outside the boundary within which the remarks of Bro. W. J. HUGHAN, the reviewer on such earlier occasion, were confined.

The Manuscript was presented in 1859 by JOHN HENDERSON—S.G.D. 1833, Grand Registrar 1837—to the British Museum, where it is catalogued as "Additional MS. No. 23,202."

The first page of writing is occupied with an illuminated title, containing the armorial bearings of the Founders. The place of honour is given to the first *Præses*, or President, WILLIAM GULSTON, and the next rank to the Dictator and Director of all Musical Performances, FRANCESCO XAUERIO GEMINIANI. The original title was painted by NORTH STAINER—Grand Steward, 1725—who received £2 12s. 6d. for the work on the 17th of September, 1725. The ornamental writing of the Fundamental Constitution and Orders was executed by either JOHN or CONINGSBY MOORE; the sum of £5 5s. being paid to the latter on the 14th of October, 1725.

The minutes commence February 18th, 1725, and continue to March 23rd, 1727.

The Manuscript, so far as Bro. RYLANDS has been able to discover, is the only remaining example of minutes kept by any of the Musical Societies of the eighteenth century.

The Society was founded "to fix and establish a Mutual Society of True Lovers of Music and Architecture," and the services were secured as Musical Director of one "who was esteemed the greatest violinist of his time, and a composer of great excellence."

The Rules provide (*inter alia*):—

i.—That a President shall be chosen every three months.

ii.—"That such *President* or *Master* shall have power to appoint two *Censors* or his Senior and Junior *Wardens*, for the time being."

viii.—That if any Person or Persons shall talk RELIGION or POLITICKS or controvert any part or points of them shall be Expelled the SOCIETY without any Appeal."

xviii.—"That no Person be admitted as a Visitor unless he be a FREE MASON."

[1] *The Book of the Fundamental Constitution and Orders of the Philo Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas, London, 1725-1727;* with Introduction and Notes by W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A. (vol. ix., Quat. Cor. Reprints, price 10/6.)

There is nothing laid down in the Regulations with regard to any qualification for membership, but if the elected candidate—on each occasion after the foundation of the Society—was not already a Mason, he was made one as a preliminary to his formal reception.

From first to last there were thirty-nine members in all, of whom eighteen were "made Masons" by the Society. During the same period about forty-seven visiting "Brethren" were present at the meetings.

The founders were all members of the Lodge at the QUEEN'S HEAD in Hollis Street, which ceased to exist, at least as a "Regular Lodge," probably owing to the "Irregular Makings" conducted in its musical adjunct, at some time after 1725, and presumably about 1726-27.

The Manuscript throws a strong sidelight on the early customs of the English Freemasons, at a period coinciding with a remarkable era in the history of the earliest of Grand Lodges. The entries, however, which chiefly concern us in the present article, are those which tend to illuminate the vexed question of degrees, and these are mainly selected with a view to placing the reader in possession of such necessary information as may enable him to form an independent judgment with respect to the weight of the evidence upon which, as indicating the number of Masonic "steps" known and practised in 1725, I shall presently rely.

In what may be termed the *Prolegomena* of the Founders, the following account, hereinafter referred to as forming a portion of "The Fundamental Constitution and Orders," is given of the formation of the Society:—

"On The Eighteenth Day of February [1725] This Society was founded and Begun at the QUEEN'S HEAD near Temple Barr By us the Eight Underwritten Seven of which did Belong to the Lodge at the QUEEN'S HEAD in Hollis Street, And were made Masons There, In a Just and Perfect Lodge Vizt Mr. WILLM. GULSTON Merchant and Mr. EDMUND SQUIRE Gent. were made Masons The 15th of December 1724 By Mr. THOMAS BRADBURY Master of the Said Lodge COORT KNEVIT ESQR. and Mr. WILLIAM JONES Gent. were made Masons the 22d of December 1724 By His Grace The DUKE OF RICHMOND Grand Master, Who then Constituted the Lodge, Immediately after which CHARLES COTTON, ESQR. was made a Mason by the said Grand Master Mr. PAPILLON BALL Mercht. and SEIGNR. FRANCESCO XAUERIO GEMINIANI were made Masons the 1st of February 1724 [1724-25] Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL Gent. was made a Mason at THE GEORGE in Long Acre Sometime before the said Mr. WILLIAM GULSTON COORT KNEVIT ESQR. Mr. WILLIAM JONES and Mr. EDMUND SQUIRE were Regularly Pass'd Masters in the before mentioned Lodge of Hollis Street And before We Founded This Society A Lodge was held Consisting of Masters Sufficient for that Purpose In Order to Pass CHARLES COTTON, ESQR. Mr. PAPILLON BALL and Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL Fellow Crafts In the Performance of which Mr. WILLIAM GULSTON Acted as Senior Warden Immediately after which Vizt the 18th Day of February A.D. 1724" [1724-25] the Officers of the Society were chosen and the Fundamental Constitution and Orders approved." The signatures then follow of "WILLIAM GULSTON, COORT KNEVIT, WM. JONES, EDMUND SQUIRE, CHAS. COTTON, E. PAPILLON BALL, THOS. MARSHALL," and "FRANCO. XO. GEMINIANI."

The first applicant for membership after the formation of the Society, was THOMAS SHUTTLEWORTH who, on February 18th, 1725, was "Then made and admitted according to the Fundamental Constitution and Orders." The eight founders were present and their names are recorded. Two Serving Brethren were subsequently "made and admitted" at the same meeting, in the presence of the *nine* full members. THOMAS HARBIN, a "Master Mason, belonging to the ROSE & CROWN LODGE, in

Westminster," together with another "Brother" whose Lodge cannot be identified, joined the Society on April 1st. There was also present, "From the Lodge at the Queen's Head in Hollis Street, as Visitor"

"Tho. FFisher, a Master"

Mr. James Murray was "made and admitted," and *Brother* Anthony Corville, "a member and a Master Mason" of the Lodge at the Queen's Head aforesaid, was "admitted" on April 15th, in the presence of Shuttleworth, Harbin, and the eight founders of the Society.

A petition for membership from Joshua Draper is recorded under April 29th, and on the same date it was

"Resolved

. . . . That this Right Worshipfull and highly Esteemed Societye do meet on Wednesday ye 12th of May next att 5 a Clock in ye Afternoon on business of Importance"

The eight founders, together with Shuttleworth, Harbin, and Corville were present at this meeting. Then follows a blank page (76), on which, it is more than probable, something was intended to be recorded, that would have been explanatory of the next entries in the book :—

"The 12th day of May 1725—Our Beloved Brothers & Directors of this Right Worshipfull Societye whose Names are here Underwritten (viz.)

Brother Charles Cotton Esq^e^
Broth^r^ Papillon Ball
Were regularly passed Masters
Brother F X^o^ Geminiani
Was regularly passed fellow Craft & Master
Brother James Murray
Was regularly passed Fellow Craft
Wittness
William Gulston . . . . . *Praeses*
Coort Knevit }
William Jones } *Censores*"

The proceedings on the above date will hereinafter be more particularly referred to, but it may be conveniently stated at this point, firstly, that as *all* the entries occurring under May 12th, 1725, are given above, we are left in doubt as to who were present, besides Gulston, Knevit, Jones, and the recipients of degrees; and secondly *the records are silent with respect to any Masonic ceremony having been worked at other meetings of the Society, except that of* "*making*" (or *Initiation*).

On the following day—May 13th—Joshua Draper "Was Made and Admitted, there being present, W. Gulston, *Præses*, C. Knevit and W. Jones, *Censores*, Charles Cotton, E. Papillon Ball, T. Marshall, T. Shuttleworth, T. Harbin, James Murray, and Anthony Corville."

The Junior Warden of "the Lodge att Tom's Coffee House in Clare Markett, attended this meeting as a visitor."

A week later—June 20th—there was a meeting of the Grand Lodge, when it was

" Ordered That that there be a Lre [letter] wrote to the foll [owing] Brethren to desire them to attend the next Quarterly Communication (Vizt) WILLIAM GULSTON, COORT KNEVITT, WILLIAM JONES, CHARLES COTTON, THOMAS ffISHER, THOMAS HARBIN, and ffRANCIS XAVIERO GEMINIANI."

"The seven Masons summoned to appear at the Grand Lodge," says BRO. RYLANDS, "were all members of the QUEEN'S HEAD in Holles Street in 1725," and he is of opinion that the "Order" requiring their attendance—of which no notice whatever appears to have been taken—was issued to them "as members of a *Regular* Lodge, over whom the Grand Lodge would certainly have control."

A THOMAS FISHER *afterwards* became a member of the Musical Society, and was duly "made a Free-Mason" and "admitted" in September, 1725. But the earlier THOMAS FISHER was never anything more than a *visitor*, and his name was probably reported to the Grand Lodge in error for that of EDMUND SQUIRE, or PAPILLON BALL, each of whom was a Founder of the Society as well as a member of the Lodge at the QUEEN'S HEAD in Holles Street.

Returning to the records of the lesser association, there were present as visitors, on July 22nd, JOHN REVIS (Grand Secretary, 1734-57, and afterwards Deputy Grand Master), and "From the Lodge att the Fountain in the Strand."

"JOHN HOOKE, A Master
JOHN CHETTLE, a. Master."

On the same date it was "Resolved"

"That a Frontispiece be painted consisting of the Arms or Cypher of each of ye first Thirteen [members] and a blank sheild left to be fill'd up."

In the following month

"Die Jovis 5to Augti 1725.

Resolved

Upon the reading of Mr. JOHN ELLAM's petition That He be made a Free Mason in Order to be admitted a Member of this Worshipfull and Highly Esteem'd Society.

Ordered.

That He attends directly this Society.

Accordingly.

Eodem Die Mr. JOHN ELLAM did attend and was made a Mason."

The *Præses*, Censors, and seven other members were present on this occasion.

On September 2nd, there were present "as Visitors,"

"GEO. PAYNE J: G: Warden
JA: LATOUCHE Master of the RED LION Tottenh: Warden, Senr. of the Fr. Lodge.
EDWARD DOWSALL a Master."

The expression "a Master" occurs in no entry of later date.

It was resolved—September 16th—that Brother NORTH STAINER be paid £2 12s. 6d. for painting the "Frontispeice" ordered on July 22nd, and his receipt for that amount, dated September 17th, 1725, is duly entered in the minutes.

Another receipt—of £1 7s., from the Society, for "the Book of Constitutions of Freemasons & others,"—is given under September 30th.

On October 14th, it was "Ordered,"

"That Mr. JOHN MOORE, be paid Five Guineas for his care in writing and Engrossing the Fundamental Constitution & Orders of this Right Worshipfull . . . Society."

A fortnight later—October 20th—there occurs,

"Whereas This R^t Worshipfull . . . Society as in the Fundamentall Constitution and Orders is recorded to have been Founded and Begun at the QUEEN'S HEAD near Temple Barr," etc.

As will presently appear, the *date* at which the "Fundamental Constitution and Orders,"—*including the account of the Foundation of the Society*—were compiled, has a material bearing on the general question of Masonic Degrees.

A minute of December 16th, 1725, records :—

"A Letter Dat. the 8th Instant from Brother GEO : PAYNE Junr Grand Warden directed in form to this Society inclosing a Letter from the DUKE OF RICHMOND Grand Master dat. likewise the 8 Instant directed to the Presid^t and the rest of the Brethren at the APOLLO in which he Erroneously insists on and Assumes to himself a Pretended Authority to call Our R^t Worpfull and Highly Esteem'd Society to an account for making Masons irregularly for which reasons as well as for want of a Due Regard Just Esteem and Omitting to Address himself in proper form to this R^t Worpfull and Highly Esteem'd Society

Ordered

That the Said Letters do lye on the Table."

On the same day (Dec. 16th)

"The Petitions of Mr. WM. WHARAM Mr. JAMES BROTHERTON and Mr. JOHN COCK (the later having been one of the Founders of the late Society Entitled Philo-Musicæ Societas) . . . being Read . . . They . . . did attend and were made Masons."

Three members of "the Lodge at the HORN at Westminster"—ALEXANDER HARDINE, the Master ; FRANCIS SORRELL, Senior Grand Warden ; and CHARLES DELAFAYE —were present "as Visitors" on December 23rd.

In the following year—January 19th, 1726—it was Resolved,—"That a Register be Ellected" by whom "the minutes of all the Resolutions and Orders . . . Shall be . . . Registered in a ffair Legible Hand . . . in the Book of Records which Said Entry's shall not long^r [be] omitted or Postpon'd than the termination of each Presidentship"

On March 26th, it was Resolved,

"That EDWARD BEDFORD and THOMAS FISHER unworthy Members of this Society as likewise JAMES BROTHERTON and THOMAS REED who were made Masons in order to be admitted Members hereof be from this day for their Scandalous and Unbrotherly Actions EXPELLED."

May 26th, "Ordered,"—"That Mr. CONINGBY MOORE be paid one guinea for endorsing several Musick Papers and entring fair the Orders of this Society till the 30th of December last past."

June 23rd,—"JOSEPH MURDEN Esqr did attend and was made a Mason." This was the last Initiate, all the subsequent members being "Brothers" prior to their election.

July 21st.—The purchase of "The Masons old Constitutions," presumably the tract published by J. ROBERTS in 1722, was reported to the Society.

September 15th.—Two further members, for "Scandalous and unbrotherly Actions, were expelled . . . with the utmost contempt." A similar Resolution also affecting two members is recorded under December 15th. A fifth expulsion occurred on December 22nd.

In 1727, "four Brothers were elected by Ballot" on February 16th, and the minutes end abruptly on March 23rd. There is nothing, however, in the closing entries which betokens an early dissolution of the Society, and it probably existed for some time longer, though the proceedings were not fair copied into the book.

The many features of interest peculiar to the Manuscript, are seen to even greater advantage in the printed volume. This is a result of the records of the Society having been prepared for publication by one who is not only an expert in manuscript literature, but also a Masonic Antiquary and Archæologist whose credentials none will be found to gainsay.

There is an "Introduction" (or *Commentary*) of 36 pages, and to whatever extent the reader may have been previously equipped for an intelligent study of the document under review, it is scarcely open to doubt that his preparation for the task will have been enlarged, by a perusal of the "forewords" of our Bro. Rylands.

The names of the Members and Visitors, *together with all that can be gleaned from any known source, with regard to either the one or the other*, are given in distinct sections.

The "Signs of the Houses" where the Lodges met, from which there were Visitors, whose names by the way were not always entered in the records of the Society—are also tabulated, and among them are three, that cannot be identified in any list, and were presumably the outer tokens of taverns at which Lodges assembled that were not on the regular establishment.

The plates showing the jewels of the Society, the *facsimiles* of "The Fundamental Constitution and Orders," and other material portions of the Manuscript, are worthy of all praise.

Although the Society of Musical "Brethren" was not a Lodge, its records nevertheless contain the only fragments that have come down to us of anything in the nature of what is ordinarily called "Lodge history," in the southern kingdom, between the passing of Old Regulation XIII., forbidding the making of "Masters" in private Lodges, and the repeal of this enactment in November 1725.

It will have been seen that the Masonic Customs of the Society were by no means restricted to the qualification for membership being an ability to participate in Craft fellowship. The President and Censors were "Master" and "Wardens" respectively, and the first election of officers after the original formation of the brotherhood, was held on the Day of St. John the Baptist, being the Annual Festival (and Assembly) of the Grand Lodge. The "making of Masons" was also practised, and *on one occasion* the ceremonial observances extended beyond the first step of Masonry, and comprised the working of the "Master's part"—albeit in direct contravention of the then existing law of the Grand Lodge.

For this, indeed, the members appear to have been swiftly brought to book by the newly-established governing body of the *Metropolitan* Craft, but no submission followed, and the subsequent proceedings of the Society are confirmatory of all the other evidence that has yet become known with respect to the general dissatisfaction which was occasioned by the growing despotism of the Grand Lodge.

Dr. Stukeley, after narrating the circumstances attending his initiation (1721), tells us in his *Journal*,—"Immediately after that, it [*i.e.*, London Masonry] took a run *& ran itself out of breath thro' the folly of its members.*" Upon this period of disorder I have greatly enlarged in previous volumes of our *Transactions* (*A.Q.C.* ii., 385; iv. 34; vi. 142; viii. 114-46; x. 137), and the accounts there given may serve as introductory of the subject to those readers who approach its study for the first time, and as an *aide*

mémoire for others by whom they were perused either contemporaneously with, or subsequent to, their original publication.

That there was an organised rebellion against the authority of the newly-established Grand Lodge, there is no doubt whatever. To this many causes may have contributed, but the leading place of all must be assigned to ANDERSON'S *Constitutions* of 1723.

In 1724-26, the Author of that work was satirized with merciless severity in *The Secret History of the Free-Masons* (an appendix to the "Briscoe" copy of the so-called "old Gothic Constitutions"), *The Plain Dealer*, *The Grand Mystery of the Free Masons Discover'd*, *An Ode to the Grand Khaibar*, the various Manifestoes of the GORMOGONS, and (*about* the same date) in the well-known plate by WILLIAM HOGARTH, entitled "The Mystery of MASONRY brought to Light by the GORMOGONS" (*A.Q.C.*, viii. 139).

In the result, ANDERSON was driven out of Masonry for the space of eight years (1724-32), and seems to have become a sort of scape-goat, on whose back were laid all the sins of the Grand Lodge, which he was supposed to carry with him into the wilderness.

At this point, however, a few dates must be introduced, which I trust may facilitate a study of the somewhat intricate problem which will presently confront us.

Let me begin with the year **1723**, which witnessed the publication of the first *Book of Constitutions*, containing,

"OLD REGULATION **XIII.**—"Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow-Craft only here [*i.e.*, in the Grand Lodge], unless by a Dispensation."

At the close of **1724**, or very early in **1725**, four brethren were "Regularly Pass'd Masters in the Lodge of Hollis Street;" and in February, **1725,** "A Lodge was held Consisting of Masters Sufficient for that Purpose In Order to Pass [certain brethren] Fellow Crafts." These extracts are taken from the "records" of the *Philo-Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas*, and in the same repository are to be found the remarkable entries under May 12th, **1725** (q.v.) upon which much remains to be said. Next to be cited is the following law enacted by the Grand Lodge:—November 27th, **1725.**—"A Motion being made that such part of the 13th Article of the Gen^{ll} Regulations relating to the making of Ma^{sts} only at a Quarterly Court may be repealed, and that the Mast of Each Lodge, with the consent of his Wardens and the Majority of the Brethren, being Ma^{sts}, may make M^{sts} at their discretion. Agreed, *Nem Con.*"

The importance of the evidence supplied by the records of the Musical Society is by no means restricted to the period of time coinciding with the publication (*in print*) of "Old Regulation XIII" (1723), and the repeal of that enactment in 1725. But the space accorded me in the present article will not permit of my doing more than pass in review those entries in the Manuscript which relate to the number of degrees known or practised at any time prior to 1726.

As a consequence of its open defiance of the authority of the Grand Lodge, the Society probably found a difficulty in keeping up the supply of members, and the numerous expulsions which are recorded towards the close of its career, seem to point to the persons who were nominally *excluded*, having *voluntarily* severed their connection with what they deemed to be a clandestine association. This, however, together with every other point of general interest which can occur to the mind of a reader, will be found to have been carefully noticed by Bro. RYLANDS in his "Introduction."

Let me next bespeak the indulgence of my fellow students, while I recapitulate certain conclusions, which are advanced in my paper on "*The Degrees of Pure and*

Ancient Freemasonry" (*Ante* 28). These form the basis of a theory, which is, that the language of "Old Regulation XIII.," importing a system of *two* degrees, having been ordinarily construed as denoting *three*, eventually resulted in the delusion becoming an accomplished fact. This *theory* rests on the validity of two "conclusions," that are referred to above, and there is a *third* I shall presently submit for consideration, which has an important bearing on the reception that should properly be accorded to the previous *two*.

The "Conclusions" advanced in my paper on "Degrees," to which notice has been particularly directed, were, firstly, that the actual meaning of O.R. XIII. was misunderstood by Dr. Francis Drake in 1726; and secondly, that John Pennell fell into a similar error, with regard to the same law, in 1730. The third "Conclusion" I am about to proceed with, and it is:—That the records of the *Philo-Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas* fail to prove that three steps of Masonry were worked at London in 1725.

I am not, of course, entitled to assume, that in my previous article on "Degrees," the inferences that appeared to myself to be clearly deducible from the evidence are such as to carry conviction to any other minds. But among them are *two* points, and the establishment of *both* is essential to the success of my general argument. In the "Article" under notice I contend, with at least reasonable probability in the case of Francis Drake, and with moral certainty in that of John Pennell, that each of these worthies had no actual knowledge of a *third* degree, and only *supposed* one to exist.

Still, even if it be conceded for the moment, that the "Speech" of the Junior Grand Warden of York in 1726, and the Irish *Constitutions* of 1730, refer to an imaginary and not a real third step of Masonry, there remains for consideration whether the minutes of the Musical Society under the year 1725 repose on a similar basis of unreality, or whether in their mention of three distinct degrees, the terms used in the Manuscript are to be regarded as possessing the meaning which they most naturally convey.

It was with respect to this particular item of the evidence that—in my previous article on "Degrees,"—I asked the reader to hold his judgment in suspense, for it is quite clear that if three steps of Masonry *were* known and worked at London in 1725, there will be a diminishing probability of any less number being fixed upon as the *maximum* practised in any later year.

Before, however, commencing to analyse the various entries in the Manuscript which relate to the question of "Degrees," it will be convenient if an outline is given of the leading facts of Masonic history, so far as they have any immediate bearing on the subject in hand, and can be gleaned from other sources of authority than the records of the music-loving brethren of 1725-27.

I shall begin with the Constitutions of 1723, where we meet for the first time in the printed or manuscript literature of the *South*, with the terms Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft *or* Master, which were borrowed from the (Operative) Masonic phraseology of the *North*. We are *now* aware that Entered Apprentice was used in O.R. XIII. (1723) to denote the first, and Fellow Craft *or* Master the second and last degree. But this has only recently been the case. The generation before our own believed that three degrees, and not merely *two*, are mentioned in the General Regulations of 1723. Again looking back, the delusion can be traced without a break to 1738. How long indeed prior to the publication of the *Constitutions* of the latter year the hallucination had existed, cannot be positively affirmed, but we shall hardly err if we conclude that it must have had its origin contemporaneously with the promulgation of

the *Constitutions* of 1723. JOHN PENNELL (1730) evidently, and FRANCIS DRAKE (1726) apparently, failed to grasp the fact that in O.R. XIII., "Fellow Craft" and "Master" meant one and the same thing. That a more correct interpretation was placed upon those terms by the Founders and Members of the *Philo-Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas*, I utterly disbelieve, nor is there a shred of *untarnished* evidence from which their superior insight into the real meaning of ANDERSON'S ambiguous phraseology can be implied. On any other supposition they would have realised that *two* and not *three* degrees were mentioned in the *Constitutions* of 1723—which, if accepted as a working hypothesis, will only land us in a greater difficulty, as we shall then have to conclude that the Masonry practised by the Musical Society was an enlargement of the system known to and recognised by the Grand Lodge.

Of what the authorized "system" consisted, we are told, not only in the first *Book of Constitutions*, but also, more plainly, in the minutes of the Lodge at the SWAN AND RUMMER, constituted at London, in 1726. Two degrees (and no more) are mentioned in the *Constitutions* of 1723, and the same number were worked in the Lodge at the SWAN AND RUMMER, in 1727. Upon the weight and authority which attach to the early records of this Lodge I have already remarked in my article on "Degrees." Their testimony, indeed, does not cease with the second, but extends to the third decade of the eighteenth century. My immediate point, however, is to show, that apart from certain entries in the manuscript volume of the Musical Society, there is no other documentary evidence which will serve as a possible foundation for the belief, that three steps of Masonry were in existence, for some time prior to the demise of that Association, in 1727.

If I succeed in carrying the reader with me, then the short point we shall next have to determine is, whether the testimony of the "Manuscript" last referred to is conclusive with respect to an expansion of the original system of *two* degrees, having taken place at least five years before the appearance of PRICHARD'S Spurious Ritual of 1730.

Bro. RYLANDS observes,—"*It is quite* clear from the Records left by this Masonic and Music-loving Society that in February, 1725, after having been 'made a Mason' the Brother was pass'd Fellow Craft, in a Lodge consisting of Masters sufficient for that purpose: that on and before December, 1724, men were 'made Masons,' and 'regularly pass'd Masters,' no mention being made of the intermediate degree of Fellow Craft; and that in May, 1725, the same brethren who were 'pass'd Fellow Crafts' in February, 1725, were 'pass'd Masters;' as also that it was possible at that date to pass one Brother both Fellow Craft and Master, and another Brother Fellow Craft alone, at the same meeting, both of them having been 'made Masons' some time previously. Hence it is certain that at this period, when the old term is used, 'made a Mason,' it did not include everything that was to be known, but that there were two more steps, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, which could be either given separately or together, as was thought fit, or as occasion required; or it may be perhaps as the candidate was prepared to pay" (*Introd.* xxii.)

The above is an excellent description of certain items in the Manuscript at what may be termed their *face value.* The external evidence indeed, appears to be both clear and convincing. But the whole testimony requires to be very carefully sifted, and to again quote from Bro. RYLANDS:—"The opening sentences, describing the foundation of the Society, are, it will be noticed, almost without punctuation. This account of an event which took place on the 18th February, 1725, *was probably not engrossed in the Minute Book until some time after it happened*" [*Ibid.* xxiii).

Then, in a footnote, the Editor says,—"The clerical error (p. 43) 1726 being written for 1725, might suggest the idea that the minutes were written up by the scribe in the year 1726. On the 26th of May, in that year, a payment was made to CONINGSBY MOORE 'for entring fair the Orders . . . till the 30th of December last past.'"

Returning to the text of the "Introduction," our Bro. RYLANDS, in connection with the account of the foundation of the Society on the 18th of February, 1725, remarks "It is a long sentence occupying pages 6, 7 and 8; the mis-placement and omission of capital letters adds to the difficulty caused by the imperfect punctuation, and it would be easy to read the sentence in several different ways. They might indeed be so understood as to throw a doubt on the supposition that the Society held a Lodge, before the foundation, in order to make some of the Founders eligible. The intention of the composers of these opening sentences must however, not be overlooked. The idea evidently was to give a history of the Masonic rank of the eight who had come together to found the Society, and to record that a certain number of them were already Master Masons, 'sufficient for the purpose' of passing other intended Founders to the degree of a Fellow Craft" (*Ibid*).

"The statement," continues Bro. RYLANDS, "about the Lodge of Masters sufficient for the purpose, in which GULSTON acted as *Senior Warden*, being made, seems to point to there having been some special reason for its introduction into the sentence" (*Ibid* xxiv.). "It seems probable that GULSTON being a Master Mason, and acting as Senior Warden, there being no Master present, performed the ceremony, otherwise it seems strange that no Master is mentioned. Had GULSTON been the Master of a Lodge, it would most probably have been stated, as the fact might have removed a difficulty. In the *Constitutions* of 1738, page 145, it is stated that "The Wardens are chosen from among the Master-Masons [an expression, by the way, carrying with it an entirely different meaning in the *Constitutions* of 1723], and no Brother can be Master of a Lodge till he has acted as Warden somewhere, except in extraordinary cases; or when a Lodge is to be formed where none can be had: For these 3 Master-Masons, tho' never Masters or Wardens of Lodges before, may be constituted Master and Wardens of the new Lodge. But no Number without 3 Master-Masons can form a Lodge."

"In this Charge," adds Bro. RYLANDS, "is probably the reason for the statement being introduced that four of the Founders had been Regularly pas't Masters, in a just and perfect Lodge at Holles Street, and it was considered that they were sufficient to hold a Lodge, and perform ceremonies. GULSTON acted as Senior Warden, and perhaps this was a preliminary to the statement that 'immediately after which [the Lodge held to pass the Fellow-Crafts] vizt., the 18th Day of February, A.D. 1724 [*i.e.*, 1725]. He the said MR. WILLM. GULSTON was chosen President of the said Society . . . . . who chose COORT KNEVIT ESQR. and MR. WILLIAM JONES his Censors.' It must be remembered that although the second Article reads, 'That such President *or Master* should have power to appoint two Censors or his Senior and Junior *Warden*, for the time being,' the object was not to found a *new* Lodge, but to carry on the ceremonies of Masonry, as necessary for the purpose required, at a Masonic Meeting held in the Society" (*Ibid*, xxv.).

Several members of the QUATUOR CORONATI Lodge have not only examined "Additional MS. No. 23,202" in the library of the British Museum, but have written, from their own points of view, in regard to the value of its contents. But to the Editor of our *Transactions* is due the singular merit of having been the first to call attention to certain portions of the Manuscript, the importance of which had previously been overlooked. For example the accounts of the foundation of the Musical Society, and of the

meeting held on the 12th of May, 1725, neither of which was recorded at the time, and one or both may have been "entered up" from loose notes or oral testimony long after the events occurred to which they relate.

There is also the suggestion that the details given of the foundation of the Society, represent not so much a natural (and unadulterated) recital of what actually took place, as a carefully prepared and *ex post facto* statement with respect to the qualifications of the Founders for the performance of duties, in the execution of which they had committed what were deemed grave "irregularities" by the Grand Lodge.

The Editorial belief that the opening words of the "records" are in substance a defence by the eight founders of their subsequent action as Masons, I fully share, and I also think that the entries under the 12th of May, 1725, are a *fragment* of an even more elaborate vindication of the "regularity" of the Masonic proceedings of the Society *down to a comparatively late period of its existence.*

The canons of criticism, therefore, to which we should naturally resort, on the supposition that the narrative of events was entered in the Minute-book immediately after their occurrence, would be entirely out of place if we are to assume (consistently with the evidence), that the members of the Society, in the two important recitals to which attention has been directed, had almost exclusively in view the setting out of certain alleged facts, which *from motives of policy*, were made to antedate various Masonic proceeedings of the association that had given umbrage to the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Rylands, in explanation of the opening words of the narrative, quotes from the *Constitutions* of 1738, and the possibility of much that he cites being pertinent to the matter in hand must be conceded. Many of the customs which Anderson places on record for the first time in 1738, may have actually existed in (or before) 1723. But on the subject of degrees, as known and practised at London with the early sanction of the Grand Lodge—the "Father of Masonic History," in his latest publication, is *par excellence*, the most untrustworthy of all the "established authorities" upon whom it has been the fashion to rely. One and one *make* two, he tells us in the *Constitutions* of 1723; but one and one *made* three in the year last cited, as we learn from the *Constitutions* of 1738.

In the earlier work (1723), the passage in Charge IV. corresponding with the extract already given from the *Constitutions* of 1738, reads:—"No Brother can be a Warden until he has pass'd the part of a Fellow-Craft; nor a Master until he has acted as a Warden." There is nothing whatever about three "Master Masons" being required to "form a Lodge," nor is any higher degree than that of "Fellow-Craft" mentioned in the Charge.

That the presence, however, of some members of the then "Superior Degree" (*i.e.*, Master *or* Fellow Craft), may have been customary on such an occasion, even in 1723, is a supposition which not only tends to explain the reason why certain statements appear in the records of the Musical Society, but is also confirmed by other documentary evidence of both older and later date.

That seven of the eight Founders of the Society were "made Masons in a just and perfect Lodge" is one of the *two* leading features of the Manuscript. The other consists of the avouchment that "a Lodge was held, consisting of Masters, sufficient for that purpose, in order to pass [three brethren] fellow-crafts, in the performance of which, Mr. William Gulston acted as Senior Warden."

To take these in their order:—In *Sloane MS.*, No. 3329 (Brit. Mus. Lib. 7), of *uncertain date*, will be found:—

(Q.) "Where were you made a Mason."

(A.) "In a just and perfect or just and Lawfull Lodge."

(Q.) What is a just and perfect or just and Lawfull Lodge."

(A.) "A just and perfect Lodge is two Inter printices two fellow craftes and two Mast^rs more or fewer . . . but if need require five will serve that is two Inter printices two fellow Craftes and one Mast^r on the highest hill or lowest Valley of the World without the crow of a Cock or the bark of a Dogg."

The other Spurious Rituals belonging to the first group of Masonic Catechisms —which ends with PRICHARD's pamphlet of 1730—cover almost identically the same ground, though in the composition of a "Just and Perfect Lodge," the "Answers" are characterised by some slight discrepancies. For example, *A Mason's Examination* (1723) requires the presence of "A Master, two Wardens, four Fellows, five Apprentices;" *The Grand Mystery of Free-Masons* (1724), of "Seven right and perfect Masons;" *The Mystery of Free-Masonry* (August, 1730), of "A Master, two Wardens, and four Fellows," with the proviso that "*one of them must be a working Mason*;" and *Masonry Dissected* (October, 1730), of "One Master, two Wardens, two Fellow Crafts, and two enter'd Prentices." In the last named tract, there also occurs, under the heading of "THE MASTER'S DEGREE":—

"(Q.) Where was you passed Master?

(A.) In a perfect lodge of Masters.

(Q.) What makes a perfect lodge of Masters?

(A.) Three."

Passing to the actual (or acknowledged) written traditions of the Freemasons, we meet with, in the *Briscoe* copy of the "Old Gothic Constitutions" (printed in 1724):—

"5 . . . that no Mason, nor Fellow, take any Allowance to make MASONS without the Assent of his Fellows, at the least Five or Six."

The *Roberts* version (printed in 1722) has:—

"I. That no person . . . be accepted a free mason, unless he shall have a Lodge of five free Masons at the least, whereof one to be a Master or Warden of that Limit or Division, wherein such Lodge shall be kept, and another to be a workman of the Trade of free Masonry."

It will be recollected that in the Minutes of the Music-loving association, the purchase of a copy of "The Mason's old Constitutions *being wanted* by the Society," is recorded under July 21st, 1726.

The book referred to, it is reasonable to conclude, was the *Roberts* and *not* the *Briscoe* print, as the former bore the title of "THE OLD CONSTITUTIONS belonging to the . . . Free and Accepted MASONS;" while the latter was described as "The Secret History of the Freemasons."

The *Roberts* tract, of 1722, had probably been in the possession of one or more of the Founders for some time prior to the acquisition of a copy for the common use of the Society. The publication, it would also appear, must have been carefully studied by the ritual mongers of the time. Of this we have a convincing proof in the proviso with regard to the presence of "a working Mason" being essential to the due formation of "a True and Perfect Lodge," which was evidently borrowed by the compiler of *The Mystery of Free-Masonry* (1730), from what are best known as the "New Articles," a

feature of the "Old Constitutions" peculiar to a remarkable group, consisting of the "Roberts, Harleian 1942, Grand Lodge No. 2, Macnab," and "Rawlinson" texts of these ancient documents.

That the allusions to "a just and perfect Lodge," and to the *Praeses* of the "Philo-Musical Society" having acted as "Senior Warden," which appear in the Manuscript under review, were introduced with some special object, would appear free from doubt, and what that object was has already been suggested. Before, however, proceeding to comment any further on the evidence which has already been laid before the reader, room must be found for a short extract from the SCHAW STATUTES of 1598:—

"*Item*, that na fallow of Craft nor maister be rassauit nor admittit, without the numer of sex maisteris and tua prenteissis, *the wardene of that ludge being ane of the said sex*" (Italics mine).

Upon what sources of authority WILLIAM GULSTON and his co-founders relied, *when the entries were actually drawn up*, which were obviously intended to ward off the suspicion that had arisen with regard to the regularity of their proceedings as Freemasons, we can only speculate—though perhaps it may be possible to do so without overstepping the boundaries of reasonable conjecture. All the Spurious Rituals of the first (and earliest) group—beginning with *Sloane MS.* 3329 (*temp. incest.*) or *A Mason's Examination* (1723), and ending with PRICHARD's pamphlet of 1730—are of one accord in the testimony they present with respect to the sanctuary at the Initiation of a Mason being "a just and perfect Lodge." Nor can we doubt that in regard to what may be called the ordinary, and as it were outward formalities which took place in advance of the ceremonies, the actual customs of the Lodges are mirrored with more or less fidelity in these otherwise delusive catechisms.

The reference to GULSTON, before his election as *Præses* of the Society having acted as "Senior Warden," is perhaps amply explained by the entry in the records under July 21st, 1726. "The Mason's Old Constitutions" acquired by the Society may be easily identified as that we now describe as the *Roberts' Print*, and the paragraph relating to a "Warden" (already given), is one of a series of "New Articles," peculiar to a group or Family of the Manuscript Constitutions, which were certainly *in use* during the last half of the seventeenth century, and apparently held the first place as accredited documents of the *English* Craft, during the period immediately preceding the era of Grand Lodges, and until some time *after* the appearance of ANDERSON's authorised "*Constitutions*" of 1723.

It will have been observed, that of the Spurious Rituals forming the first group, a majority declare the presence of *Wardens* to be essential to the composition of "a Just and Perfect Lodge." All these catechisms, with the exception of "*A Mason's Examination*" (1723), betray a *Scottish* origin, of which, indeed, Old Regulation XIII, was probably the fountain-head, though it is remotely possible that the stream of rituals which swept over South Britain during the Epoch of Transition, had found its way by some devious channel from unknown sources in the Northern Kingdom. On this latter supposition the Codes of Regulations, drawn up by WILLIAM SCHAW, for the observance of the Scottish *Masons* of 1598 and 1599, might invite a comparison with the "Roberts" group or "Family" of the Manuscript Constitutions, "forms" of which are supposed to have been extensively used by the English *Freemasons* in the period of time immediately following the promulgation of the SCHAW STATUTES, and ending with the practical supersession of the Old system of Masonry by the New.

The two passages of primary importance in *Additional MS.*, 23,202, demand attention from more than one point of view. Taken at their *face-value* and *in con-*

junction, they may be held to indicate that CHARLES COTTON and PAPILLON BALL after having been "made Masons" and *before being* "passed Masters," received the intermediate degree of Fellow Craft.

Standing alone, however, the entries under May 12th, 1725, are not inconsistent with the supposition that the ceremony of "passing" in the case of all the four "Brothers" was one and the same. Master and Fellow Craft were then terms importing the same meaning, in the phraseology of the Grand Lodge, and it is scarcely within the limits of possibility that a *grade* of Scottish Operative Masonry, which was foisted on the English Craft in 1723, could have been bisected, transformed into a brace of *degrees*, and worked by London brethren in 1725? Moreover, if a second and third degree *are* referred to, why were *both* conferred on F. X. GEMINIANI, and only *one* on JAMES MURRAY? I have elsewhere suggested, that (avoiding the question of *mala fides*) the "Superior degree" may in the first instance (February, 1725) have been conferred incorrectly, and three months later—with strict regularity upon COTTON and BALL (*Conc. Hist.* 312). The difficulty which apparently existed in STUKELEY'S time (1721) of finding a sufficiently instructed *quorum* to work the "Master's Part" (*A.Q.C.*, vi. 141), we may reasonably suppose to have been increased, rather than lessened, by the misleading terms of Old Regulation XIII.

But the "records" of 1725 must be subjected to a more critical test. It is held by Courts of Law "*that, in the absence of all suspicion of sinister motives*, a fair presumption arises that entries made in the ordinary way of business are correct, since, the process of invention implying trouble, it is easier to state what is true than what is false" (Taylor, Law of Evidence, 574).

The Minutes of the Philo-Musicæ Society may be compared to those of a Lodge, and the proceedings of Lodges as embodied in their Minute-books, we are accustomed to rely upon as collected *de die in diem* with regard to the matters which they relate. Let us suppose, however, that a Lodge is said to have committed irregularities on a certain date; and that we examine the minutes and find the charges to be refuted. Let us further suppose, that on a closer view, we find that the particular minutes on which the exoneration depends, were entered in the book much later than the occurrences which they profess to record. In a moment "a suspicion of sinister motives" would arise, the "face-value" of the postliminious entries would become an illusion, and an atmosphere of mystery would encircle the whole case.

The parallel might be extended, but I shall only add that if the minutes of the Musical Society were those of a *regular* Lodge, they would be the earliest we possess in the South. *Two* degrees and no more were worked at the SWAN AND RUMMER in 1727. But the entries in *Additional MS.* 23,202,—if taken at their "face-value"—point out with equal plainness that three ceremonies and no less were practised at the QUEEN'S HEAD (afterwards the APOLLO) in 1725. We should, however, subject to a very rigid scrutiny, the records of a "*regular* Lodge," comprising, let us say, a Minute-book with entries ranging from 1725 to 1727, which preserved an unbroken silence with respect to a plurality of Degrees, *except in a solitary instance*, when *on the same day* the working of both a *second* and a *third* step is recorded.

The account of the Foundation of the "Philo-Musicæ Society," as so well observed by Bro. RYLANDS, may be read in several different ways—which, of itself, is not a little confusing. Assuming, however, that we hit upon the right text, or to be more precise, that to the unpunctuated recitals in the Manuscript we affix the proper stops, there is another difficulty, and one which I do not myself see any way of surmounting. The preliminary statement of the Founders and the entries under May 12th,

1725, were in each case recorded in the Manuscript volume *after an interval of time.* Were they drafted at the same date, or are we to suppose that one had precedence of the other? If the "Minute" was written before the "Preamble," then the entry relating to COTTON and BALL, in the former, will bear a construction totally different from what may be implied if the wording of the "Preamble" is to be regarded as having been "perfected" in the first instance.

On the one supposition, we might assume that the expediency of making COTTON and BALL figure in the quality of Fellow-Crafts, was an afterthought; while on the other, and taking into consideration the blank page which precedes the Minute of May 12th, 1725, the evidence may be held to point in the direction of *really experienced brethren* having been called in, by whom the ceremony of the "superior degree" was accurately performed, and (in *the three several ways* practised at the time) as accurately recorded.

Many other speculations tending to negative the idea that a *maximum* of three degrees is shewn by the evidence to have existed in 1725, might be advanced. None of these, it is true, would be more than *conjectures*, but all, by a long way, would be less violently improbable than *a postulation of any kind*, resting on the supposition that a tri-graded system of Masonry had been *evolved* within two years from the publication of DR. ANDERSON's misleading utterances in the *Constitutions* of 1723.

The presence of Fellow Crafts at a "making" was required (as we have seen) by the Spurious Rituals of early date, and the records of the ROYAL CUMBERLAND LODGE, Bath (present No. 41) show that *three Fellow Crafts* (besides the Master and Wardens, six Masters, and four "passed Masters") were among the members in attendance on May 18th, 1733, at the "Constitution" of that body as a "Regular Lodge." Precisely the same number of Fellow Crafts—CHARLES COTTON, PAPILLON BALL, and THOMAS MARSHALL—were "passed" to that degree immediately before the Foundation of the Musical Society, and presumably for a similar reason to that which must have actuated the Bath brethren of 1733, that is to say, a desire that the Masonic custom regulating the composition of "A Just and Perfect Lodge" should be strictly complied with. The paragraph referred to in the Manuscript of 1725, runs:—"And before We Founded this Society A Lodge was held *Consisting of Masters sufficient for that Purpose* [italics mine] In order to Pass CHARLES COTTON" and the two others. The words italicised seem to me suggestive of the belief that they were inspired by the law of November 27th in the same year (repealing Old Regulation XIII.), and if so, that portion of the "Fundamental Constitution and Orders," could not possibly have been drafted until nine or ten months, at the very least, *after* the Foundation of the "Philo Musicæ Society," in February, 1725. Why it was that three of the Founders were described as having been passed as Fellow Crafts, and not as Masters, which latter expression would have been more in accordance with the terms of the law of November, 1725, may have arisen either from a right interpretation having been placed on the meaning of these titles (as importing one and the same thing), or the recital may have "recorded" a wholly imaginary occurrence, which for purposes of their own the Brethren meeting at the APOLLO wished to be believed as having actually taken place.

Taken separately, the references to COTTON and BALL in the account of the foundation of the Society, and the Minute of May 12th, 1725, respectively, might in either instance signify that these brethren were recipients of the only "Superior degree." But *read together*, and *accepted at their "face-value,"* the existence of two distinct degrees beyond *that* of Entered Apprentice is plainly to be inferred. This conclusion, however, in my own judgment, is entirely rebutted by the other features

of the case upon which stress has already been laid. In the absence, indeed, of any "sinister motive" from which a garbling of the records might be presumed, the circumstance that William Gulston, Coort Knevit, and Edmund Squire were "Regularly Pass'd Masters in the . . . Lodge of Hollis Street," in February, 1725, while Cotton, Ball, and Marshall also *belonging to the same Lodge*, were only passed Fellow Crafts almost immediately afterwards, and on a literal construction of the Minute of May 12th following, the first two did not become "Masters" until that date. It should not, however. escape our observation, that the *three* Fellow Crafts—Cotton, Ball, and Marshall, were passed in a Lodge "Consisting of *Masters* sufficient for that purpose." Why "Masters" in this connection? The explanation which, on the whole, seems the most feasible is, that all the six Founders whose names are last cited were admitted *to the same degree*, which in strict propriety was *then* as rightly described by the title of the present second as by that of the present third step of Masonry. A similar explanation, that is to say, the circumstance that Fellow Craft and Master were terms of indifferent application, will also tend to reconcile the apparent discrepancies in the Minutes of May 12th, 1725.

The *combined testimony* of the Preamble and the Minute, has next to be considered. Cotton and Ball are stated to have been passed "Fellow Crafts" in one and passed "Masters" in the other. The solution of the problem I think will be found in the conclusion that the *two* portions of the manuscript volume were compiled *after* the repeal of Old Regulation XIII, in November, 1725; that they were drafted by different hands and inspired by different brains; and lastly, that in neither instance can the entries in the book be regarded as *bona fide* recitals of what actually took place.

Three distinct degrees are undoubtedly referred to in the Spurious Ritual of Samuel Prichard, and the same number of Masonic steps, it is very generally believed, may have existed for a considerable period before *Masonry Dissected* saw the light. Moreover there appears to be a strong disinclination on the part of many (or perhaps most) writers of the Craft, to admit the possibility of Prichard having *invented* not alone the contents of his curious catechism, but also the frame work of degrees into which it is compressed. A moment's reflection, however, will satisfy the candid reader, than an evolutionary process which, as the fair meaning of the evidence assures us, had its beginning in 1723, and attained its culminating point in 1730, could not have progressed very far in the direction of its ultimate goal at the close of 1724, or during the first half of 1725. Degrees (or steps in Masonry) which attained their full proportions in the space of seven years (1730), could only have been, as it were *in embryo* at the expiration of two (1725).

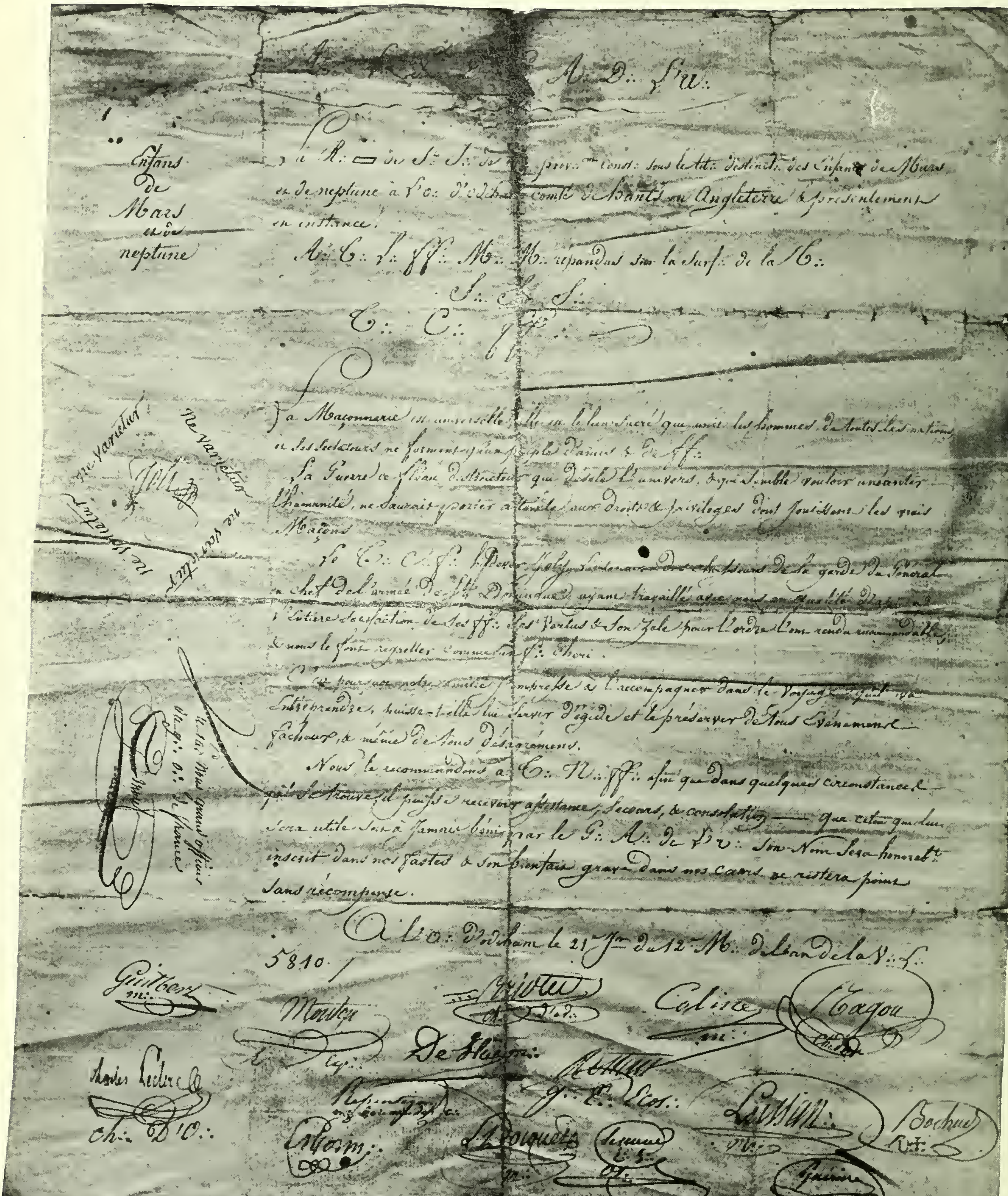
As it would appear to myself, the flood of Spurious Rituals, all savouring of the Scottish idiom, which swept over the land *after* the publication of the *Constitutions* of 1723, was perhaps a more potent factor in the expansion of the original system of degrees, than even the utterances of Anderson himself in the "Regulations" of that year. They were translated into the French, German, Dutch, and probably other Continental languages, and I think must have been largely instrumental, not only in re-fashioning the old fabric of *English* Masonry, but also in communicating the impulse which resulted in the wholesale manufacture of Degrees, claiming to be of Scottish origin, and of unquestionable superiority over those of the Craft.

With respect to a point on which I have briefly adverted on an earlier page, a number of subsidiary puzzles are laid before us in "Additional MS," 23,202, and these I cannot entirely pass over, while upon them I must not enlarge. For example, if we concede the possibility of a *second and third degree* being referred to in the Minute

of May 12th, 1725, can any explanation be suggested why *both* were conferred on F. X. Geminiani, and only *one* on James Murray. Then again, there is the case of Thomas Marshall, who was "passed Fellow Craft" at the same time as Cotton and Ball, but (so far as we are informed) received no further degree, though a Founder, and until March, 1726, a member of the "Philo-Musicæ Society." It is also worthy of attention that no visitors at the meetings are described as "Fellow Crafts"—which of itself (in the absence of a presumed "sinister motive") would be a suspicious circumstance, taken in conjunction with the *two definite allusions* in the Manuscript to the existence of this degree.

The privilege of conferring the "Superior degree in Masonry" was taken from the English Lodges, as promulgated in the *Constitutions* of 1723, and restored to them in 1725. During the continuance of the prohibition, the Society was founded the records of which form the subject of the present review. There are no other documents of any kind throwing the faintest light upon the English Masonry of contemporaneous date. The publication therefore, of these interesting Minutes, was of paramount necessity in the true interests of Masonic research, and it only remains to be stated, in concluding my remarks, that of all the Antiquarian Reprints issued from time to time by this Lodge, there is no other, perhaps, of equal importance with the volume under review, nor has any one of the series been entrusted to abler hands in its preparation for the press.

Supplementary Note.—The statement in the Manuscript Volume (Addl. MS. 23,202), that the Musical Society was founded and that three persons were "made and admitted" *on the same day*, is one upon which I had intended to offer some remarks. But having omitted to do so in the proper place (*ante* p. 113), I shall merely invite the attention of the reader to the prodigious length (52 pp.) of the proceedings *recorded* under the date of February 18th, 1725; and to the curious circumstance that the qualifications of the Founders for the exercise of Masonic functions are carefully—not to say specially—*pleaded*, in advance of the subsequent entries relating to the admission of the *earliest* Initiates, viz., Thomas Shuttleworth and the two Serving Brethren.


A∴ D∴ L'U∴

Enfans de Mars et de neptune

La R∴ ☐ de St J∴ de [illegible] prov.me const∴ sous le tit∴ distinct∴ des Enfans de Mars et de neptune à l'O∴ d'Odiham comté de Hants en Angleterre & presentement en instance.

A∴ T∴ L∴ ff∴ M∴ M∴ repandus sur la surf∴ de la T∴

S∴ S∴ S∴

T∴ C∴ ff∴

La Maçonnerie est universelle, elle est le lien sacré qui unit les hommes de toutes les nations et ses sectateurs ne forment qu'un peuple d'amis & de ff∴

La Guerre ce fleau destructeur qui désole l'univers, & qui semble vouloir anéantir l'humanité, ne saurait porter atteinte aux droits & privilèges dont jouissent les vrais Maçons.

Le T∴ C∴ f∴ [illegible] de la garde du General en chef de l'armée de St Domingue, ayant travaillé avec nous en qualité de [illegible] à l'entière satisfaction de ses ff∴ ses vertus & son zele pour l'ordre l'ont rendu recommandable & nous le font regretter comme un f∴ cheri.

[illegible] notre amitié s'empresse à l'accompagner dans le voyage qu'il va entreprendre, puisse-t-elle lui servir d'egide et le préserver de tous evenements facheux, et même de tous désagremens.

Nous le recommandons à T∴ N∴ ff∴ afin que dans quelques circonstances qu'il se trouve, il puisse recevoir assistance, secours, & consolation — que celui qui lui sera utile soit à jamais béni par le G∴ A∴ de l'U∴ son nom sera honorablement inscrit dans nos fastes & son bienfait gravé dans nos cœurs ne restera point sans récompense.

O∴ d'Odiham le 21 j.re du 12 M∴ de l'an de la V∴ L∴ 5810.

ne varietur

Certificate of French Prisoners' Lodge at Odiham.

A FRENCH PRISONERS' LODGE.

BY BRO. F. J. W. CROWE.

IT was my good fortune to be able to contribute particulars of three of these Lodges to Bro. J. T. Thorp's most interesting and valuable volume recording the twenty-six gathering-places known so far, and it is now my privilege to announce another (making twenty-seven), through a diploma having just come into my possession.

The certificate is written on a sheet of ribbed paper, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$in. by $15\frac{1}{2}$in., the watermark being "J & E G 1809" with the figure of Britannia seated within a crowned oval.

It reads thus:—

A ∴ L ∴ G ∴ D ∴ l'G ∴ A ∴ D ∴ L'U ∴

La R ∴ □ de S^t J ∴ de J ∴ prov ∴^{m} const ∴ sous le tit ∴ distinct ∴ des Enfans de Mars et de Neptune à L'O ∴ d Odiham comté de Hants en Angleterre présentement en instance.

A ∴ T ∴ L ∴ FF ∴ M ∴ M ∴ répandus sur la surf ∴ de la T ∴

S ∴ S ∴ S ∴

T ∴ C ∴ FF ∴

La Maçonnerie est universelle elle est le lien sacré qui unit les hommes de toutes les nations et ses sectateurs ne forment qu'un peuple d'amis & de ff ∴.

La guerre ce fléau destructeur qui désole l'univers, & qui semble vouloir anéantir l'humanité, ne saurait porter atteinte aux droits & privileges dout jouissent les vrais Maçons.

Le T ∴ C ∴ F ∴ hildever Joly Lieutenant des Chasseurs de la garde du genéral en chef de l'armeé de St Domingue, ayant travaillé avec nous en qualité d' ap ∴ a L'entiere satisfaction de ses ff ∴ ses vertus & son zele pour l'ordre l'ont rendu recommandable, & nous le font regretter comme un f ∴ cheri.

C'est pourquoi notre amitie s'empresse à l'accompagner dans le voyage qu'il va entréprendre, puisse-t-elle lui servion d'égide et le préserver de tous Evénemens facheux, & méme de tous desagrémens.

Nous le recommandons a F ∴ N ∴ FF ∴ afin que dans quelques circonstances qu'il se trouve, il puisse recevoir assistance, secours, & consolation—que celui qui lui sera utile soit à jamais béni par le G ∴ A ∴ de L'U ∴ Son Nom sera $honorab^t$ inscrit dans nos fastes & son bienfait gravé dans nos coeurs, ne restera point sans récompense.

A l'O ∴ d'odiham le 21e Jour du 12e M ∴ de l'an de la V ∴ L ∴ 5810."

A margin is left at the side, and in this is written at the top "Enfans de Mars et de Neptune." Lower down the words "Ne varietur" are written four times, forming the sides of a diamond within which is the signature "Joli" of the recipient. Still lower is the endorsement "Vu par nous grand officieur du g ∴ o ∴ de france F Mouf."

At the bottom of the certificate are the following signatures.

Guilbert m ∴	Mouton E ∴ eq	Brioter ch ∴ d'or ∴	Coline m ∴	Ragon ch ∴ d'or

De Fluë m ∴

Charles Leclerc Ch ∴ D'O ∴	Repintigon m ∴ Ec: m ∴ dep ∵ c ∴	Rottim [?] g ∴ E ∴ Ecos[e]		
			Lussan m ∴	Bochad R. +.
C. Morin ∴	L. Docquet [?] m ∴	Semine E ∴ S ∴ Or ∴		Guérin m ∴

Roughly translated the certificate reads as follows:—

"To the Glory of the Great Architect of the Universe.

The Worshipful Lodge of S. John of Jerusalem provisionally constituted under the distinctive title of Children of Mars and of Neptune, at the East of Odiham in the county of Hants in England, and now making a request,

To all the Brethren Master Masons dispersed over the surface of the globe——.

Greeting, Greeting, Greeting.

Freemasonry is universal, it is the sacred bond which unites men of all nations, and its votaries form only one nation of friends and brothers.

War, that destructive plague which desolates the universe and which appears to want to destroy mankind, cannot infringe upon the rights and privileges enjoyed by true Freemasons.

The very dear brother Hildever Joly Lieutenant of Chasseurs of the Guard of the General-in-Chief of the army of St. Domingo, having worked with us in the rank of Apprentice has the entire approval of the brethren. His virtues and zeal for the Order have won for him our esteem, and make us regret a cherished brother.

This is why our friendship is eager to accompany him in the journey which he is about to make. May it serve him as a buckler and preserve him in all dangerous incidents and even all unpleasantnesses.

We recommend him to all our brethren so that in whatever circumstances he may be, he may receive assistance, help, and consolation.

May he who is useful to him be for ever blessed by the Great Architect of the Universe, and his name will be inscribed in our annals, and his kindness engraved in our hearts will not remain without its reward."

Odiham is a small town near Farnham, in Hampshire, and I am informed by the courteous Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Windle, that during the Napoleonic wars a very large number of French prisoners were quartered in the parish. At one time more than thirty cottages were occupied by them, and Mr. Windle says:—"The prisoners were very well treated, and a friend who made enquiries in France for the family of the deceased officers found that the memory of their treatment was still gratefully remembered." There is not, and as far as records show there never has been, an English Masonic

Lodge in Odiham, but the size of the French community at the period indicated would provide ample material, as in the other towns where they were imprisoned or resided on parole. Two officers died at Odiham and are buried in the churchyard, the stones being still kept in good order, The inscriptions are as follows:—

"Piere Feron, Capt. 66th Reg^{t}. de Ligne, Chevalier de L'Emprise Francais, ne a Rheims 15 Aout 1766, d. a Odiham, 8th May 1810."

"Pierre Julian Journeau, son of Joseph Journeau de Daure & of Marie Charlotte Franquiny de Feut, Officier in Administration of French Navy . B . Isle of Rhe . died at Odiham Sep. 4. 1809."

The signatures of these officers do not appear on the certificate, but that is of course no proof that they were not members of the Lodge.

There are several unusual features in this interesting document. First, the fourfold repetition of Ne Varietur around the signature of M. Joli. Secondly, the endorsement by an officer of the Grand Orient of France. Thirdly, the invocation, if one may so term it, which commences the certificate proper, and fourthly, the absence of a seal.

Bro. Joli may have been returning to France as an exchanged prisoner, but the reference to his journey and its dangers and unpleasantnesses suggest the not improbable idea that he was going to attempt an escape, whilst the signature of the Grand Officer shows that in one way or another he certainly did return to his native land and present his certificate to some authority for ratification.

The signatures to the certificate cover the whole seven degrees of the French Rite as then worked. "Master" (which of course includes E.A. and F.C.), Elect, Maitre Eccossais, Chevalier D'Orient, and Rose Croix. It is therefore probable that there was a Chapter attached to the Lodge for working the higher grades. One brother signs himself "G .·. E .·. Ecos .·," but whether this is merely a careless mixture of "Elect" and "Scottish Master," or is really the "Grande Elu Eccossaise" of another rite I am unable to say.

For further information on the subject of these French Prisoners' Lodges in England and elsewhere brethren are referred to Bro. Thorp's admirable little work if it is still possible to obtain copies.

THE MAGIC SCROLL.

DESCRIBED BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN

(Pages 65-67).

In the following I have given the whole of the text of the Scroll, so far as it can be recovered, with a literal translation of the portions in German. Also a facsimile of the side bearing the "seals" or signs, the same size as they are in the original. Two photographic plates are added to show the form and character of the writing.

I do not feel quite certain about the date, but the Ms. is distinctly Catholic, and possibly owes its origin to the Thirty Years' War; or later troubles.

The best thanks of the Lodge are due to Brother Thomas M. Woodhead, to whom the scroll belongs, for so kindly placing it at our disposal for publication.—W.H.R.

[*The title is found on same side of the scroll as the "seals," and runs thus:—*]

Cingulum seu Clauis Salamonis
Aŭssgetheilt nach den l[eben] und jahren Jesu
Christi dess wahren-Mesiæ ŭnd allein
Seeligmachender Heilandtss

The Girdle or Key of Solomon
Divided according to the life and years of Jesus Christ the true Messiah and only, (saving, blessed-making) Saviour.

[*The designs of the seals are drawn in gold (and silver) on a rich red ground: this is surrounded by a thin ring of green, this again on the outside edge with a ring of orange, the intervening space between the two being pale yellow.*

The following explanations in German are written in blood colour under the seals].

Für Donner ŭnd blitz.	(For use) Against thunder and lightning.
Für feŭer ŭnd wasser.	Against fire and water.
Für Vntreŭ ŭnd falschheit.	Against infidelity and falseness.
Für ŭngerechten Todt.	Against unjust death.
Für Neÿd ŭnd Hass.	Against envy and hatred.
Für Vergiftŭng.	Against poisoning.
Für den gähen Todt.	Against sudden death.
Für feindschaft.	Against hostility.
Dass einer im streit oder gericht nit über wŭnden werde.	That a person be not overcome in strife or at law.
Für den bösen geist.	Against the evil spirit.
Dass Zeichen Salamonis für den bösen geist	The sign of Solomon against the evil spirit.
Dass einer Von dennen leŭthen geliebt werde.	That a person be loved of men.
Für Zaŭbereÿ.	Against sorcery.
Für feindt.	Against an enemy.
Wissenshaft zŭerlangen.	To attain knowledge.

Für kranckheit, aüssatz gicht ünd fallende sücht.	Against sickness, leprosy, gouty and the falling sickness.
Irthümb.	Error.
Zeichen züm schatz.	Sign for treasure.
Ehr ünd Reichtümb.	Honour and riches.
Sichtbare ünd ünsichtbare werkz.	Visible and invisible works (deeds).
Vnüersehener Züfall.	Unexpected chance.
Grosser Herren freündschaft.	The friendship of great men.
Vnüerletz.	Against hurt.
Weissagender geist zükünftiger Ding.	Propheeying spirit of future things.
Wider üerzweiftlüng in widerigen sachen.	Against despair in contrary things.
Künst ünd Tügent züerlangen.	To attain art and virtue.
Glückhlicher fortgang in allen dingen.	Fortunate progress in all things.
Für stürm ünd üngewitter.	Against storm and tempest.
Für armüt ünd Trübsaal.	Against poverty and tribulation.
Kleinmüthigkeit zü üertreiben.	To dispel faint-heartedness.
Wider Thier ünd Schlangen biss.	Against bite of animal or snake.
Wider aller Hand anstöss.	Against all kinds of stumbling (offence).
Beschwörüng der geister.	Conjuring up of spirits.
[*Signs without Inscriptions.*]	
Wan einer gefangen wirdt der trage dieses beÿ sich, er wirdt erlediget.	When a person is imprisoned and he carry this about him he will be set at liberty.
Dominus â dextris eius, qui confregit in die iræ suæ Reges:	

[*Signs*].

Est magnæ potentiæ in bello, dat ineffabiliter Victoriam
Dirupisti uincula mea tibi sacrificabo hostiam laudis et nomen Dei inuocabo.

[*Signs*].

Valet si quis foret incarceratus, et ligatus catenis ferreis ostenta hoc scapulum in auro in die et horâ solis, subito soluetur et erit in libertate. Gladius eorum intret in corda ipsorum et arcus eorum confringatur ∴.

[*Signs*].

Tantæ est uirtutis ut inuasor seipsum offendat proprijs armis aut frangantur arma

[*Cross*].

Remedium probatissimum contra pestem.

[*End of one side of the Roll. The following is the text on the other side: it is written along the roll; the sections or divisions, being separated by purple crosses, shewn in the facsimiles. In order to make these divisions clear I have added Roman numerals at the commencement of each section: they do not appear in the original. The German text is written throughout in black with green initial letters; the other portions in blood colour, and the little Maltese crosses between the names are bright red. The end of each line of writing is shown by a vertical stroke*: | .]

[I.] Die lange dess bandtss ünsserss Heren Jesü Christi die der König Lüdwig Von Constantinopel beÿ sich trüoge in einem | güldenen Kreütz. Wer sie beÿ ihme tragt, liset, oder less höret, auch bestenss Verehret, und täglich züeer gedächtnüss dess gantzen bitteren Leiden | Christi treÿ Vatter ünser ünd treÿ Aue Maria sampt einem glaüben bettet dem kan kein Leid widerfaren, er mag nicht Ver= | zaübert werden, noch irgenss wo Verwündet werden, ess mag ihme aüch nicht Vergeben werden, noch von einem Waffen oder | Geschoss Verletz werden, wer sie beÿ ihme traget, der mag aüf keine weiss Verderben, auch wan ein schwangere fraü | solche aüf ihrem Hertzen oder brüst hat, der mag ihr gebürt nicht misslingen . Sabaoth ✠ Rex ✠ | Thari ✠ Araba ✠ Heloim ✠ Eloi ✠ Tetragrammaton | Sadaÿ ✠ Protege famulum tuum Patrem Petrum secundum multitudinem mag= | nitudinis brachÿ tui Amen ✠ An ✠ Defensor ✠ Agla ✠ Victor ✠ Adiutor | ✠ et Protector. | (1)

[II.] In Subsidÿs pacis et Patrocinÿs Beatæ Mariæ Virginis confidentem | a cunctis hostibus custodi famulum tuum Patrem Petrum per Christum | Dominum nostrum Amen ✠ in dem namen Gott dess Vatterss ✠ Gott dess Sohnus | ✠ ündt Gott dess heiligen geist Amen. (2) ✠ Jau ✠ Tau ✠ Jau | ✠ Pie Liberator ✠ Alpha et Omega ✠ Amen. beschirme | mich heüt ündt alle zeit der Allmachtige Gott dürch dise 3 heilige namen | Vndt göttlichliche geheim nüssen die dü allen priesteren anvertraüet dass sie in der Heilig[en] | Conseeration dass wordt in fleisch ündt blüot Verwandlen, dürch die selbe beware mich | an leib ünd seel. Ehr ündt güot ✠ Amen : (3)

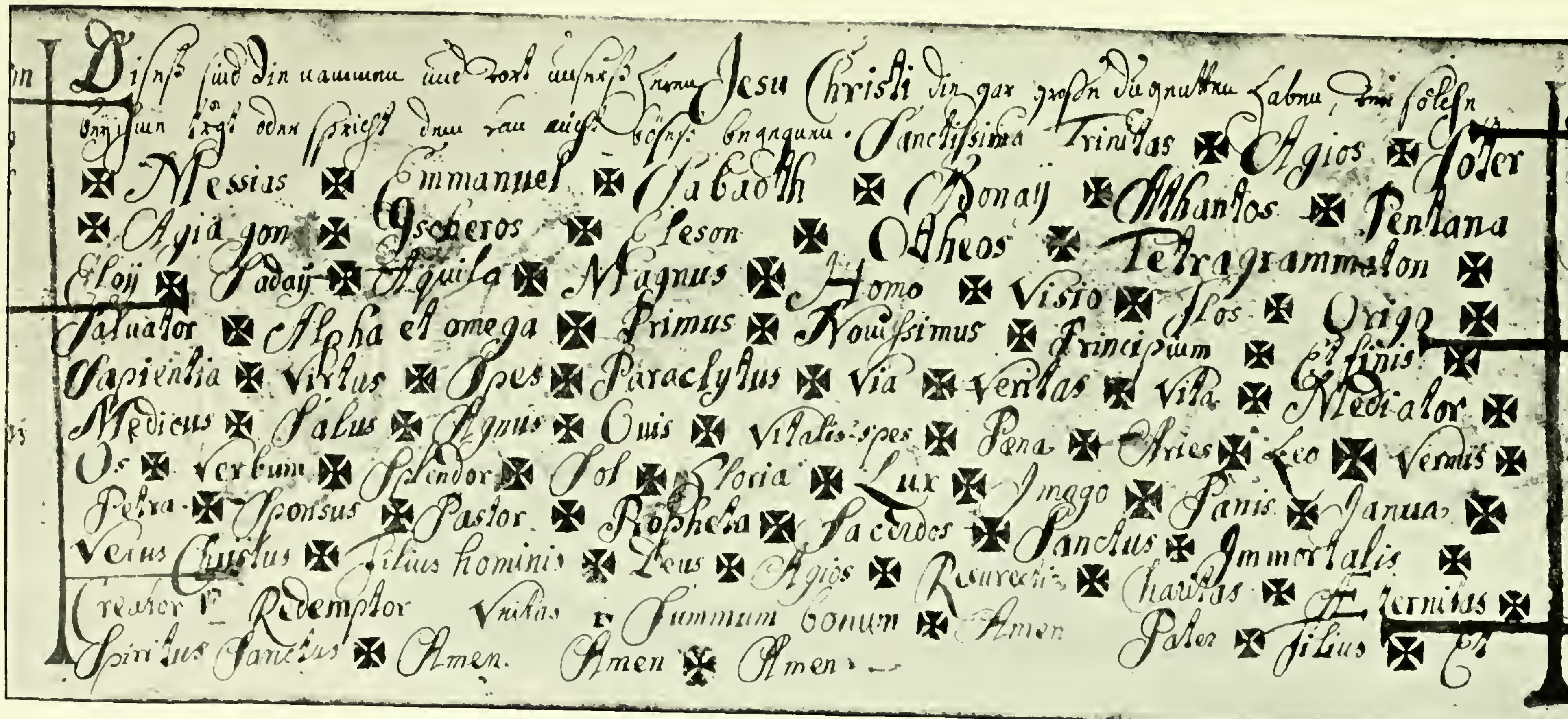
[III.] Disess sind die nammen ünd wort ünserss Heren Jesu Christi die gar grosse dügentten haben, wer solche | beÿ ihme tragt oder spricht dem kan nicht bösess begegnen. (4) Sanctissima Trinitas ✠ Agios ✠ Soter | ✠ Messias ✠ Emmanuel ✠ Sabaoth ✠ Adonaÿ ✠ Athantos ✠ Pentana | ✠ Agiagon ✠ Ischeros ✠ Eleson ✠ Otheos ✠ Tetragrammaton ✠ | Eloÿ ✠ Sadaÿ ✠ Aquila ✠ Magnus ✠ Homo ✠ Visio ✠ Flos ✠ Origo ✠ | Saluator ✠ Alpha et omega ✠ Primus ✠ Nouissimus ✠ Principium ✠ Et finis ✠ | Sapientia ✠ Virtus ✠ Spes ✠ Paraclytus ✠ Via ✠ Veritas ✠ Vita ✠ Mediator ✠ | Medicus ✠ Salus ✠ Agnus ✠ Ouis ✠ Vitalis spes ✠ Pæna ✠ Aries ✠ Leo ✠ Vermis ✠ | Os ✠ Verbum ✠ Splendor ✠ Sol ✠ Gloria ✠ Lux ✠ Imago ✠ Panis ✠ Janua ✠ Petra ✠ Sponsus ✠ Pastor ✠ Propheta ✠ Sacerdos ✠ Sanctus ✠ Immortalis ✠ | Verus Christus ✠ Filius hominis ✠ Deus ✠ Agios ✠ Resurectio ✠ Charitas ✠ Æternitas ✠ | Creator ✠ Redemptor ✠ Vnitas ✠ Summum bonum ✠ Amen ✠ Pater ✠ Filius ✠ Et | ✠ Spiritus Sanctus ✠ Amen ✠ Amen ✠ Amen.

(1) The length of the linen-band of our Lord Jesus Christ, which King Ludwig, of Constantinople, wore about him in a golden cross, Whosoever weareth this on him, readeth or causeth to be heard also greatly honours [it], and daily, in memory of the whole bitter sufferings of Christ, prayeth three pater noster and three Ave Maria together with one Credo, the same him can no harm befall, he cannot be enchanted, neither can he be wounded anywhere, nor may his rights be prejudiced, neither be wounded by weapon or shot, whoso carrieth this with him may in no manner come to perdition, also when a woman with child hath such an one on her heart or breast, the birth may not miscarry.

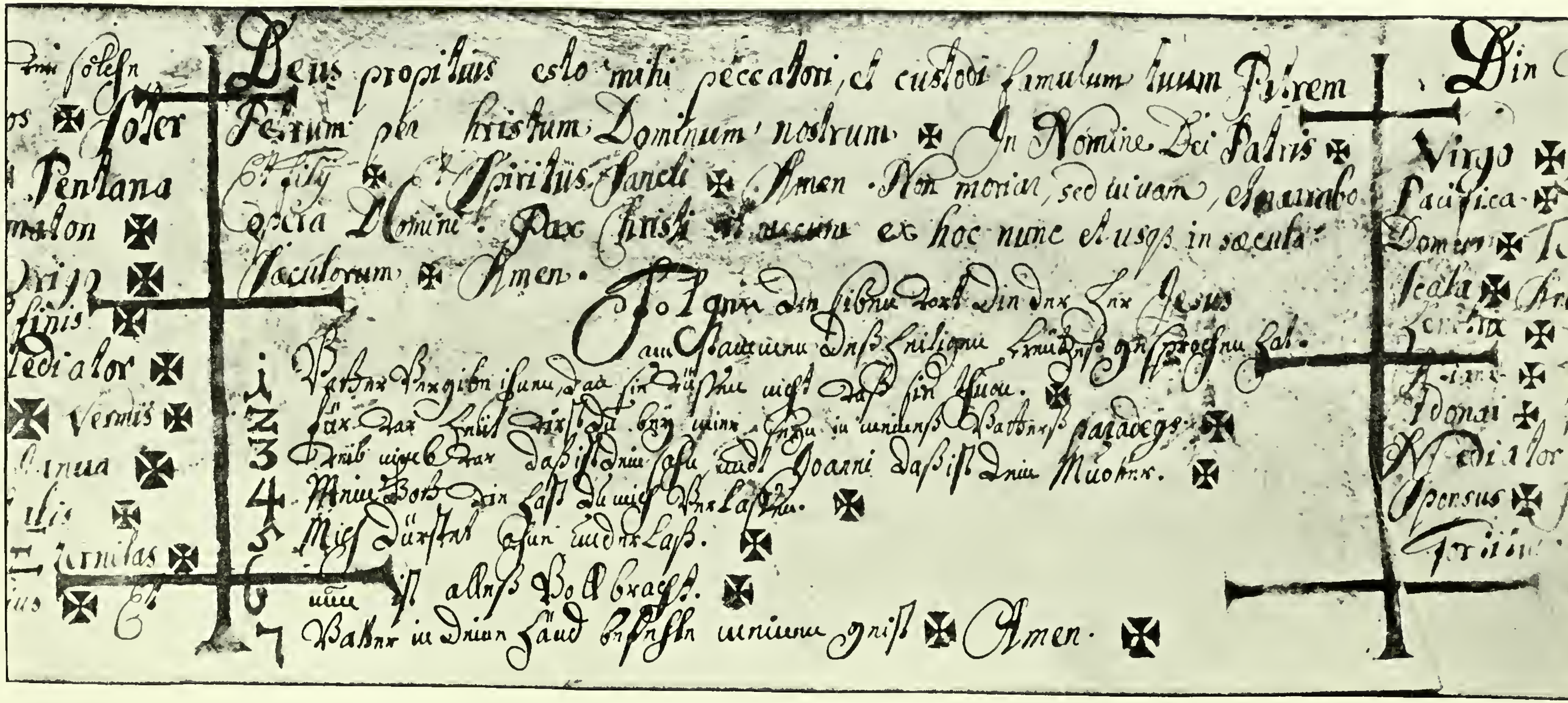
(2) ✠ in the name of God the Father ✠ God the Son ✠ and God the Holy Ghost. Amen.

(3) Amen.—Protect me to-day and all times Almighty God through this thrice holy name and mystic secrets which thou hast revealed (*lit.* confided :) to all priests, that they [are able to] transform the word into flesh and blood in the Holy Consecration, through the same keep me, in body and soul, honour and goods. Amen.

(4) These are the names and words of our Lord Jesus Christ which have indeed (very) great virtues, whoso carrieth such with him or sayeth [them] nothing evil can happen unto him.


Jesu Christi
Sanctissima Trinitas Agios Soter
Messias Emmanuel Sabaoth Adonaij Athanatos Pentana
Agia gon Ischeros Eleson Otheos Tetragrammaton
Eloij Sadaij Aquila Magnus Homo Visio Flos Origo
Salvator Alpha et omega Primus Novissimus Principium et finis
Sapientia Virtus Spes Paraclytus Via Veritas Vita Mediator
Medicus Salus Agnus Ovis Vitalis spes Pena Aries Leo Vermis
Os Verbum Splendor Sol Gloria Lux Imago Panis Janua
Petra Sponsus Pastor Propheta Sacerdos Sanctus Immortalis
Verus Christus Filius hominis Deus Agios Resurrectio Charitas Aeternitas
Creator Redemptor Veritas Summum bonum Amen Pater Filius
Spiritus Sanctus Amen. Amen Amen

MAGIC ROLL. (Section III.)



MAGIC ROLL (Section IV.)

[IV.] Deus propitius esto mihi peccatori et custodi famulum tuum Patrem | Petrum per Christum Dominum nostrum ✠ In Nomine Dei Patris ✠ | Et Filÿ ✠ Et Spiritus Sancti ✠ Amen. Non moriar sed niuam, et narrabo | opera Domini. Pax Christi et mecum ex hoc nunc et usq. in sæcula | sæculorum ✠ Amen.

Folgen die siben wort die der Her Jesus
am Stammen dess heiligen Kreützes gesprochen hat. (1)

1. Vatter vergibe ihnen, dan sie wüssen nicht wass sie thůon. ✠
2. für war heüt wirst dů beÿ mier seyn in meines Vatters paradeÿs. ✠
3. Weib nimb war dass ist dein sohn, ůndt Joanni dass ist dein Muotter. ✠
4. Mein Gott wie hast dů mich verlassen. ✠
5. Mich dürstet ohne ůnderlass. ✠
6. nůn ist alless Vollbracht. ✠
7. Vatter in deine Händ befehle meinen geist. ✠ Amen. ✠

[V.] Die wort ůnd nammen ůnser lieben Fraůwen so grose Tůgentten haben, wer sie beÿ sich tragt, liset | oder lässen höret: | (2)

Virgo ✠ Via ✠ Flos ✠ Nubes ✠ Regina ✠ Vita ✠ Theatrum ✠ Læta ✠ Tacita ✠ Imperatrix ✠ | Pacifica ✠ Domina ✠ Terra ✠ Oriens ✠ Fons ✠ Puteus ✠ Fœmina ✠ Aurora ✠ Luna ✠ Sol ✠ Aries ✠ Porta ✠ | Domus ✠ Templum ✠ Beata ✠ Gloriosa ✠ Pia ✠ Alma ✠ Aula ✠ Principium ✠ Finis ✠ Schola ✠ Homo ✠ Stella ✠ | Scala ✠ Ancilla ✠ Vna ✠ Vnica ✠ Turris ✠ Nauis ✠ Redemptor ✠ Liberatrix ✠ Arca ✠ Thalamus ✠ Cynamomum ✠ | Genetia ✠ Amica ✠ Vallis ✠ Turtur ✠ Mulier ✠ Tuba ✠ Spina ✠✠ Pulchra ✠ foresta ✠ Mater ✠ Speciosa ✠ | Abiana ✠ Formosa ✠ Rosa ✠ Benedicta ✠ Janua ✠ Ciuitas ✠ Columba ✠ Granata ✠ Tabernaculum ✠ Maria ✠ Amen ✠ | Adonai ✠ Principium ✠ Finis ✠ Vnitas ✠ Sapientia ✠ Veritas ✠ Spes ✠ Paraclitus ✠ Ego sum qui sum ✠ Fons ✠ | Mediator ✠ Agios ✠ Ouis ✠ Vinculum ✠ Leo ✠ Tellus ✠ Manus ✠ Lapis angularis ✠ Petra ✠ Alma ✠ | Sponsus ✠ Perillus ✠ Deitas ✠ Verax ✠ Dexter ✠ Fons ✠ Pax ✠ Alithay ✠ Amor ✠ Alleluia ✠ Amen ✠ Vnitas ✠ | Fortitudo ✠ Nouissimus ✠ Omnipotens ✠ Matheus ✠ Joannes ✠ Marcus ✠ Lucas ✠ |

Disse wůnderthattige wort ůnd gehimuůssen würkhen důrch mich, Vnndt beÿ mir, | důrch die trei einigkeit Gottess. Amen. (3)

[*Down the right hand margin of this section there are four yellow crosses and three green triangles alternately.*]

(1) The following are the seven words which the Lord Jesus spoke from the cross :—

1. Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.
2. Verily, to-day shalt thou be with me in my Father's paradise.
3. Woman, behold that is thy son, and John that is thy mother.
4. My God, why hast Thou forsaken me.
5. I thirst without intermission.
6. Now all is finished.
7. Father, into Thy Hands I commend my Spirit. Amen.

(2) The words and names of Our dear Lady have such great virtues [for *or* unto] whoso carrieth them on his person, reads or causeth to be heard.

(3) These wonder-working words and secrets [*or* mysteries] take effect [*or* act] through me, and by me through the Trinity of God. Amen.

[VI.] Disses ist der brieff den ünser lieber Herr Jesus Christus mit eigener Handt geschriben alss er noch in seiner mänshzeit aüf erden gieng, sandte solchen dem Konig Abagor | ist für alle ding gñott die sonsten dem mänshen shaden thüon. ✠ Seellig bist dü konig Abagor der dü mich nicht-gesechen ünd dan noch an mich geglaübet hast, ihrer Vill [viel] haben mich gesechen. | Vnndt nicht geglaubet. derentwegen aber alss dü zñe mir gesandt hast, dass ich zñe dir kom[en] solte, wüsse dass ess mier obliget alless zñe Vollbringen, derentwillen mich mein Vatter gesandt | hat, nach Vollendung dessen wihl ich einen aüss meinen iünger[n] mit namm[en] Thadæus zñe dir sichen, welcher dich vor aller widerwerdigkeit behüötten, aüch allen denen so mit dir sein werden dass | leben darstrechen, und alless wass dir bedürftig undt von nöthen seÿn wird geben sol. also shiche eben dir disen brief den ich mit meiner eigner Haudt geshriben, dass wo dü seÿn oder gehn wirst. ess | seÿn ihm Hauss im meer ünd flüssen, aüch im Kriegen oder anderen ortten, dass dich kein deiner finden wird übergewaltigen, noch shädlich seÿn, zñe dem so förchtess dü mit einigess gespängst | dess Deüffels. Item so kan dir aüch der bösse feindt weder donner noch blitz shaden, wan dü dissen brieff mit Reuerentz ünd ehrerbietüng beÿ dir tragest. Salus Christi | Pax tecum ✠ Ich beshwöre eüch geshlecht der wassen (?) durch disse allerheilligiste wort gottess (1) ✠ Hel ✠ Eÿa ✠ Va ✠ Vau ✠ Adonaÿ ✠ Eados ✠ Aberet ✠ Elen ✠ | Agia ✠ Agiel ✠ Arat ✠ Adon ✠ Esue ✠ Eloÿ ✠ Pelif ✠ Vrÿ ✠ Valet ✠ Oël ✠ Vasi ✠ Eliæim ✠ Rahael ✠ Doliel ✠ Maniel ✠ | Ocha ✠ Detaton ✠ Adaÿ ✠ Ronibaÿ ✠ Va ✠ Emanuel ✠ Valle ✠ Enlauf ✠ On ✠ Nea ✠ Alma ✠ Panis ✠ Cadi = | nal ✠ Varÿ ✠ Qorath ✠ Zalpho ✠ Cala ✠ Caraffelli ✠ Suffua ✠ Sidiui ✠ Sed ✠ Leo ✠ Agla ✠ Paniel ✠ Panicon ✠ Oniel | ✠ On ✠ Coniel ✠ Aron ✠ Sestram ✠ Ponteon ✠ Caleph ✠ Eon ✠ Sont ✠ Yschael ✠ Miel ✠ Eiel ✠ Piel ✠ Alciteron | ✠ Aeboram ✠ Ceayon ✠ Vael ✠ ✠ ✠ ut me famulum tuum fratrem Petrum non lædatis necq; sanguinem effundatis per | patientiam Dei uini ✠ Veri ✠ Sancti ✠ Ajusti : ✠ ✠ ✠

[VII.] Initium Sancti Evangelÿ Secundum Joannem : Im anfang war dass wort, ünd dass wort war beÿ Gott, ünd Gott war dass wort dass selbige war im anfang beÿ Gott alle ding sind dürch | dass selbige gemacht, ünd ohn dass selbige ist nichtss gemacht was gemacht ist, in ihm war dass Leben, ünd dass Leben war dass licht der menshen, ünd dass liecht sheinet in der finsternüss ünd die finsternüss habenss nicht | begriffen, ess war ein mensh von Gott gesandt der hiess Joannes, der selbig kam Zñem Zeügnüss, auf dass er von dem liecht zeigete damit sie alle dürch ihm glaubten. er war nicht dass liecht, sonder dass

(1) This is the letter which our dear Lord Jesus Christ wrote with His own hand when he still walked upon earth in his manhood, he sent such to the King Abgarus, is good for everything which otherwise harm mankind (people). Blessed art thou King Abagarus, thou who hast not seen me and yet hast believed on me. Many, like you, have seen me and not believed, but therefore as thou hast sent unto me, that I should come unto thee. know that it is incumbent upon me to accomplish all things, for which cause my Father hath sent me, after the completion of which I will send one of my disciples unto thee, Thadæus by name, who shall guard you from all adversity, and also lengthen the lives of all those that be with thee, and shall give thee all that shall be needful or necessary unto thee. Therefore I just send you this letter which I have written with mine own hand, that where thou mayest be or go, be it in the house, in the sea, and rivers, also in wars or other places, no enemy will over power you, neither be harmful.

If thou dost not fear any spirit of the devil. Item, then can the wicked enemy neither thunder nor lightning harm thee, when thou bearest this letter with thee in reverence and respect. Salus Christi Pax tecum ✠ I adjure you race of the waters through this most holy Word of God.

er Zeügnüss gebette vondem | Liecht, ess war ein wahrhaftigess liecht, welchess erleüchtet einen irdliehten menshen der da komt in dise welt, ess war in der welt ünd die welt ist dürch dass selbige gemacht, ünd die welt hat ihn nicht erkant, er ist in sein eigen thüm kom[ens], ünd die | seine haben ihne nicht aüfgenomen, wie will [viel] ihn aber aüf genom[en] haben den[en] hat er gewalt geben Gottes kinder züe werden, den[en] die an seinen nam[en] glauben, welche nicht aüss dem geblüot, noch aüss dem willen dess fleishess, noch aüss dem | willen dess manssonder [n] aüss Gott geboren seÿnd, Vnndt dass Wort ist fleish worden, ünd hat in ünss gewonet ünd wir haben geseehen sein Herligkeit, eine Herligkeit alss dess ein gebornen vom Vatter voller gnad | Vnnd wahrheit. ✠ ✠ ✠ Deo gratias ✠ dürch die worth dess heiligen Evangelÿ behüete mich Fratrem Petrum Vnser lieber Herr Jesus Christus an seel, leib, ehr, güot ünd blüot. Amen. für | die bösse geister ✠ bösse wildnüssen aüch für allerhand Zaübereien trage disse wort beÿ dir, so kan dir nichtss züe stehn so übell ist. (1) Amean ✠ Danta ✠ Pesos ✠ Soralis ✠ Syra ✠ | Climet ✠ Hyros ✠ Pelli ✠ Polisione ✠ Hi ✠ Roria ✠ Oria ✠ Siela ✠ Lar ✠ Lir ✠ In nerbiee ✠ parte ✠ Etapol ✠ Etapes ✠ Malla ✠ | Groptinus ✠ Pesepes ✠ Suspisum ✠ Sathamen ✠ Dockestin ✠ Testiamen ✠ Virgo ✠ Pamo ✠ Apen ✠ Safferam ✠ Salutatio ✠ Lefandos ✠ | Me ✠ A ✠ In ✠ E ✠ M ✠ ✠ ✠ welcher mensh dise wort beÿ sich tregt wird aüch von Gott ünd seinen Heiligen geehret, ünd geliebet, ünd mag | in keinem Wasser ertrinckhen, in keinem feÿr Verbrönnen, wird aüch vor gericht ünd im streit nicht überwünden werden. alsso befehle ich mich Fr: Petrum: | Heüt ünd alle zeit in dem Shütz ünd Shirm Gott dess Vatterss ✠ Gott dess Sohnss ✠ ünd Gott dess heiligen Geist ✠ Amen ✠ Amen ✠ Amen :· ✠ (2)

[VIII.] Wer diese worth beÿ sich tragt Vor ist manchem übell behüötet A· X ✠ D· V· a· al· | ay· Tay· Christus herrshet ✠ Christus gebietet ✠ Christus regieret ✠ Pax ✠ Mex ✠ Ag ✠ Lay ✠ | Sadalaÿ ✠ Christus ✠ in dem nahmen Jesu ✠ Ely ✠ Adonay ✠ Iod ✠ He ✠ Vau ✠ He ✠ | Hilff mir in allen mein[en] nöthen dass ✠ Christi seÿ mit mir, Dass ✠ Christi seÿ mir ein waffen der dügenten, dass ✠ | Christi

(1) The beginning of the Holy Gospel according to [St.] John. In the beginning was the word and the word was with God, and God was the word, the same was in the beginning with God. All things are made by the same, and without the same is nothing made that is made, in him was life, and that life was the light of men, and the light shineth in the darkness and the darkness comprehended it not, there was a man sent from God, called John, the same came as a witness in that he witnessed of that light, so that they all believed through him. He was not that light, but that he gave witness of the light, it was a true light, that illumines an earthly man that should come into this world, it (he) was in the world and the world was made by the same, and the world has not known Him, He came to His own, and His own have not received Him, but as many as have received Him, to them hath He given power to become the sons of God, to those which believe on His name, which are not of the blood, neither of the will of the flesh, neither of the will of man, but are born of God, and the word is become flesh, and hath dwelt in us, and we have seen His glory, a glory as of the only begotten of the Father full of grace and truth ✠ ✠ ✠ by the grace of God ✠ through the word of the Holy Gospel protect me, Brother Peter, our dear Lord Jesus Christ in soul, body, honour, goods and blood.—Amen.—against the evil spirits ✠ evil wildernesses (?) also against all kinds of sorcery, carry this word by thee, so can nothing evil happen unto thee.

(2) ✠ ✠ ✠ Whatever person carries this on him will also be honoured and loved of God and His Holy ones, and may not drown in any water, and burn in no fire, will also not be overcome in the law-courts and in strife, therefore I, Brother Peter, commend myself to-day and all time to the protection and defence of God the Father ✠ God the Son ✠ and God the Holy Ghost ✠ Amen ✠ Amen ✠ Amen.

über winde mir die bandt dess Ewigen Dötss, dass ✠ Christi vertreibe von mier alless übell. dass ✠ Christi seÿe | ob mir, Neben mir, ündter mir, und von mir, wohl an mir, und beÿ mir, dass ✠ Christi der bose feeindt | müoss fliechen, wan er siehet dass aller heilligiste zeichen ✠ ✠ ✠ Amen ✠ O Dü gebene ¦ deÿtess Kreütz Christi seÿe mir ein Mantell ünd shirmüng wider alle meine feindt sichtbare | ünd ünsichbare vnnd bewahre mich o Dü aller heilligistess ✠ Christi gleich wie | Dü am stammen dess Holtzess die edle seel Christi Jesu sohingefahren | vnnd den shächer vor der Höllen bewahret hast an leib ün seel. Amen. (1)

[IX.] O Geshoss ünd waffen stehe dürch den lebendigen Gott der Himmell Vnnd Erden ershaffen hat. O geshoss ünd waffen stehe dürch die überwindüng, der Crön geisslüng ünd leyden ünser[en] lieben Heren Jesu Christi. O geshoss | ünd waffen stehe dürch den Dot ünd begräbnüss ünseress Heren Jesu Christi. O geshoss ünd waffen stehe dürch die heilige 3 Nägel ünserss Heren Jesu Christi. die dürch stochen haben seine heilligiste händt ünd füoss, | stehe durch die lantzen ünd sper so dürch stochen haben die heiligiste seithen ünserss Heren Jesu Christi. O geshoss ünd waffen stehe dürch die Sonn ündt Mondt, stern ünd planeten ünd dürch alless wass im himmell ünd aüf | Erden ist dürch den allerheilligisten leib ünserss Heren Jesu Christi. dürch sein rosenfarbess Vergosseness blüet, durch den Eingang in den Himmell ünserss Heren Jesu Christi dürch die erbittüng dess heilligen Geist. | O geshoss ünd waffen stehe durch die allerheiligiste Dreÿfaltigkeit Gott Vatter ✠ Gott Sohn ✠ und ✠ Gottheiliger Geist ✠ Juro ✠ Pantio ✠ Matrias ✠ Emmanuel ✠ Adonaÿ ✠ Jesus von Nazaret ein König der Jüden. | Die sigreiche übershrifft behüette mich vor allem übell, aüch allen mein[en] feindten sichtbarlich ünd ünsichtbarlichen. O heiliger, starckher, ünsterblicher ünd barmhertziger Gott erbarmme dich meiner, Der seegen Gott der Vatterss | ✠ ünd dess Sohnss ✠ ünd dess heilgen geist ✠ der hochwürdigisten Dreÿfaltigkeit ünzertheilte Einigkeit seÿ über mich Fratrem Petrum ünd bleibe beÿ mir alle zeit. Der seegen der menshwerdüng ünserss Heren Jesu | Christi, seiner gebürth, beshneidüng bitteren leÿdeness ünd sterbenss, fröhlicher aüfferstehüng von dem Dot, aüffarth gehn Himmel, ünd sendüng dess heiligen geist bewahre mich ✠ alle zeit. Der seegen der aller Heilligisten ünbefleckten | ünberhüörten ünd reinisten Jüngfraüw Mariæ, ünd bewahrüng aller heilligen Gottess, Ertz Engeln, Patriarchen, Propheten, Apostlen, Martyrer, beichtiger Jüngfraüwen, ünd allen aüsser wöhlten Heiligen Gottess seÿe ieder zeit beÿ mir ünd | mit mir Fratre Petro ✠ O Gott der barmhertzigkeit, und alless trost, der dü mich noch deiner bildtnüss Ershaffen, ünd mit deinem kostbarlichen blüet erlösset hast dir befehle ich mein leib ünd seel, Ehr ünd guot, gedanckhen wort ünd werckh, alle meine | innerliche ünd aüsserliche ding, ünd bitte

(1) Whoso carrieth this word with him is guarded from many an evil. A· X ✠ D· V· a· al· ay· Tay. Christ Rules ✠ Christ governs ✠ Christ reigns. ✠ Pax ✠ Mex ✠ Ag ✠ Lay ✠ Sadalaÿ ✠ Christus ✠ in the name Jesu ✠ Ely ✠ Adonay ✠ Iod ✠ He ✠ Vau ✠ He ✠ help me in all my needs that ✠ Christ be with me, that ✠ Christ be a weapon of virtues unto me, that ✠ Christ overcome for me the bonds of everlasting death, that ✠ Christ cast out all evil from me, that ✠ Christ be over me, next to me, beneath me, and of me, close to me and with me, that [from] Christ ✠ the wicked enemy must flee, when he seeth the most holy sign ✠ ✠ ✠ Amen ✠

O thou blessed Cross of Christ be to me a cloak and guard against all mine enemies visible and invisible and keep me O thou most holy Christ in body and soul like as Thou on the cross, the noble soul of Christ Jesus, so departed and hast guarded the robbers from Hell. Amen.

dich von grűnd meiness Hertzenss, dass dű mich Fratrem Petrum vor allem übell űnd allen geshoss űnd waffen vor allen meinen feindten sichtbarlichen űnd űnsichtbarlichen bewahrest, űnd mir ein Erbaren heiligen wandell, seeligess Endt, | űnd dass ewige leben verleichen wollest. dass helf mir Gott Vatter ✠ Gott Sohn ✠ Gott heiliger Geist ✠ alss er war im anfang ietz űnd alle Zeit zűem Ewigen leben, Amen. (1)

[X.] Psalm: 90: Wer űndter den Handt dess allerhochenss wohnnet, űnd űndter dem shirm dess allmächtigen Gottess bleibt, der spricht zűe dem Heren | mein zűe versicht űnd erhalter bist Dű mein Gott aűff den ich Hoffen werde, dan er wird mich erretten von strickh der jäger, űnd von dem sharpfen worth. | er wird dich mit seinen achslen übershatten, űnd dein zűe versicht wirdt seÿn űndter seinen flüglen. seyn wahrheit wird dich mit einen shilt űmgeben, dass | dű dich nit förchtest vor dem grawen dess nachtss, für den pfeil der dess Tagss flihet, für dem geshöffss dass in finsteren wandlet, für dem anlauffen | űnd mittagigen teűffell, ob thaűsent fallen zűe deiner seitten, und zechen thaűsent zűe deiner rechten, so wird ess doch nit an dich langen, aber dű wirst | mit deinen aűgen sechen, űnd der gottlosen Vergeltűng shaűen, dem Her dű bist Mein Hofnűng Dű hast Dein Zűeflűcht auffss höchste gesetz, ess wird dir | kein übell begegnen, űnd keine plagen wird zűe deiner Hütten sich nachen, den er hat seinen Englen befollen von dir dass sie dich behűolten aűf | allen deinen Wegen, dass sie dich aűf den Händen tragen, dass dű villeicht deinen fűoss nich an einen stein stossest, auff den | otteren űnd basilisken wirst dű gehn, űnd zertretten den Löue űnd trackhen, weil er aűf mich gehoffet hat, so wihl ich | ihm aűch helfen űnd beshützen, dan er hat erkennet mein[en] nam[en] er rűofft mich an, so wihl ich ihm erhören. ich bin beÿ ihm in der noth, | ich

(1) O shot and weapons stand by [the power of] the living God who hath created Heaven and Earth. O shot and weapons stand by the victory over the crowning, scourging, and suffering of our dear Lord Jesus Christ. O shot and weapons stand by the death and burial of our Lord Jesus Christ. O shot and weapons stand by the 3 holy nails of our Lord Jesus Christ, which have pierced his holy hands and feet, stand by the lance and spear which have pierced the holy side of our Lord Jesus Christ, O shot and weapons stand by the power sun and moon, stars and planets, and by all that is in Heaven and earth, and by the most holy body of Our Lord Jesus Christ, through his rose-coloured shed blood, through the entrance into Heaven of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by the supplication of the Holy Ghost. O shot and weapons stand by the most holy Trinity God the Father ✠ God the Son ✠ and God the Holy Ghost ✠ Juro ✠ Pauthio ✠ Matrias ✠ Emmanuel ✠ Adonay ✠ Jesus of Nazareth a King of the Jews, the triumphant inscription protect me from all evil, also from all my enemies visible and invisible. O holy, mighty, immortal and merciful God have mercy on me, the blessing of God the Father ✠ and the Son ✠ and of the Holy Ghost ✠ the most-revered Trinity undivided unity be over me Brother Peter and remain with me always. The blessing of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, his birth, circumcision, bitter sufferings and death, joyful resurrection from the dead, ascension into Heaven, and sending of the Holy Ghost keep me ✠ always. The blessing of the most holy, immaculate, untouched and purest Virgin Mary, and the care of all the holy ones of God, Archangels, Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, Martyrs, confessed virgins, and all chosen Holy ones of God be by me and with me Brother Peter, at all times ✠ O God of mercy and all comfort, thou who hast created me after thine own likeness and redeemed me with thy most precious blood, unto Thee I commend my body and soul, honour and goods, thoughts words and works, all my internal and external affairs, and pray thee from the bottom of my heart that Thou wilt protect me, Brother Peter from all evil and from all all shot and weapons, from all my enemies visible and invisible and wilt lend me an honourable holy living, blessed end and everlasting life. So help me God the Father ✠ God the Son ✠ God the holy Ghost ✠ as it was in the beginning now and all times to everlasting life. Amen. [*At the end of this section there is a green cross ✠ with four smaller yellow crosses in the angles*].

wihl ihn heraüssreisen, ünd züe ehren machen, ich wihl ihn erfüllen mit langen leben, und wihl ihm zeigen mein Heÿl. Amen. (1)

[XI.] Ecom Panteon Sabaoth Princeps Deus Dominus Christus . . . . . . Christus â malis me custodiat Caspar ✠ Melchior ✠ Belthisir [✠] Christus . . . . . Lucas Joannes und alless himlishess behüöte mich heüt und alle tag. Amen. Der Her Jesus . . . . . . Demüöttigkeit Mariæ, Pax Christi seÿ mit mier alle tag, z[wi]shen mir ündt allen meinen feindten . . . . . . geflössen, dass mir heüt ünd alle tag alle meine feindt müossen weichen ünd ihre Händt von mir halten . . . . . . selbst behüotet behüote mich vor allen bösen leütten, die mir shaden mögen dürch dass worth des Gottes . . . . . . aüss aller meiner noth in Nahmen Gott des Vatters ✠ Gott des Sohnss ✠ ünd Gott des heiligen Geist ✠ (2) . . . .

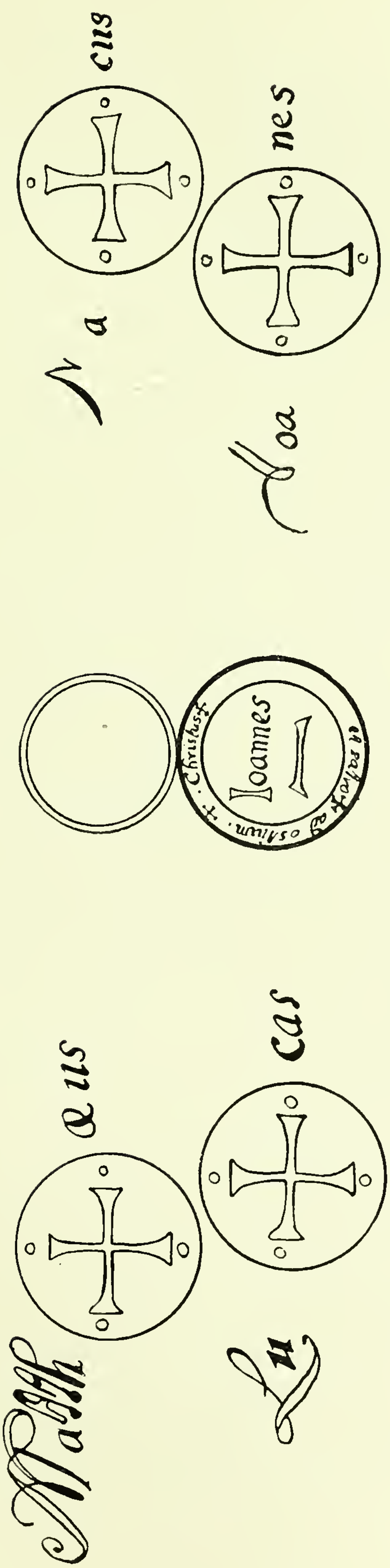
(1) Psalm 90 [now 91]. Whoso dwelleth under the Hands of the most High, and abideth under the shadow of the Almighty God, he speaketh (saith) to the Lord my trust and my keeper, Thou art my God in whom I will hope, for He will save me from the snare of the hunter and from the sharp word, he will overshadow me with His shoulders and thy safety shall be under His wings, His truth shall surround thee with a shield that thou be not afraid of the Terrors of the night, of the arrow that flieth in the day, of the pestilence (?) that walketh in the darkness, of assault and the mid-day devil, if thousands fall at thy side and ten thousand at thy right hand, yet it shall not come nigh thee, but thou shalt see with thine eyes and behold the retribution of the ungodly, Lord Thou art my Hope, Thou hast set the refuge very high, no evil shall happen unto Thee, and no plague shall approach thy dwelling, for he hath commanded his angels concerning thee, that they protect thee in all thy ways, that they bear thee in their hands in case thou shouldest knock thy foot against a stone, thou shalt go upon the otters and basilisks, and tread on the Lion and dragon ; because he hath hoped in me, therefore will I also help and defend him, for he hath known my name, he calleth upon me, therefore will I hear him, I am by him in his need, I will deliver him and bring him to honour, I will fill him with long life, and will show him my salvation. Amen.

(2) Luke, John and all heavenly ones guard me to-day and every day Amen. The Lord Jesus . . . Humility of Mary, Peace of Christ be with me everyday, between me and all my enemies . . . flowed, that my enemies must yield to me this day and every day and keep their hands from me . . . himself guarded (me ?), protect me from all wicked people may those that harm me [be put to shame ?] through the word of God . . . . [deliver me ?] out of all my need in the name of God the Father ✠ God the Son ✠ and God the Holy Ghost . . . .

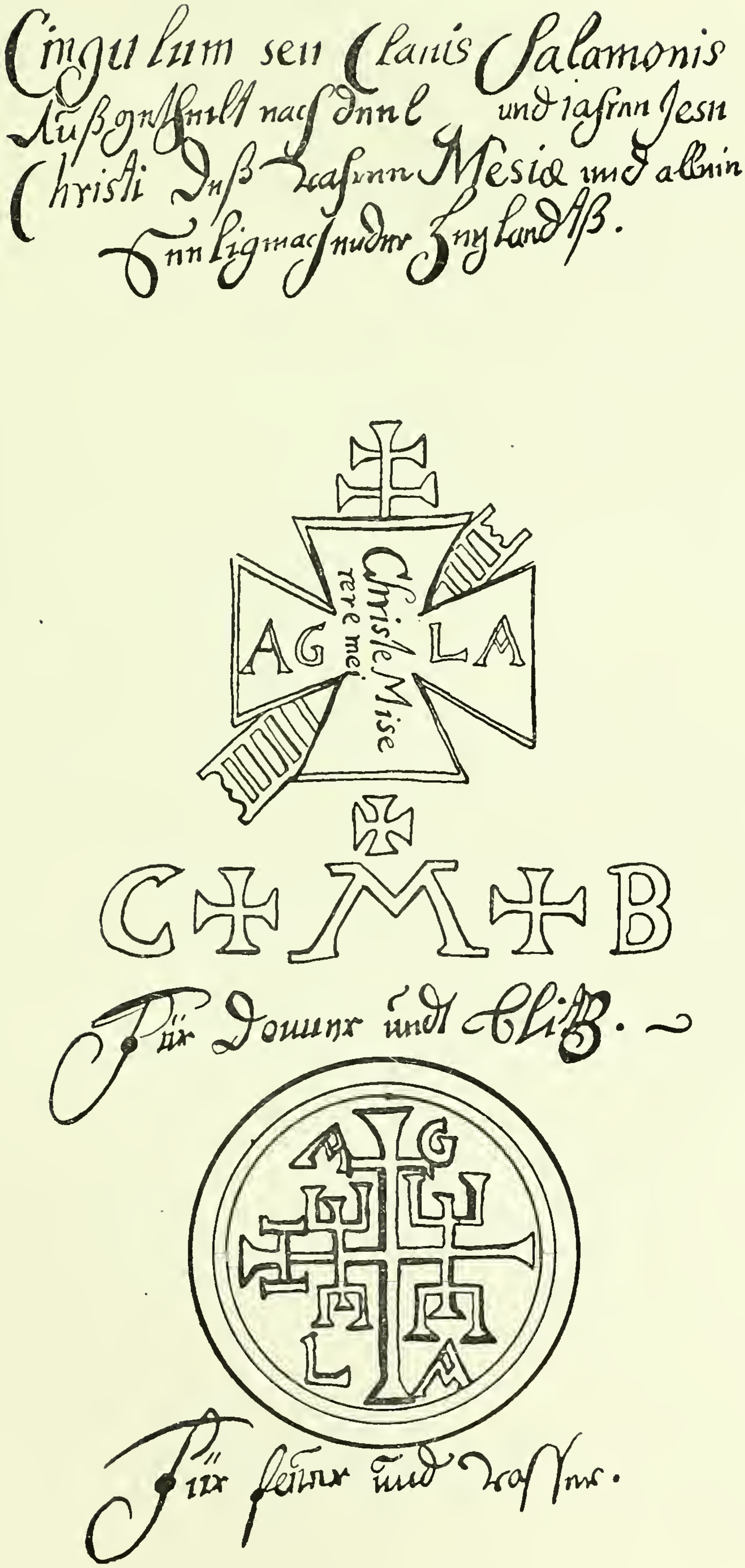
[*About one third of each line is lost at the end.*

Underneath this last section are the seals given on the next page. Those with the names of Mattheus and Lucas attached are yellow, surrounded by a red circle and bearing a red cross with a blue dot at the end of each arm. The pair on the other side attached to the names of Marcus and Joannes, now much damaged, were evidently of the same colours.

Of the two centre ones, the upper one is blue surrounded by a green circle, and appears to have borne some sign in black, now illegible. The lower one has a pink centre, with the name Joannes, in a darker tint surrounded by a black circle : the motto is written in black upon a yellow ground, and the outer circle is bright red.]

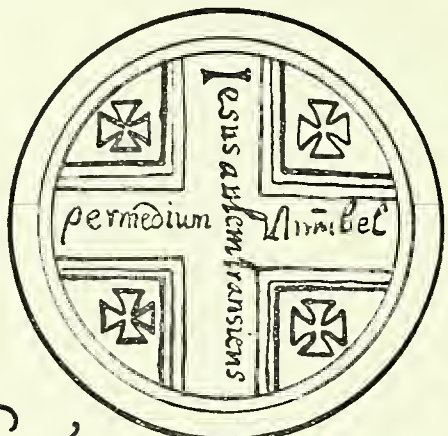


SEALS AT THE END OF THE MANUSCRIPT.

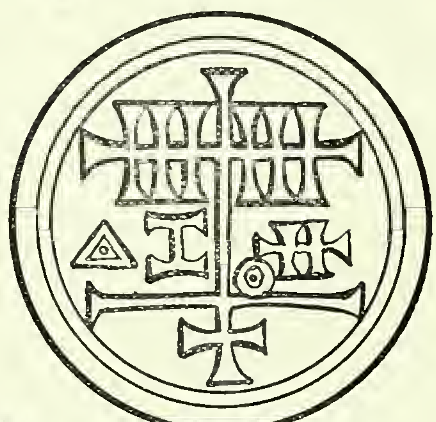

Cingulum seu Clavis Salamonis
Christe Miserere mei
AG LA
C M B
Für Donner und Blitz.
AGLA
Für Feuer und Wasser.



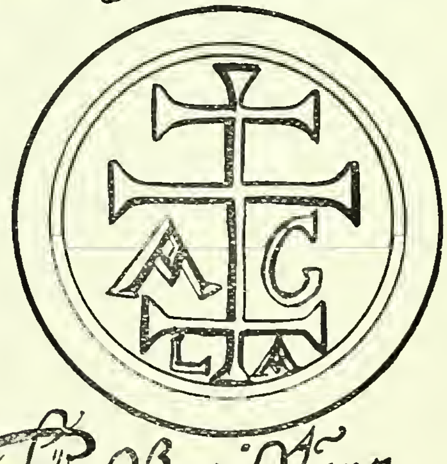
Für Untreü und falschheit



Für ungerechten Todt.



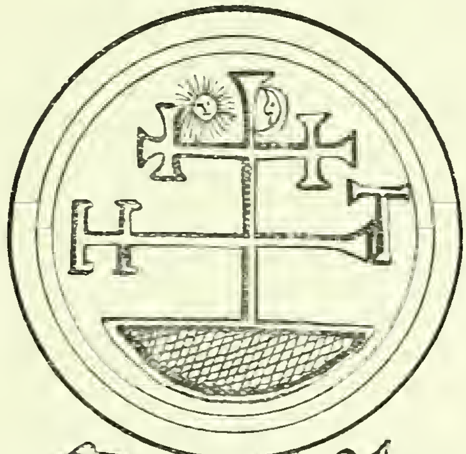
Für Neyd und Haß.



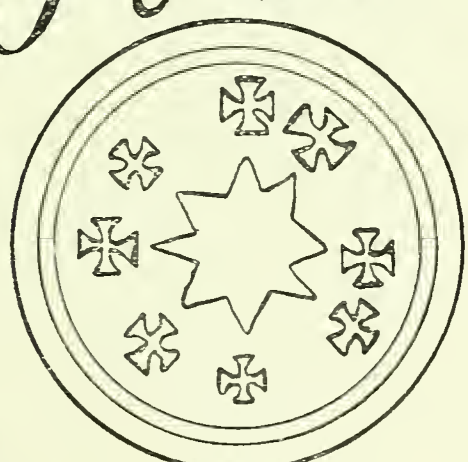
Für Vergiftung.



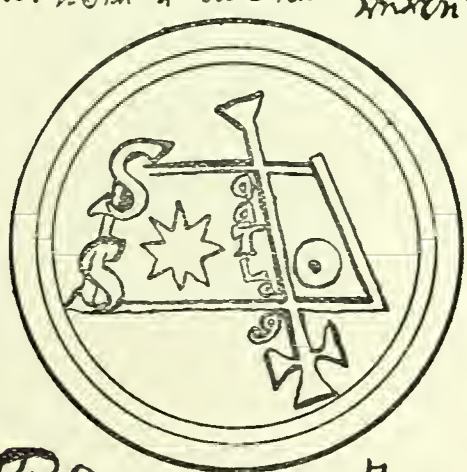
Für den gähen Todt.



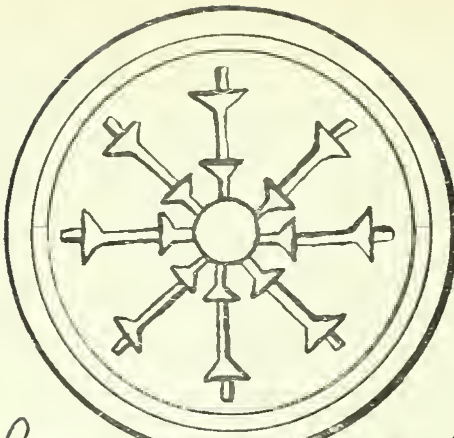
Für Feindschaft.



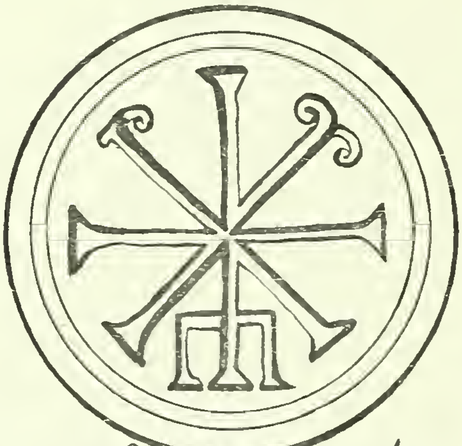
Daß einer im Streit oder gericht
nit überwunden werde.



Für den bösen geist.



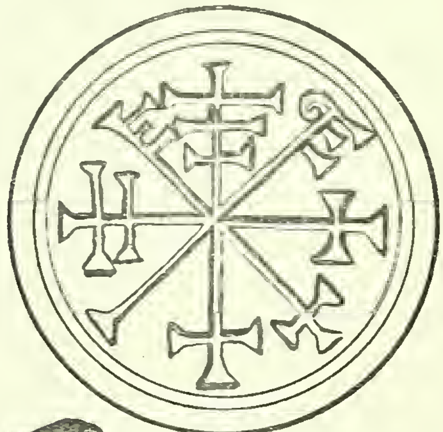
Daß zeichen Salamonis für den bösen geist.



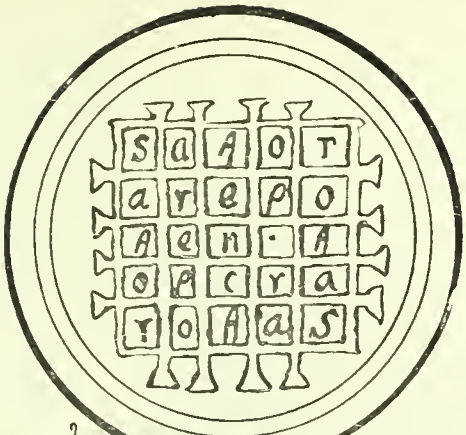
Daß einer von deinen leüthen geliebt werden. ~



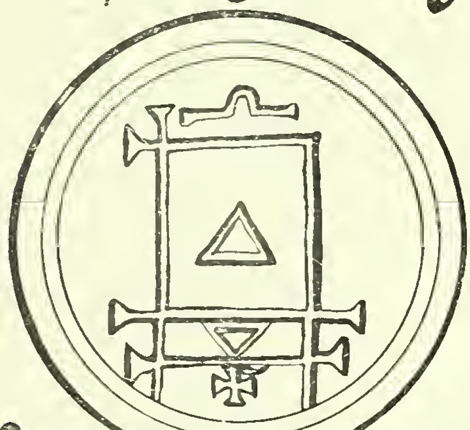
Für Zauberey. ~



Für feindt.



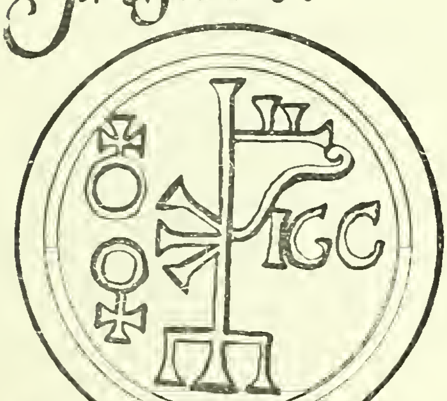
Die Unschuldt zum Leugnen.



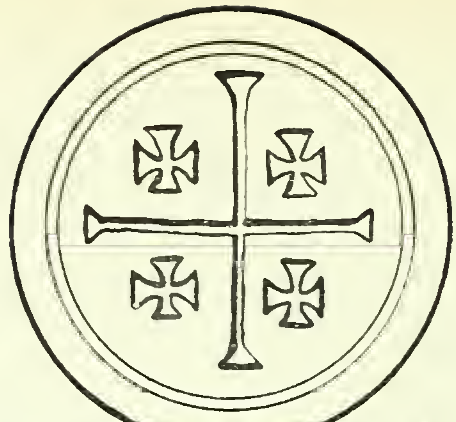
Für Krankheit an Vieh gicht und fallenden Sucht.



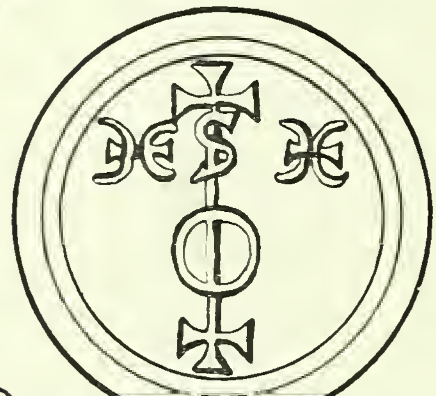
Irthumb.



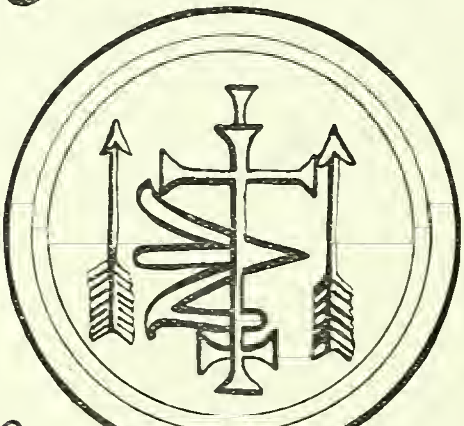
Zeichen zum Schatz.



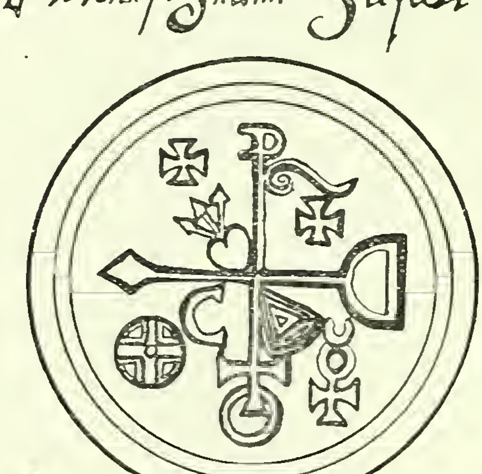
Ehr und Reichthumb.



sichtbar und unsichtbar werdz.



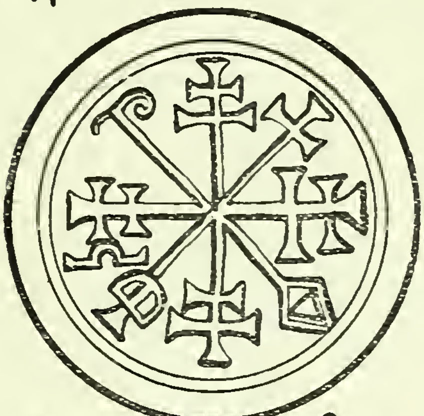
Wunder schöner Zufall.



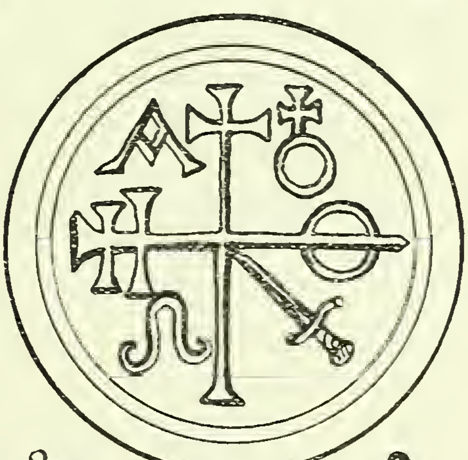
Grosser Herren freünd schafft.


P
a B
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[illegible]


A

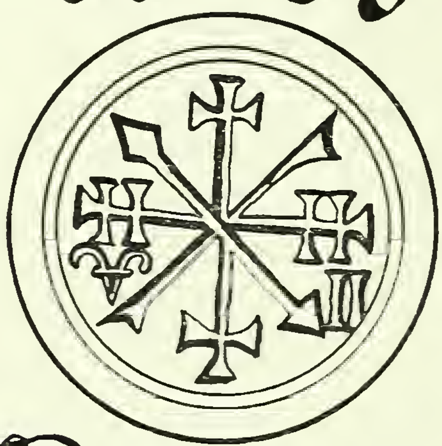
[illegible]



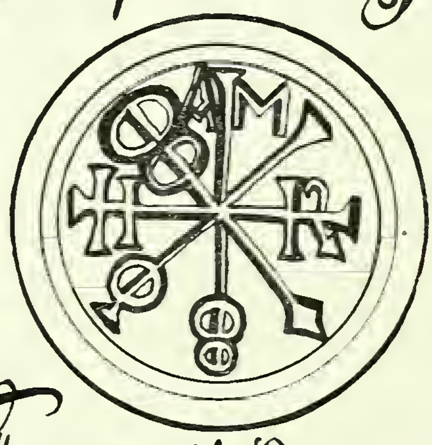
[illegible]



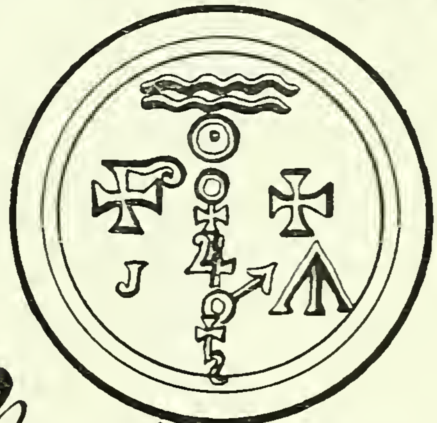
Glücklicher fortgang in allen dingen.



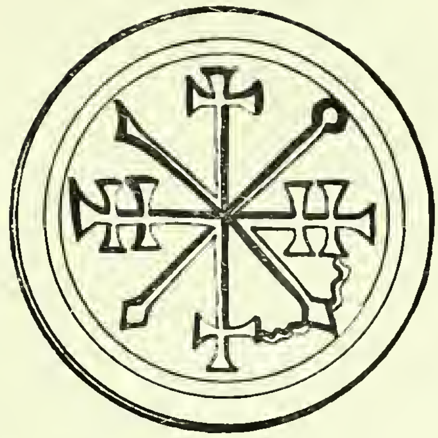
Für feuer und ungewitter.



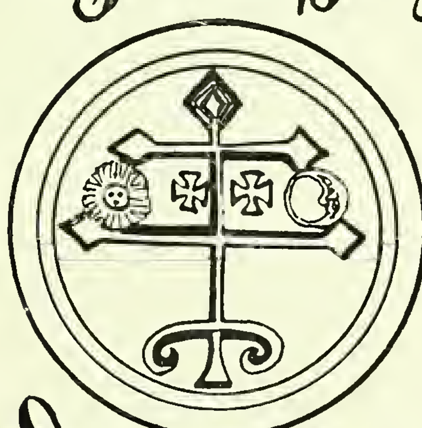
Für armuth und trübsaal.



Kleinmüthigkeit zu vertreiben.



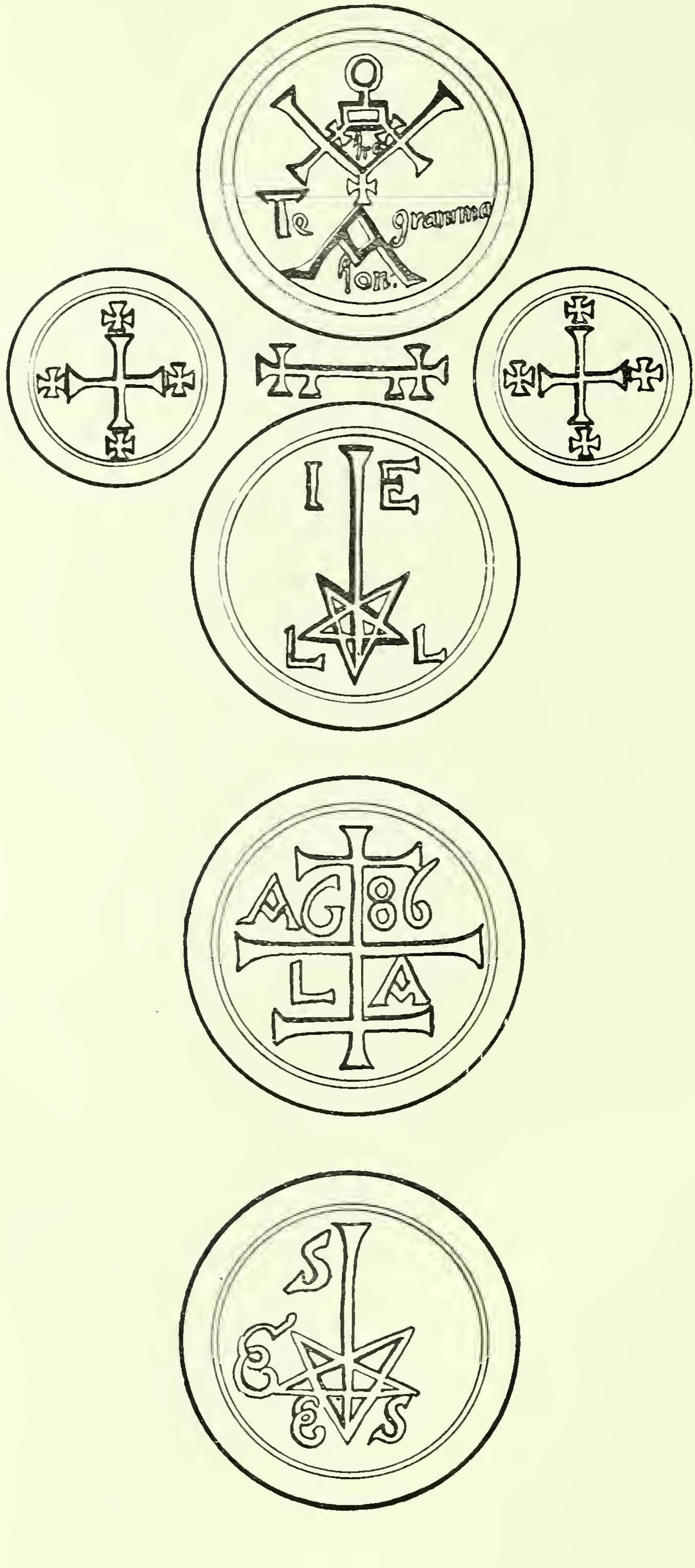
Wider Thier und Schlangen biss.



Wider aller Hand anstöss.



Beschwörung der geister.


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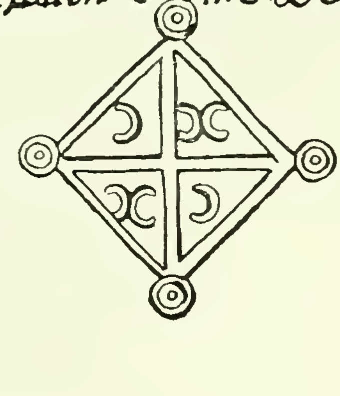
Wan einer gefangen wirdt, der tragen dießes bey sich, er wirdt erledigt.

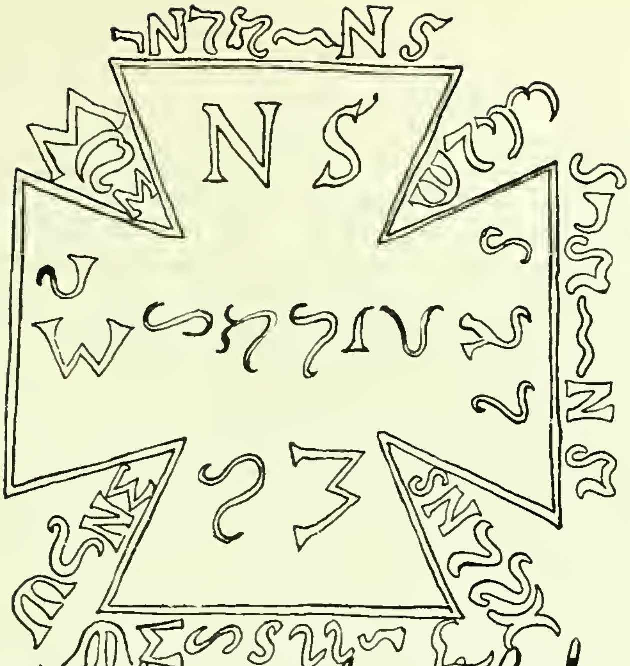
Dominus a dextris eius, qui confregit in die irae suae Reges:·



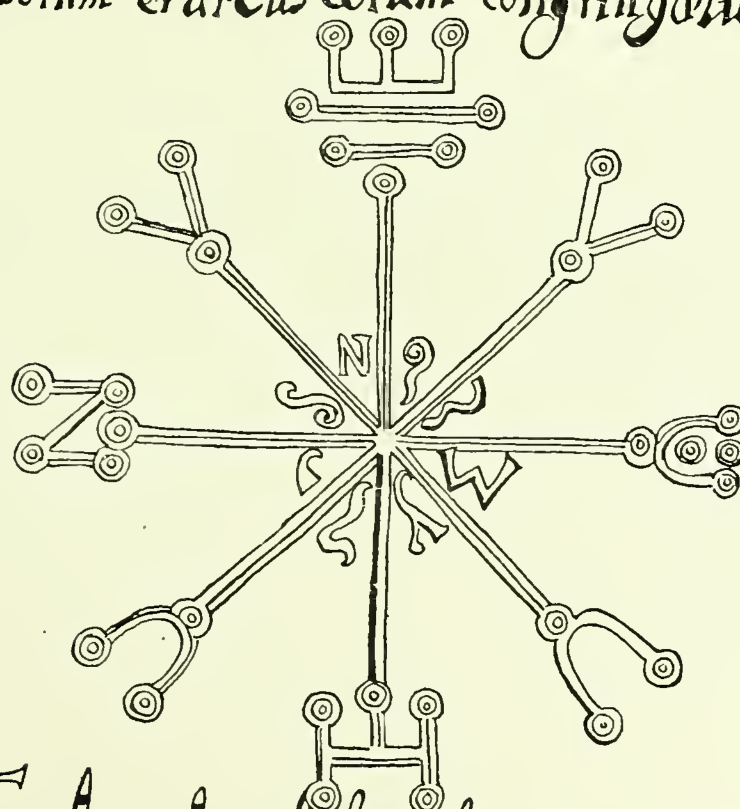
Est magnae potentiae in bello, dat inestabiliter victoriam

Dirupisti vincula mea tibi sacrificabo hostiam laudis et nomen Dei invocabo.



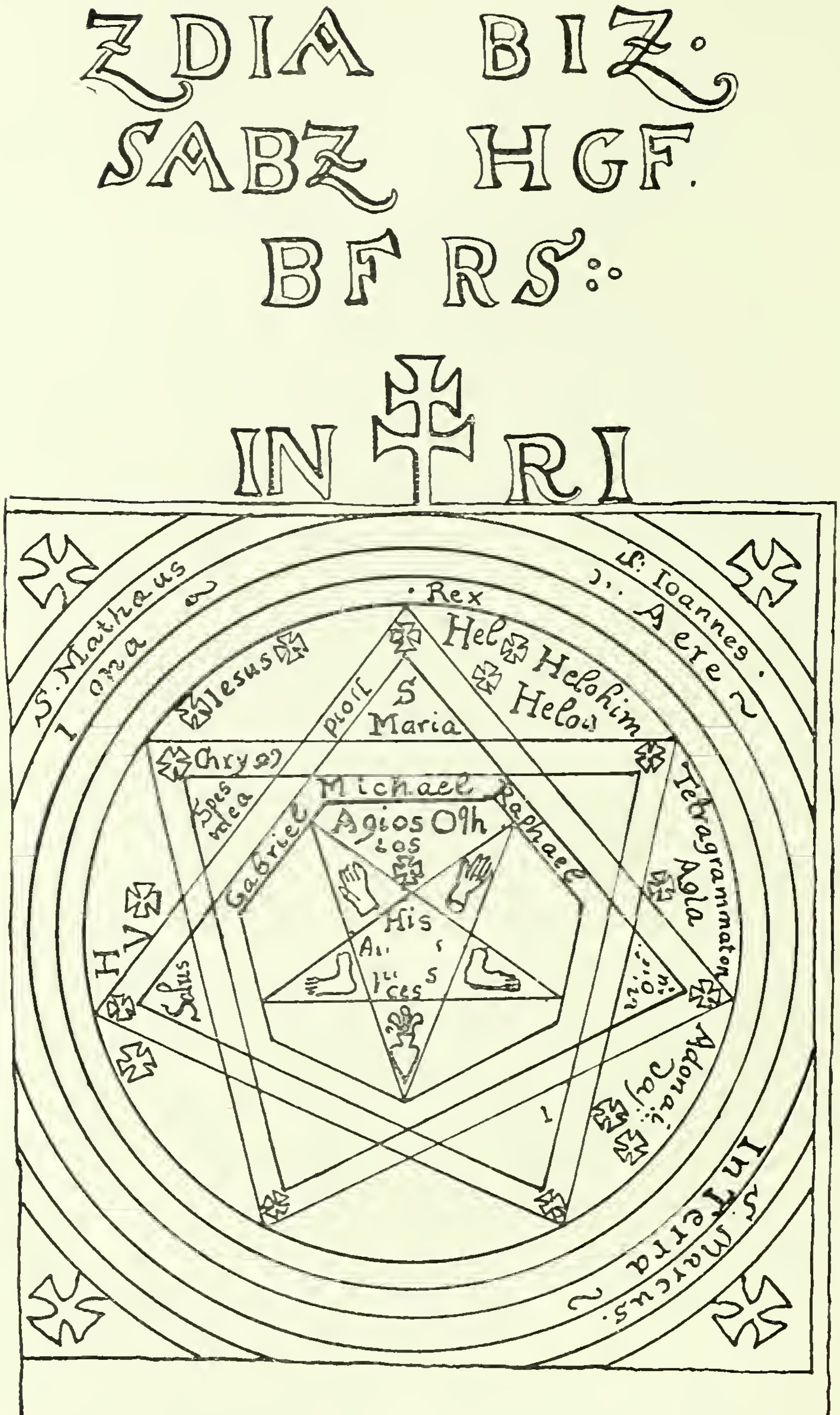


Valet si quis foret incarceratus, et ligatus catenis ferreis ostenta hoc scapulam in auro in die et horâ solis, subito solvetur et erit in libertate. Gladius eorum intret in corda ipsorum et arcus eorum confringatur.

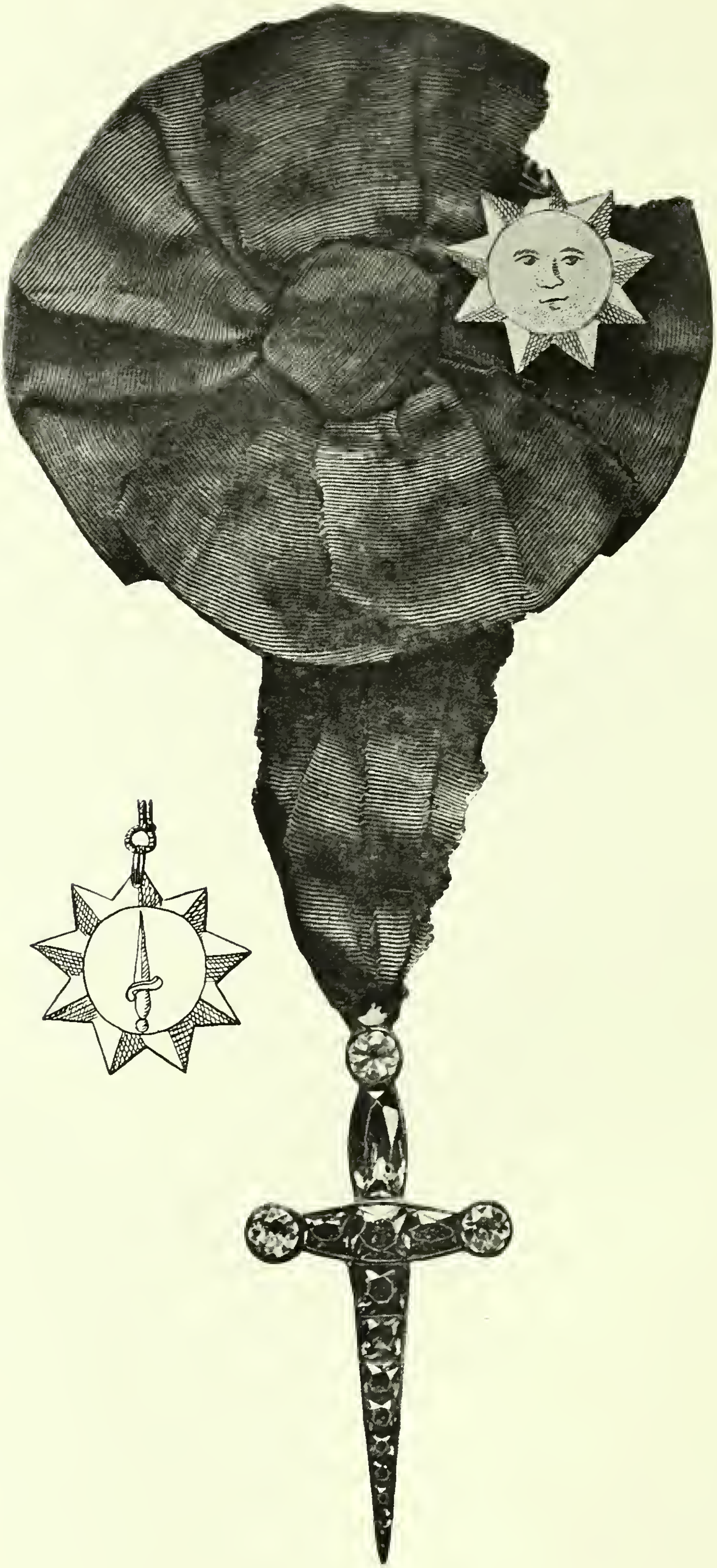


Tanta est uirtutis ut inimisor seipsum offendat proprÿs armis aut frangantur arma

Remedium probatissimum contra pestem.



[This diagram being at the end of the scroll, has become much damaged and worn away, and only a portion can be recovered.]



Jewel in the possession of Brother John A. Dotchin,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DAGGER JEWEL.

THE interesting jewel here figured the real size, is now in the possession of Brother John A. Dotchin, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and for a knowledge of it the Lodge is indebted to Brother Charles Fendelow, P.G.Std.B.

Unfortunately but little is known of its history. It appears to have belonged to Mr. Silvester, together with a white kid apron, bearing, in crewel work, the dagger and the sun, and lined with red silk; also a piece of red velvet, described as the facing of a coat collar, but perhaps the collar of a jewel. These seem to have been separated from the jewel and are not now to be found.

Mr. John James Silvester, the former owner, lived in Soho Square, and the jewel is supposed to be about 150 years old.

It is perhaps worth remarking that on the 20th of October, 1803, John Silvester, Esq. (afterwards Sir John Silvester, Bart, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.), was appointed Common Sergeant on the death of Sir John William Rose Knight.

At the end of the year 1809, at the time of the O.P. riots, John Silvester, Esq., Recorder of the City of London, was one of the Committee appointed to enquire into the accounts of the theatre.

The jewel itself is of silver, ornamented with coloured paste: the blade of the dagger is red, the handle and quillons yellow, with white paste at the three ends. The rosette and ribbon are of red ribbed silk: and to the back of the rosette is attached a piece of white silk cord, from which is suspended the small emblem of mother of pearl, bearing on one side the sun, and on the other side the dagger. It seems probable that this little mother of pearl star was intended to pass through the button-hole of the coat, in order to suspend the jewel.

I shall be glad to receive a note of any other jewels of a similar form.

W.H.R.

ROYAL TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE OF 1779.

THERE recently passed through my hands a very valuable document, which may be of interest to many of your readers. It is beautifully written upon vellum, 22 by 17 inches, and signed by Charles, Duke of Sundermania, and sealed with the Royal Arms in red wax. By it the Duke confers Templar rank upon Prince Gabriel Pagarin, Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Russia. Besides the string of titles with which the document commences, the Prince describes himself under his signature as "Supreme Grand Master of the Militia and brotherhood of the Holy Order of the Temple of Jerusalem, in the Kingdom of Swed‹n and Gothland, in the Duchy of Finland, and chief of the said Order in Russia, and of the professed brothers sole life-giver." It is dated the 20th of the seventh month, 1779. The system is derived from the Stuart faction of Clermont in France, dating back to 1738; Field Marshal von Marshall was admitted at Rome in 1741, and the Baron von Hunde at Paris in 1743, and had then given to him, jointly with von Marshall, the government of the "Seventh Province" of the Order, which is the term Prince Charles uses in the following Patent. He is known to have been the head of the high-grades in 1765, Swedenborg visited him in 1769, and on the 5th June, 1789, he attended with his brother, King Gustavus III., a meeting of Masons at Wittsholle, and it was then stated (and minuted) that Swedenborg was made a Mason in 1706, at Lunden, or Lund. The historian Findel states that there did exist at that city an ancient Gild of Masons. The Prince became King of Sweden in 1809, under the title of Charles XIII., and on the 11th May, 1811, he instituted an Order to consist of 27 Freemasons of the highest grades.

At the head of the document, on each side, is the red cross patée (four triangles united at the apex) and in the centre a red patriarchal cross. The seal is in a very substantial brass box, covered with chamois, and containing the Royal Arms in red wax. It is suspended by a red and white silk cord, cut through the parchment to shew a St. Andrew's Cross, and the outside portion of the cord is knotted by the "seven knots of union of a perfect Mason," and tasselled.

John Yarker.

In Gloriam summi Numinis.

Totius Orbis in SS Trinitatē Architecti Mocimi. Nos Carolus in Ordine dictus, a sole vivificante Dei Gratia Sv^{e} corum Gothorum, Vandalorumque Princeps Haredtarius x.x.x. Dux Sundermanniæ, Hares Norvegie, Dux Slesvici, Holsatiæ, Stormariæ, e Ditmarsia, Comes in Oldenburg, e Delmenhorst, x.x. Summus Regni Sveciæ Ammaralis, Supremus Prefectus Provinciæ Septentrionalis S.O.T.K. Nec non cunctorum hujusce Ordinis Eqvitum, Amicorum, Armigerorum, Liberum, Servorumque in Regnis Sveciæ ac Gothiæ, Magnu Ducatu Finlandiæ et Imperio Russico Caput et Prasul. Omnibus integris e sinceris Fratribus nostris carissimis, Eqvitibus, Amicis, Ingenius et servis, Præfectis, Cancillariis, Prioribus, sub Prioribus, Magistris Templi, Prælatis sum, mis-solitis-ac sub Officiariis, cunctorumque Plascium Eqvitibus e Armegeris, per sanctissimos Numeros III., VII. e IX. Salutem et cuncta ista, quæ Deus Ter Optimus Maximus, Protector e Judex Ordinis Nostri nobis ex clementia Sua largiri dignetur. Qvoniam supremus Officialis Nostri e Ordinis hujus sanctissimi Principem Gabrielem Pagarin, Cubicularium

Serenissimi Magni Ducis Russiæ, exacta obedientia e reverentia maridata Nostra, nomine Supremi Magistri Nostri edita, semper adimpleverit, nulloqve non tempore in Oficiis, quib, non solum ut Eqves Templariorum se voluntarie submisit, sed etjam Oficiis istis uti Supremus Officialis se subjecit, constans, zelo ardens, integer, fidelis ac obediens semper sit repertus, idioque in signum et *Τεικηγριον* confidentiæ atquæ amicitæ Nostræ Maximæ Regimen Capituli Petropolitani ei obtulimus: Hisce igitur omnibus Eqvitibus ad Eqvestrem hanc Dignitatem evectis ac susceptis, itemquæ illis post hac investigandis, mandamus, ut Præfectum supradictum in reverentiam e obedientiam habeant, quo juramentum suum, uti Fratres Templariorum præstitum, minime violent: Optime memores, quod ei id mihi qvoqve et Magistro Ordinis præstant, qvodqve sum offendant, me ac ipsumet Ordinis Magistrum ossendant, probe reminiscentes, Dominum Ordinis esse Deum Optimum Maximum, cuncta in universum dirigentem atque gubernantem Hocce sit in norman omnibus præseutibus, absentibus ac advenientibus Fratribus Templariorum e eqvitibus, quos gratiæ, nec non futela Maximi Judicis, Domini atque Supremi Magistri Ordinis Nostri Summopere commendamus. In quorum omnium firmiorem evedentium nomen nostrum propria manu subscripsimus, supremique Magni Magistri Militum Sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. Factum in VII^{ae} Provincia capitulo Provincia li's. Die VI^{mo} Mensi V^{ti} Anno Nativitatis Christi MDCCLXXIX.

Carolus ✠
Dux Sudeomannices.
Supremus e Magr: Milit: et fratr S. Ord Templ: Hjerosol.
in Regn. Sveci: e Goth. Duc: Findl e Imp. Russ. in Ord.
Dict equis et Frat. Prof. à sole vivificante.

Nicolaus Bicke ✠ comes in Or.
dictg Frater prof ab igne pure.
Mag Cancillar Cavit Helmens.
(Impressed Seal of Arms.
on vellum in red).

SEAL

LODGE AT BINGEN
Founded 1867



IV CC. MUS.

PATENT OF A RUSSIAN GRAND LODGE, 1815.

ANOTHER Patent, though of less value than the Templar one already given, is not without value as it gives the names of the Officers of the Russian "Grand Lodge Astrée" in 1818, and inform us that Bro. Jean Jacques de Boeber, had been over 40 years a zealous Mason, and for the last 4 years had been Grand Master of the Russian "Ancient Grand Lodge Vlademir," and the Patent creates him an Honorary Member of the Astrée. Thory states (Acta Lat.) that this Bro. Boeber in 1805 sought audience of the Emperor Alexander, and not only obtained the withdrawal of all edicts against the Fraternity, but had the Emperor initiated. Immediately after the date of this Patent, Masonry was suppressed in Russia. What is called to-day high-grade Masonry in France, was designated at an early period as Scots Masonry, because it sprung out of an attempt of the British Jacobites to enforce "Ancient" Masonry, or the Rule by the Elders, or Harodim, in opposition to the "Modern" Masonry of the Grand Lodge of England. These claims appear to have been pressed from 1738 as the Grand Lodge Anglais ruled in 1743 that the Scotch claims were not to be recognised, though in 1754 the Grand Lodge had been compelled to receive them. The Clermont Chapter was the leading body, and from thence Germany and Sweden was organised as the Seventh Province. London had at least one Chapter of the Rite,—"Observance," which amalgamated with the English Templars under Thos. Dunckerly in 1791, Lambert de Lintot is said to have been head of the Masonic Rose-croix section in 1778, and to have claimed to represent Prince Charles Edward Stuart, as the Harodim Rosycross of London did 40 to 50 years previously.

In France Martinez Pasquales was propagating a modified Rite in 1754 under an alleged Stuart authority of 1738: and this was again modified a few years later by the Marquis de St. Martin who introduced it into Russia where it did good work. Other Rites were also established soon after in that Empire including the five degrees of the *Fratres Lucis*, which included amongst its first promoters St. Germain, and members of the Golden Rosy Cross.

The certificate which follows is printed on parchment 16½ x 13½ inches, and has as seal, in red wax, a veiled architect in whose right hand is a pair of compasses, and he is leant standing against a pillar. It is suspended (in a brass box) by a broad skyblue watered ribbon, by 5 or 6 slits cut in the parchment, Legend:—Sig. Astræ Æ Magn. Latomorum Petropolitan: Souêt:

The writing of the certificate is within a geometrical design with a cruciform flower at each angle, in the centre of the top an engraving of the Seal, and below that a stone on which the Architect stands with the inscription:—"D.XXX Aug. MDCCCXV." On the left side, in the centre of the Border, a space with NE VARIETER, but no signature.

John Yarker.

No. 1451.

A La Gloire du Grand Architecte de l'Universe.

au nom et sous les Auspices de la Grand Loge Astrée.

A Tous les Macons Reguliers:

Union ∴ Force ∴ Salut ∴

Nous Grande Maitre, Grand Matre adjoint, Premier et Second Grands Surveillans et Grands-Officiers de la T∴R∴ Grande Loge Astrée, faisons savoir à tous les Maçons reguliers qu' ayant entendu le rapport qui nous a été fait (des services éminens and tres importans rendus à notre saint Ordre par notre T∴ Ch∴ T∴ N∴ & T∴ E∴ fr. & membre actif de la R∴ □ de l'Etoile flamboyante à l'O∴ de St. Petersburg, Jean Jacques de Boeber, qui pendant plus de 40 ans n'a cesse de deployer le Zele le plus ardent & le plus infatigable pour l'art Royal et s'est pendant longtemps trouvé à la tête des affaires Maçoniqs a été fondateur & pendant quatre annés Grand Maitre de l'ancienne Grande Loge Directoriale de Wlademir à l'Ordre, Venerable de la R∴ □ d'Alexandre au Pelican Couronné, etc., etc., etc.) Comformément à nos Statuts (1er Suppl. § 18): Nous lui conférons par ces présentes la dignite, le titre et les privilèges d'Officier d'honneur de la Grande Loge Astrée, pour enjouir tant qu'el sera membre actif d'une des Loges de notre jurisdiction.

Nous prions tous les TT∴ R∴ GG∴ Or∴ Or∴ les GG∴ Loges et les Ateliers répandus sur les deux hémisphères de reconnaitre notre dit T∴ C∴ F∴ Jean Jacques be Boeber en cette qualite et de lui accorder pleine confiance et amité fraternelle;

Mandons à tous les Loges de notre jurisdiction de lui rendre les honneurs qui lui sont dus suivant nos statuts.

Donné à l'Or∴ de St Petersbourg le 24 jour du D^e Mois de l'an de la V∴ L∴ 5818.

Basile Comte Moussin Pouschin Bruce, Grand Maitre.

F. F. Schubert, Premier Grand Surveillant

Aug. de Lerche, Grand Surveillant.

C. G. Ritter, Grand Trésorier.

Ch^s de Valz, Grand Aumonier.

Slit for Seal ribbon,

Alexander Labanoff de Rostoff, Grand Maitre adjoine.

Frederic de Scholer, II Grand Surveillant.

Frederic Wolborth, Grand Orateur.

Comte Theodor Solftcy pour le G. M. des cerém. fr Helmerfsenl.

E. Collins, Grand Secrétaire pour la correspondence.

WEDNESDAY, 24th JUNE, 1903.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. G. Greiner, I.P.M., as W.M.; Admiral Markham, S.W.; Canon Horsley, J.W.; W. H. Rylands, Secretary; F. J. W. Crowe, Steward as S.D.; R. F. Gould, D.C.; J. T. Thorp, Steward as I.G.; and Past Masters Dr. Wynn Westcott, S. T. Klein and H. Sadler. Also Bro. W. J. Songhurst, Asst. Sec. and Librarian.

Also the following 44 members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. T. Cohu, H. Reizenstein, E. A. T. Breed, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Thomas, D. Herbert, Rev. S. G. Smith, L. Lehmann, J. Lockwood, E. A. Kendall, A. E. Austen, F. Stötzer, Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, G. P. G. Hills, H. Birdseye, A. Walker, G. Elkington, General J. Corson Smith, M. Montesole, P. J. Allen, W. H. Brown, J. A. Carpenter, J. D. Bock, J. Procter Watson, M. W. Blackden, C. F. Silberbauer, H. White, E. H. Pike, G. H. Leutchford, W. R. Mead, H. King, C. N. Jackson, S. W. Owen, R. U. Ellis, S. Meymott, V. J. Moulder, F. A. Powell, J. W. C. Clarke, W. H. Ruston, E. J. Beard, H. Bladon, H. Mercer, E. Rivington, W. J. Collens, and H. James.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. E. W. Montesole, United Service Lodge, No. 2735; Dr. Hohmann, Lodge Emanuel zur Mai en Blume, Hamburg; C. L. Watson, Isaac Newton University Lodge, No. 859; C. H. White, W.M. St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 2424; W. G. Vaughan, W.M. Sphinx Lodge, No. 1329; W. P. Broad, W.M. Pythagorean Lodge, No. 79; C. F. Appleton, Edward Terry Lodge, No. 2722; and C. W. Hollingbury, South Norwood Lodge, No. 1139.

Two Lodges and 56 Brethren were admitted into the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. E. J. Castle, W.M.; H. le Strange, E. Conder, jun., T. B. Whytehead, E. Armitage, L. de Malczovich, F. H. Goldney, J. P. Rylands, W. J. Hughan, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, and W. M. Bywater.

Bro. H. Sadler was duly presented by the Director of Ceremonies.

Bro. R. F. Gould, P.M., D.C. then addressed the W.M. in the Chair, in the following terms:—

"I have the pleasure to present to you, Bro. Henry Sadler, on his election to the full membership of the Lodge. This ceremony was at one time never dispensed with, but has latterly fallen into disuse, in consequence no doubt of my own inability to properly discharge the duties of Director of Ceremonies, owing to the distance I reside from London. To-night, however, I am in my place as an officer of the Lodge, and, before I proceed any further, let me state that I am particularly desired by Bro. William James Hughan to express his regret at inability to attend to unite his good wishes with my own on the present occasion; and to say on our joint behalf—as I have every satisfaction in doing—that among the large body of brethren who appreciate the Masonic labours of Bro. Sadler, he has no warmer admirers than ourselves—his two oldest friends in the Lodge.

Upon the services to the literature of the Craft of Bro. Sadler it would be wholly superfluous to dilate. They are thoroughly well-known to the members and supporters of this Lodge. But there is yet another claim which he possesses to the gratitude of his brethren, and though it is perhaps almost equally well known, I do not think I should give adequate expression to the feelings of those who are present to-night, if I were to allow it to pass over unrecorded.

As the keeper and librarian of the printed and manuscript volumes in the collection of the Grand Lodge, our Brother is applied to for information from all quarters of the Globe. How courteously, how amply, and how fraternally he responds to the demands that are made upon him, many present in this room to-night are aware, and I shall conclude my remarks with the observation, that so much good work performed in the past, affords a gratifying earnest of the source of strength which the accession of Bro. Sadler is likely to prove to the Lodge in its labours of the present day, and in the work of the future.

Bro. Sadler replied:—

Worshipful Master in the Chair and Bro. Past Master Gould, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to thank you most sincerely for the very kind words you have been good enough to use to me and about me. I am not quite sure that I deserve them all, but, if I do not deserve them, I can promise you that I will endeavour to do so.

I beg also to express my gratitude to the other members of the Lodge for the great honour they have done me in electing me a member of the Inner Circle. It is an honour of which any brother might justly be proud. In my own case it is particularly gratifying having already devoted a considerable portion of my life to the somewhat difficult service of Masonic literature.

Brethren, I thank you all most heartily for your very kind reception of me to-night.

The Secretary gave notice of a motion that a sum of money be voted out of the Funds of the Lodge to the Fund raised as a memorial of the late esteemed Secretary, Bro. Speth.

The Exhibitions were:—

By Col. A. J. Carpenter, a Masonic print, date about 1845-1850.

By Bro. G. P. G. Hills, Jewel of the Frankforter Adler Lodge, Grand Steward's Jewel, and Jewel of the Royal Alpha Lodge, presented to the Lodge Museum.

By Bro. Sadler, a French M.M. Certificate, 1797, St. Jean des Arts, Or d'Auch.

By Bro. C. F. Appleton, several prints.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Exhibitors, and to Bro. Hills for his gift.

Bro. F. J. W. Crowe read the following paper:—



Io sottoscritto, Arnoldo Damoride, Barone di villa-Buona, B.. C.. A.. e.. M.. della R.. A.. sotto il titolo distintivo l'apostolato all' O.. di mola di Bari; G.. M.. G.. E.. della R.. V.. sotto il titolo della Resurresione filantropica all' or.. di san Germano, luogo detto parco Moriello, Regno di Napoli: Certifico che instruito appieno dell' ottima morale e sentimenti liberali che ornano il signore Carlo clemente conte Teodoro, nato in Napoli, nell' anno 1785 che nella franca-Massonia possede anche degli alti gradi acquisti nel tempo dei viaggi suoi in francia, l'ha iniziato col P.. e.. S.. G.. della R.. V.. S.. di C.. ricevendo in una camera di onore il suo giuramento a norma dei statuti agli detti gradi di apprendente e di Maestro B.. C.. C.. pregando tutti BB.. CC.. dell' U.. di riconoscerlo per tale.

Il presente certificato scritto e sottoscritto del mio proprio pugno, e firmato anche in mia presenza dal detto Carlo clemente conte Teodoro. Dato all' O.. di Napoli il 1º giorno del 2º mese dell' anno 5-07 d.. A.. L..

Firma del portatore
C. C. Cte Teodoro
B.. C..

APOSTOLATO O.. DI MOLA DI BARI

B.. C.. Arnoldo Damoride,
Barone di villa-Buona,

RESURREZIONE FILANTROPICA

Colonello, G.. M.. e Fondre della R.. V.. all' or. di san Germano, luogo detto parco Moriello, sotto il titolo della Resurresione filantropica membro della R.. V.. del apostolato all' O.. di mola di Bari.

From M. Saint-Edme, "Constitution et organisation des Carbonari," 1821.

A CURIOUS CARBONARI CERTIFICATE.

BY BRO. FRED J. W. CROWE, P.M., P.P.G.Reg

A SHORT time ago I received from my friend, Bro. W. J. Hughan, an interesting present for my collection in the shape of an engraved certificate which had been described in a catalogue as "of a Royalist society founded in opposition to the Carbonari in 1600 odd." On examining it, however, I found it undoubtedly emanated from the Carbonari itself, and, on translating the Italian, I discovered a very remarkable reference to Freemasonry.

The document is as follows:—

A. . . G. . . D. . . G. . . M. . . D. . . L. . . E. . . D. . . G. . . S. . . T. . . N. . . P. . . a Tutte le R R. . . V V. . . E. . . B B. . . C C. . . S. . . A. . .

Io sottoscritto, Arnoldo Damoride, Barone di villa-Buona, B. . . C. . . A. . . e. . . M. . . della R. . . V. . . sotto il titulo distintivo l'apostolato ill' O. . . di Mola di Bari; G: . . M. . . G. . . E. . . della R. . . V. . . sotto il titulo della Resurrezione filantropica all' or. . . di san Germano, luogo ditto parco Moriello, Regno di Napoli: Certifico che instruito appieno dell' ottima morale e sentimenti liberali du ornano il signore Carlo Clemente conto Teodoro, nata in Napoli, nell' anno 1685 che nella franca-Massonia possiede anche degli alti gradi acquisti nel tempo dei viaggi suoi in francia, l'ho iniziato col P. . . e . . . S. . . G. . . della R. . . N. . . S. . . di C. . . ricevendo in una Camera di onore il suo giuramento a norma dei statuti agli detti gradi di apprendente e di Maestro B. . . C. . . C. . . pregando tutti B B. . . C C. . . dell' U. . . di riconoscerlo per tale Il presente certificato scritto e sottoscritto del mio proprio pugno, e firmato anche in mia presenza dal dette Carlo clemento conte Teodoro.

Dato all' O. . . di Napoli il 1° Giorno del 2° mese dell' anno 5707 d. . . V. . . L. . .

Firma del portatore
C. C. Cte Teodoro
B. . C. . :

SEAL.

B. . . C. . . Arnoldo Damoride
Barone de villa—Buona

SEAL.

Colonello, G. . . M. . . e Fondre della R. . . V. . . all' or di san Germano, luogo detto parco Moriello, sotto il titulo della Resurrezione filantropica, membro della R. . . V. . . del apostolato all' O. . . di mola di Bari.

The translation runs thus:—

"I, the underwritten, Arnold Damoride, Baron of Villa-Buona, B.C.A. and M. of the R. V., under the distinctive title "L'Appostolato" at the Orient of the mole of Barri, G. M. G. E. of the R. V., under the title "Resurrection of Philanthropy" at the Orient of San Germano (of) the same place (the) park of Morello, in the kingdom of Naples, certify that, being sufficiently informed of the excellent morality, and of the liberal sentiments which adorn the Signor Carlo Clemente, Count Theodore, born in Naples in the year 1685; that in Freemasonry he holds besides some of the high grades acquired in the time of his journeyings in France, I have initiated him with P. and S. G. of the R. N. S. of C., receiving in a Chamber of Honour his oath (in the) form of

the statutes to the said grades of Apprentice and of Master B. C. C., praying all B. B. C. C. of the N. to acknowledge him as such.

The present certificate, written and signed by my own hand, and sealed also in my presence by the said Carlo Clement, Count Theodore, given at the Orient of Naples, the 1st day of the 2nd month of the year 5707 of true light."

I at once communicated with Bro. Hughan, and whilst he considered any reference to Freemasonry in France, in 1707, and specially to "high grades" could not possibly be authentic, with his customary eagerness for the truth, whether for or against his own researches and theories, he urged me to make every effort to trace the history of the document.

The first point seemed to me to be to trace Count Theodore and the Barone of Villa-Buona, and I therefore begged the assistance of W. Bro. E. Neville-Rolfe, M. V. O., His Majesty's Consul-General at Naples, a P.M. of the *Anglican* Lodge in that city (working the English Ritual under the Grand Orient of Italy). Bro. Neville-Rolfe tells me that no birth registers were kept as long ago as 1685. and so it is impossible to tell if the Count really was born then. Teodoro, however, is the name of an old Sorrentine family of noble birth, which passed into Naples in the seventeenth century, and still exists. Baron de Villa Buona he has not yet been able to trace, but he has enlisted the interest of the Storia Patria—a Neapolitan society for research into national history. The Damoride are a patrician family of Monte Corvino Ravello in Salerno, and one of the twenty-four noble families of the province.

In another direction, however, I have achieved more success, and after two long searches in the Reading Room of the British Museum, I find that the certificate is the frontispiece of a work entitled "Constitution et Organisation Des Carbonari, on Documens Exacts snr tout ce-qui concerve l'existence, l'origine et le but de Cette Société Secrète, par M. Saint-Edme. A Paris. 1821."

In this work the author states that the Carbonari flourished in the kingdom of Naples at the beginning of the eighteenth century, in proof of which he says he has transcribed the certificate in question from the original, but it afterwards fell into decay until revived at the end of the eighteenth century, and later, as is well known, it was used politically by the Mazzini party. A similar (but not identical) work, entitled "Memoirs of the Secret Societies of the South of Italy, particularly the Carbonari," was translated from the French by Sir Charles Eastlake, and published by John Murray, Albermarle Street, London, in 1821.

As far as the Carbonari itself is in question it is no concern of ours whether it belongs to the eighteenth or any other century, but if it can be proved that this document of the Society is a true copy of a certificate of 1707, it means that the history of Freemasonry as generally accepted must be re-written. Bro. Gould's researches have shown no trace of Masonry in France before about 1725, when it is supposed to have been introduced from England by the formation of a Lodge in Paris, by the Earl of Derwentwater. Again we know of nothing extra to the three degrees until about 1737, when the Royal Arch appears, to be soon followed by the long string of other degrees and rites, but here we have not only Freemasonry, but "high grades" in 1707. It is very difficult to believe such a find possible, but yet when we remember how the dates of Lodges in England, Scotland and Ireland have been gradually pushed further and further back by the discoveries of Bros. Hughan, Chetwode-Crawley, Murray Lyon, Conder, and others, it behoves us not to refuse any new evidence without the most careful weighing of every scrap of proof. I will here ventilate a little theory of my own which has long been in my mind, and which bears on this question.

As proved by the famous Schaw Statutes there were, at least, three Masonic Lodges in Scotland, in 1599, of sufficient importance to be the subject of a special enactment as to their relative seniority. The close intercourse and friendship which had for centuries been in existence between Scotland and France, renders it, at any rate, within the bounds of probability that offshoots of the Lodges of Edinburgh, Kilwinning, and Stirling may have taken root across the water many years before Lord Derwentwater's Lodge of 1725. It has also always struck me as strange that all the multiplicity of so-called High Grades should have been manufactured with such extreme rapidity as is usually supposed to be the case. There seems no obvious reason why the formation of a Craft Grand Lodge, in London, in 1717, should have set all Europe masonically ablaze. The theory that all "High Grades" are only amplifications of the third degree seems to me untenable, when we remember the elaborate system of degrees which appertained to many of the Ancient Mysteries, and which are much more probable as the source of these Masonic appendages.

Perhaps some member of our Lodge or Circle may be in a position to make search in the great French National Library for evidence which will throw more light on M. Saint Edme's statement.

His view of the antiquity of the Carbonari is supported by the late M. Heckethorne who, after an exhaustive study of a number of works of which he gives a list in his "Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries" says: "The first traces of a league of charcoal-burners, with political objects, appear in the twelfth century, probably caused by the severe forest laws then in existence. About that period also the Fendeurs, or hewers, large corporations with rites similar to those of the Carbonari, existed in the French department of the Jura, where the association was called *le bon cousinage* (the good cousinship) which title was also assumed by the Carbonari. . . . . It further appears that the *Fendeurs* formed the first, and the *Carbonari* the second or higher degree of the Society called collectively the Carboneria." He also states "It is certain that from 1770 to 1790 most of the members of the French Chambers belonged to the Order of the *Fendeurs*."

If the certificate had been offered as a great rarity one would have, of course, mistrusted it, but the reference to Freemasonry is so casual that I cannot believe that M. Saint-Edme deliberately forged it, nor does it appear to have been ever adduced as a proof of the early history of Freemasonry, which it takes entirely as beyond question.

The document is embellished with the three Carbonari colours, black, red, and blue. Black, or the charcoal, typifies Faith. Blue, the smoke of the fire, or Hope. Red, the Fire, or Charity. Around the border are a number of emblems, including the sun; a ladder and pole tied together; a crown of white thorns; a cross, spear, and a rake; a white cloth; tree branches; the moon; axes; three sticks tied; a rock; a block of wood; a fountain; a furnace; a ball of string; a tree stump with a growing branch; a charcoal burner's hut; a basket; an axe and spade; and a candle.

The block of wood typifies "heaven, and the roundness of the earth;" the cloth "that which hides itself on being born;" the fountain "that which serves to wash and purify from original sin;" the fire "to show us our highest duties;" the cross "reminds of our redemption;" the thread "commemorates the Mother of God that spun it"; the crown of white thorns "the troubles and struggles of Good Cousins;" and so on.

The meeting places are called Vendita from the name given to charcoal sales, so I imagine the R. .. V. .. means Respectable Vendita, which is equivalent to "Worshipful Lodge." This room must be of wood and in the shape of a barn, the

pavement of brick, and the interior having seats without backs. At the end is a block supported by three legs at which sits the Grand Master, and on either side other blocks of similar size for the orator and secretary. On the block of the Grand Master there must be a linen cloth, water, salt, a cross, leaves, sticks, fire, earth, a crown of white thorns, a ladder, a ball of thread, and three ribbons respectively of red, blue, and black. There must also be an illuminated triangle with the initial letters of the password of the second degree in the middle. On the left hand a triangle with the Arms of the Vendita. On the right three transparent triangles, each with the initial letters of the words of the first degree. The Grand Master and his two assistants hold hatchets in their hands. The Masters are seated along one side of the wall and the apprentices on the other.

The following account of the

RECEPTION OF A CARBONARI

Is taken from Sir Charles Eastlake's translation.

The *Preparatore* (preparer) leads the *Pagan* (uninitiated) who is to become a member, blindfold from the closet of reflexion to the door of the Baracca. He knocks irregularly; the *Copritore* (coverer) says to the second assistant, "A Pagan knocks at the door." The second assistant repeats this to the first, who repeats it to the Grand Master; at every communication the Grand Master strikes a blow with an axe.

Grand Master. See who is the rash being who desires to trouble our sacred labours.

This question having passed through the assistants and *Copritore* to the *Preparatore*, he answers through an opening in the door.

Preparatore. It is a man whom I found wandering in the forest.

G. M. Ask his name, country and profession.

The Secretary writes the answer.

G. M. Ask him his habitation—his religion.

The Secretary notes them.

G. M. What is it he seeks among us?

Prep. *Light*, and to become a member of our Society.

G. M. Let him enter.

(The Pagan is led into the middle of the assembly, and his answers are compared with what the Secretary had noted.)

G. M. Mortal, the first qualities which we require are frankness, and contempt of danger. Do you feel that you are capable of practising them?

After the answer, the Grand Master questions the candidate on morality and benevolence; and he is asked if he has any effects, and wishes to dispose of them, being at the moment in danger of death; after being satisfied of his conduct, the Grand Master continues, "Well, we will expose you to trials that have some meaning—let him make the first journey." He is led out of the Baracca—he is made to journey through the forest—he hears the rustling of leaves—he is then led back to the door, as at his first entrance.

G. M. What have you remarked during this first journey?

(The Pagan relates accordingly.)

G. M. The first journey is the symbol of human virtue. The rustling of leaves, and the obstacles you have met in the road, indicate to you, that weak as we are, and struggling in this vale of tears, we can only attain virtue by good work, and under the guidance of reason, &c., &c. Let him make the second journey.

(The Pagan is led away, and is made to pass through fire. He is made acquainted with the chastisement of perjury, and, if there is an opportunity, he is shown a head severed from the body, &c., &c. He is again conducted into the Baracca.)

G. M. The fire through which you have passed is the symbol of the flame of charity which should be always kindled in our hearts, to efface the stains of the seven capital sins, &c., &c.

Make him approach the sacred throne, &c.

G. M. You must take an irrevocable oath ; it offends neither religion nor the state, nor the rights of individuals, but forget not that its violation is punished with *death.*

The Pagan declares that he will submit to it ; the Master of the Ceremonies leads him to the throne, and makes him kneel on the white cloth.

G. M. Order!

THE OATH.

I N.N. Promise and swear, upon the general statues of the order, and upon this steel, the avenging instrument of the perjured, scrupulously to keep the secret of Carbonarism ; and neither to write, engrave or paint anything concerning it, without having obtained a written permission. I swear to help my Good Cousins in cases of need, as much as in me lies, and not to attempt anything against the honour of their families. I consent, and wish, if I perjure myself, that my body may be cut in pieces, then burnt, and my ashes scattered to the wind, in order that my name may be held up to the execration of the Good Cousins throughout the earth. So help me God.

G. M. Lead him into the middle of the ranks (this is done). What do you wish? The Master of the Ceremonies suggests to the Pagan to say *Light.*

G. M. It will be granted to you by the blows of my axe.

The Grand Master strikes with the axe—this action is repeated by all the apprentices—the bandage is removed from the eyes of the Pagan—the Grand Master and the Good Cousins hold their axes raised.

G. M. These axes will surely put you to death if you become perjured. On the other hand, they will all strike in your defence, when you need them, and if you remain faithful. (*To the Master of Ceremonies.*) Bring him near the throne, and make him kneel.

G. M. Repeat your oath to me and swear to observe exactly the private instructions of this respectable Vendita.

The Candidate. I ratify it and swear.

It would take too long to write out all the Initiating Ceremonies of the various ranks. The "Good Cousins" were the "members" of the Carbonari (some being women.)

The "*Pass Word*" for the *Master Carbonari* was *Felce, Ortica* (Fern, Nettle.)

The *Sacred Words* for the Master were Onore, Virtu, Probita.

The Apprentices had no *Pass Word*, but their *Sacred Words* were Fede, Speranza, Carita.

Touch for *Master Carbonari* ⊕ • ▬ • • ▬ • • (made with the middle finger on the right thumb of the Fellow-Master.)

Touch for Apprentices *G* —— • • (made with the middle finger on the right thumb of the Fellow-Apprentice.)

Decorations of the Apprentice.—Three ribbons—black, blue and red, with the specimen of wood.

Decorations of the Master.—The specimen of silver, with a tri-coloured scarf—black, blue and red.

(*Note.*—We learn from the minutes of the Roman trial that the Republican Brother Protectors swear, over a phial of poison, or a red-hot iron "never to divulge the secrets of the Society, to labour day and night for the extirpation of tyrants." They submit in the case of perjury to the punishment of dying by poison, and having their flesh burnt by the red hot iron.)

The second degree is concerned with the Martyrdom of Christ whom the candidate represents, whilst the Grand Master takes the name of Pilate, and his two assistants those of Caiaphas and Herod. The next degree is the Grand Elect, and is sparingly conferred on approved candidates only. The Lodge is held in a secret place, and is triangular in shape. The objects of this grade are said to be political. Next comes the degree of Grand Master Grand Elect, which was nominally the highest grade of the order, but there was really a still higher degree conferred only on a very select few. It was called the Seventh or Principi Suimmo Patriarcho, which professed to reveal the real secret object of Carbonarism.

Concerning the Governing Body of the Order I quote the following particulars.

OF THE STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF CARBONARISM.

SECTION II.

Art. 1.—The Supreme Vendita is composed of honorary members and deputies of each particular Vendita.

Art. 2.—This body is legislative and executive at the same time ; it combines in itself all powers and is appointed unalterably at Naples.

Art. 3.—It is the province of the Supreme Vendita alone to establish dependent Vendite, and to grant them constitutions eminating from the Supreme Vendita itself, or furnished with its *Seen and Approved.*

Art. 4.—The Supreme Vendita only recognises as Grand Masters or representatives of Vendite those who have been elected by the free vote of such Vendite.

SECTION III.

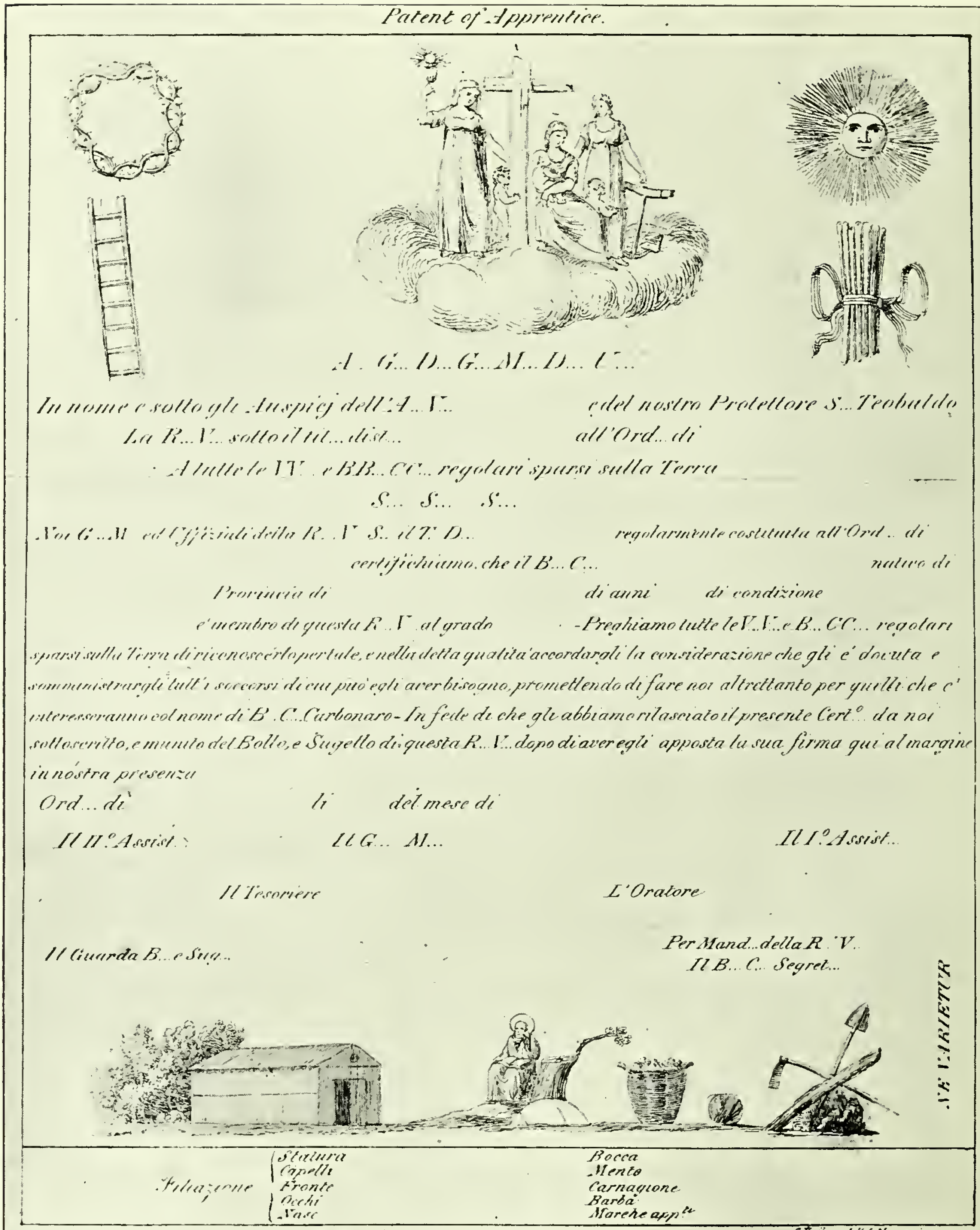
Art 1.—The direction of the proceedings in the Supreme Vendita is confined to officers named by its members.

Art. 2.—The officers consist of seven Grand dignitaries and others lower in rank.

Art. 3.—The Grand dignitaries are : one Grand Master, two Adjutants, one Grand Administrator General, two Grand Conservators General, and one Grand Representative of the Grand Master.

Art. 4.—The offices of these dignitaries are triennial.

Art. 5.—The Honorary Officers are as follows : one ordinary Representative of the Grand Master, one Grand Conservator, ono First and Second Assistant, one Grand Orator, one Grand Treasurer. (*Note.*—The "Good Cousins" pay a regular contribution ;



Patent of Apprentice.

A . G... D... G... M... D... U...

In nome e sotto gli Auspicj dell'A... V... e del nostro Protettore S... Teobaldo
La R... V... sotto il tit... dist... all'Ord... di
A tutte le VV... e BB... CC... regolari sparsi sulla Terra
S... S... S...

Noi G... M... ed Uffiziali della R... V... S... il T... D... regolarmente costituta all'Ord... di certifichiamo, che il B... C... nativo di Provincia di di anni di condizione e' membro di questa R... V... al grado - Preghiamo tutte le V... V... e B... CC... regolari sparsi sulla Terra di riconoscerlo per tale, e nella detta qualita' accordargli la considerazione che gli e' dovuta e somministrargli tutt'i soccorsi di cui può egli aver bisogno, promettendo di fare noi altrettanto per quelli che c'interesseranno col nome di B... C... Carbonaro - In fede di che gli abbiamo rilasciato il presente Cert.° da noi sottoscritto, e munito del Bollo, e Sugello di questa R... V... dopo di aver egli apposta la sua firma qui al margine in nostra presenza

Ord... di li del mese di

Il II.° Assist... Il G... M... Il I.° Assist...

Il Tesoriere L'Oratore

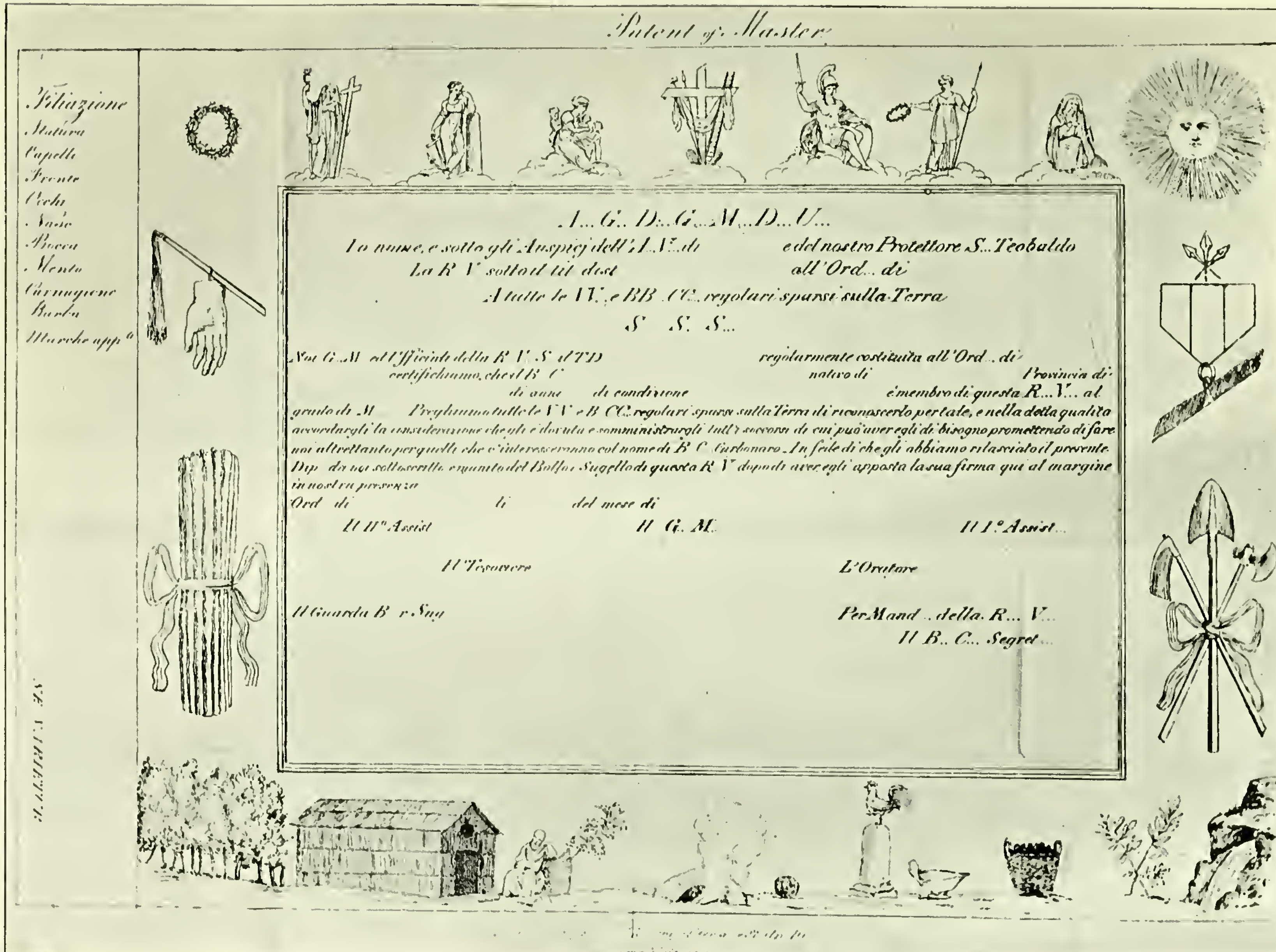
Il Guarda B... e Sug... Per Mand... della R... V... Il B... C... Segret...

NE VARIETUR

Filiazione: Statura, Capelli, Fronte, Occhi, Naso; Bocca, Mento, Carnagione, Barba, Marche app.te

London Published by J. Murray Albemarle St Apl 10 1821 — C Hullmandel's Lithography.

From Memoirs of the Secret Societies of the South of Italy, particularly the Carbonari, 1821.



Patent of Master.

Filiazione
Statura
Capelli
Fronte
Occhi
Naso
Bocca
Mento
Carnagione
Barba
Marche app.ᵉ

A... G.. D.. G... M... D... U...

In nome, e sotto gli Auspicj dell'A.N. di e del nostro Protettore S... Teobaldo
La R. V. sotto il tit. dist. all'Ord... di
A tutte le VV. e BB. CC. regolari sparsi sulla Terra
S. S. S...

Noi G. M. ed Officiali della R. V. S. d TD regolarmente costituita all'Ord... di certifichiamo, che il B. C. natovo di Provincia di di anni di condizione è membro di questa R... V... al grado di M. Preghiamo tutte le VV. e BB. CC. regolari sparsi sulla Terra di riconoscerlo per tale, e nella detta qualità accordargli la considerazione che gli è dovuta e somministrargli tutti soccorsi di cui può aver egli di bisogno promettendo di fare noi altrettanto per quelli che c'interesseranno col nome di B. C. Carbonaro. In fede di che gli abbiamo rilasciato il presente Dip. da noi sottoscritto, e munito del Bollo, e Sugello di questa R. V. dopo di aver egli apposta la sua firma qui al margine in nostra presenza

Ord. di li del mese di

Il II° Assist. Il G. M. Il I° Assist...

Il Tesoriere L'Oratore

Il Guarda B. r Sug. Per Mand... della R... V...
Il B... C... Segret...

NE VARIETUR

From Memoirs of the Secret Societies of the South of Italy, particularly the Carbonari, 1821.

they are taxed according to the wants of the Society; the funds for charity are collected by questers), one Grand Keeper of the Seals, one Grand Keeper of the Archives, two Grand Masters of the Ceremonies, one Grand Almoner, two Grand Masters Adepts (Esperti), and two Grand Adepts (Esperti).

Art. 6.—The offices of the Honorary Officers are triennial.

Art. 7.—The Ordinary Officers are: three Presidents, three First and three Second Assistants, three Orators, three Secretaries, one Treasurer, three Keepers of the Seals, three Keepers of the Archives, one Assistant Treasurer, four Masters of the Ceremonies, one Almoner, one Accountant, eight Adepts (Esperti).

Art. 8.—The exercise of their functions is triennial, but they can be re-elected.

Art. 9.—The number of active officers is thirty-one; it will be increased in proportion to the increase of the Good Cousins Carbonari.

SECTION IV.

Art. 1.—The Supreme Vendita, has, besides its general assemblies, three private divisions; that is to say, one Grand Vendita of Administration, one of Legislation and a third of Counsel snd Appeal.

On the day of St. Theobald all those in office or who are in any way responsible, must give an account of the discharge of their duties.

With the later history of Carbonarism we have nothing to do in the present discussion. The Higher Grades seem to have had a great similarity to Masonic Grades, and Bro. Neville-Rolfe has sent me an impression of a Carbonari Seal of 1820, which is so typically characteristic of the Rose Croix degree, that I should have unhesitatingly have pronounced it such had it been offered me for inspection. At the top is an irradiated triangle which I believe contains the Tetragrammaton; a cross and rose; a pelican feeding her young; an anchor; a chalice; crossed swords; and two angels bearing a Scroll inscribed "D. LA. LIB. A∴ PRK." Around the edge is "SOV CAP. CORAGGIO NELLE AVVERSITA ALLA V. DI MONTELION."



The question for our consideration is whether M. Saint-Edme really had or saw the original Carbonari certificate of 1707, which he professes to "transcribe"? There seems no reason to suppose he would state what was deliberately untrue, and if the document is authentic, as stated, it is to be hoped that further confirmation of the Masonic reference may be discovered in France or Italy.

The plates illustrating this article are from photos by Bro. C. Barden, of East Street, Chichester. The first is the Certificate from M. Saint-Edme's work; and the other

two from Mr. Murray's publication, being those of the Carbonari Apprentice and Master respectively. It will be noticed that, although in some ways similar, the latter documents are by no means identical with the first, and are obviously copied from a different source.

BRO. W. J. HUGHAN:

The Paper by Bro. Crowe on the curious Carbonari Certificate will interest those who study the Degrees' question. Had the year been 1767 instead of 1707, the document would still have been of value, and offered no difficulties.

I quite think with my esteemed friend that Freemasonry may have been known in France long before the year 1725, through the medium of the old Scottish Lodges, but if so, it must not be forgotten that the Ceremony of that period was of a very simple character, and remarkable for the absence of any reference to a *Third* Degree, of an esoteric character, so far as the Records prove.

The "High Degrees" being based upon that of the "Master Mason," and the latter not being traced prior to 1717-23, it follows that these *additional* grades must be proportionately of subsequent date, and when met with in France would be after the Three Degrees were introduced from England; for in Scotland they are not met with until the fourth decade of the eighteenth century.

Bro. Crowe tells me the Certificate in question is a reproduction of 1821, and was really the frontispiece to a copy of the work he mentions of that year. It is thus quite possible the date of 1707 is an error of the printer's for 1767. I have not the English work by me of 1821, entitled "Memoirs of the Secret Societies of the South of Italy," but from memory I am inclined to believe it had a similar illustration, only overlooked by me hitherto. We await evidence, however, and where it leads we follow irrespective of theories or difficulties.

SEAL



IV CC. MUS.

MASONIC CHIVALRY.

MANY examples of fraternal chivalry have been noted as taking place between combatants in warfare, from the earliest ages down to the present day, and notably so during the recent campaign in South Africa.

These exemplifications of the immortal principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth should ever be emblazoned on the scroll of fame as redounding to the merit and sterling worth of the men who performed them.

To practice these great principles upon which our Order is founded, amid the excitement and madness of the battle's din, banishing at once all feeling of enmity, and, without regard to nationality or creed, seeing only the Brother in distress invoking the tie of Brotherhood as a last chance in his extremity, *is* Masonry indeed. Curiously enough recorded instances of this kind of heroism almost invariably have reference to the army, and therefore the following brief narrative relating to the sister service may be the more acceptable, and, at the same time, may serve to rescue from oblivion the noble act of a gallant Frenchman in the early years of last century.

NAVAL FREEMASONRY.

ANCIENT LIMERICK LODGE, No. 271.

At a meeting of the Masonic Lodge, No. 271, holden in the city of Limerick, on Thursday, the 18th day of February, 1813, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

RESOLVED. That the thanks of this ancient body be and are hereby presented to Captain Louis Marencourt, of Le Furet, French privateer (lately captured by the Modeste, British frigate), for his generous, humane, and praise-worthy conduct to Brother James Campbell, of the sloop Three Friends, of Youghal, in restoring to him his ship and cargo, and rescuing himself and crew from captivity in December last, when captured by him at the time he commanded the Juliet French privateer.

RESOLVED, That as men peculiarly attached by the most unshaken loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign and the British Constitution, we exult at the prosperity of his Majesty's arms both by sea and land—yet, as Masons, we are bound to commiserate the unfortunate, and pour out the balm of consolation into the wounds of those who are deprived of one of the greatest blessings in life—Liberty.

RESOLVED, That we sympathise with Captain Marencourt, in his present state of captivity, and absence (perhaps from a family and most tender connexions), yet, at the same time, we must console him with the pleasing reflection, that he is prisoner in a land, and under a government, whose monarch has been, through a long reign, the father of his people, and the friend to the unfortunate—and we most ardently hope, that the man who has held forth to the world so meritorious a pattern of generosity and kindness to a British subject, when in his power, may meet with that lenity which his former conduct so loudly calls for.

RESOLVED, That these our Resolutions be transmitted by our Secretary to the Worshipful Master of No 79, at Plymouth, and that he be requested to communicate them to Captain Marencourt, and the officers and brethren of the Lodge.

RESOLVED. That the foregoing Resolutions be inserted in our Transaction Book, and published in the Limerick newspapers, and in the Dublin Evening Post.

P. O'D. SEC.

RISING SUN LODGE, No. 952.

The Brethren of this Lodge having met, pursuant to notice, at their Lodge Room, Commercial Buildings, for the purpose of addressing Brother Captain Marencourt, late of the French privateer, Le Furet, and now a prisoner of war at Plymouth, when it was unanimously agreed that the following Resolutions be adopted :—

RESOLVED, That we do fully approve of the Resolutions entered into by our Brethren, of Lodge 271, expressive of their thanks to Captain Marencourt, lately captured by the Modeste British frigate, for his humane and generous conduct to Captain Campbell, of the sloop Three Friends, in December last, in not only restoring him to liberty and his country, but with the disinterestedness of a true Mason, giving him his sloop and cargo, captured by Captain Marencourt, when commander of the Juliet privateer.

RESOLVED, That generosity, even in an enemy, has a peculiar claim on Britons and Irishmen—it is characteristic of these countries to feel and cherish its influence. We cannot, therefore, suppress the expression of our sympathy for the present captivity of this generous brother and stranger; and could we constitutionally supplicate the high personage who now rules these realms, and who in himself is a splendid example of the purity of masonic principles, we would implore his royal interposition in favour of Captain Marencourt, fortified as we are by the Christian maxim of "Do unto others as you would wish to be done by."

RESOLVED, That our Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to our Right Worshipful Brother and Grand Master, the Earl of Donoughmore, as the sentiments of our Lodge, and that we ardently hope some measure, not inconsistent with the high offices of the state, may be speedily adopted, to give efficacy to our prayer, so that our nation may not yield to an enemy, in generosity or gratitude.

RESOLVED. That our Secretary do also send a copy of these Resolutions to the Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren, of No. 79, at Plymouth, and that they be requested to communicate the same to Captain Marencourt.

RESOLVED, That these our Resolutions be published in The General Advertiser, or Limerick Gazette, and Limerick Evening Post, and that our highly esteemed brother, Alexander MacDonnell, proprietor of The Advertiser, be requested to transmit the same to the proprietors of the Freeman's Journal and Patriot, Dublin and the Globe, London.

Signed, by Order,

Limerick, Feb. 24, 1813. J. H. Secretary.

This fragment, for it is nothing more, is from the *Naval Chronicle*, vol. xxix, pages 193-5, and careful search has failed to reveal anything further bearing upon the subject.

We are left entirely in the dark as to how far the Brotherly solicitude of the members of the Irish Lodges, Nos. 271 and 952, succeeded in moving Royal clemency, or to what extent their representations to the Brethren of No. 79 Plymouth bore fruit. This can only be found in the archives of the Admiralty, for Prince George Lodge, No. 79 Plymouth was erased 5th March, 1828 (*Lane's Records*, page 90), and probably its records, in common with much more that would have been of interest and of value to the Masonic student, have been swept into the limbo of the past.

We do know, however, from Bro. J. T. Thorp's researches (Thorp's "French Prisoners' Lodges," page 93) that there were about this time large numbers of French prisoners of war confined in the Mill Prison, at Plymouth, even so many as 8000 to 10,000 at once. Further, that there were amongst them "a number of Freemasons who conducted a Lodge there under the name of Amis Réunis," though "beyond the bare fact of its existence nothing is known." Possibly the gallant privateersman was one of these, but at all events we may be sure that the Brethren of No. 79 would endeavour by the best of Fraternal Good Fellowship to ameliorate, so far as was possible, the captivity of the chivalrous stranger, Captain Louis Marencourt.

St. MAUR.

SEAL

(Lodge founded 1850.)



IV CC. MUS.

REVIEWS.

IRISH **Masonic Certificates,** by W. Bro. John Robinson, edited by W. Bro. J. T. Thorp, Leicester, 1903.—To all of us who are interested in Masonic Diplomas, either as collectors or students, Bro. Robinson's treatise on the certificates of the various Irish Grand Bodies comes as an admirable addition to our store of knowledge. The illustrations and the coloured plate of seals are works of art, as might be expected when they are issued as a portion of the *Transactions* of the Lodge of Research at Leicester, under the editorship of Bro. J. T. Thorp. All information on Irish Certificates has been most difficult to obtain. In my own collection of nearly 1,200 certificates of all degrees and countries I have some sixty Irish specimens, and I am not exaggerating when I say these sixty cost me more trouble to obtain than the remaining eleven hundred odd. I was myself at work on an article concerning these documents from the Sister Isle when the news first reached me that Bro. Robinson had forestalled me, but I regret this the less from the fact that he illustrates and describes two varieties which I had never seen nor heard of (Classes B and C), and of which I am told there are no copies in the archives of the Grand Lodges of Ireland or England. As to the beautiful plate of seals I may notice that the shades of blue shown in Nos. 4 and 5 must only be taken as typical, for I have specimens of two or three different colours of each in my own collection. Bro. Robinson commences with some interesting notes on Operative Masonry in Ireland from the Dolmen builders to 1626, but, of course, these have really no connection with our Order. He then with the assistance of Bros. Henry Sadler and Dr. Chetwode Crawley recounts briefly the history of Irish Freemasonry from the *Trinity College Tripos* note of 1688 onwards, with especial reference to the issues of certificates and warrants. Next follows an excellent chapter on the seals of the various Grand Bodies, and then a very able classification and description of the certificates of the Craft, Royal Arch and Mark, and Knights Templars, which I commend to the careful perusal of all students. My only regret is that Bro. Robinson has adopted the very questionable system of nomenclature first propounded by Bro. Ramsden Riley in his otherwise admirable work on English Craft and Royal Arch certificates. To write of certificates as "Graces," "Angels," "Glorias," "Eyes" and "Landscapes," is somewhat calculated to provoke criticism. I would rather that Bro. Henry Sadler's amended classification (from the names of the Grand Secretaries or the designers of the plates) should be substituted. Even a simple numbering would be preferable. I write this not to find fault with the really valuable work Bro. Robinson has supplied us with, but to appeal that a new series of names should be adopted both in England and Ireland before the old ones become too fixed. A catalogue of the author's collection of fifty-seven specimens, and the before-named beautiful illustrations, worthily conclude a work for which our best thanks are due to Bro. Robinson and his editor Bro. Thorp, and the few copies remaining in the hands of the last named should be eagerly secured by all Masonic book collectors.

Bro. Sadler's suggested English nomenclature is as follows:—For "Universis" substitute "Dermott," as this certificate was undoubtedly his design. The first and second plates of the so-called "Three Graces" to be respectively "Cartwright" and "J. Cole," from their engravers. Let "St. Paul's" stand as before. For the "Angels,"

let the first plate (1792-3) be called "T. Harper" and the second plate (1809-1813) "Harper and Kennedy." The "Three Pillars" to remain. For Royal Arch certificates, Bro. Riley's claim that Dermott designed the "Ancients" certificate (from whom he accordingly names it), does not seem to be supported by the facts. Dermott's last appearance in Grand Lodge was on March 4th, 1789, and he died in 1791. Now the plate in question was only ordered to be engraved in September, 1790, and was completed in 1791. It was "inv. et del" by T. Harper, and engraved by Tagg. Harper no doubt took the *idea* of the design from Dermott's drawing in the Royal Arch Register, but a more accurate title for the certificate would be "Harper and Tagg." Similarly for the "Moderns" Royal Arch certificates, let the first (1787 to 1816) be called "Frith's," and the two "Gloria" varieties respectively "Silvester" and "Warrington." Personally, I warmly support Bro. Sadler's views, and hope they will be adopted.

As to the Irish certificates, I would beg Bro. Robinson to name them after the Deputy Grand Secretaries under whom they were first issued, thus perpetuating the names of a number of valued permanent officials, and adding dignity to the catalogue.

His list would then read thus:—

For "Harp and Crown"	A	substitute	"Corker."
,, "Harp and Shield"	B	,,	"Seton."
,, "Ladder"	C	,,	"Leech."
,, "Eye No. 1"	D	,,	"Graham No. 1."
,, "Square and Compasses No. 1"	E	,,	"Graham No. 2" (or "Holbrooke" from engraver).
,, "Eye No. 2"	F	,,	"Fowler No. 1."
,, "Square and Compasses No. 2"	G	,,	"Fowler No. 2" (or "Allen," engraver).
,, "Square and Compasses No. 3"	G2	,,	"Fowler No. 3" (or "Williamson" engraver).
,, "Landscape"	H	,,	"Walmisley."

FRED. J. W. CROWE.

Transactions of the Humber Installed Masters' Lodge No. 2494. Part 2, February, 1895, to April, 1903. (Edited by Bro. *T. B. Redfearn*, 29, Scale Lane, Hull.)

The first part refers to the meetings during 1894, and the previous organization, known as the "Humber Installed Masters' Lodge of Instruction" from February, 1882, until December, 1893, when it blossomed into a warranted Lodge, as with the "Quatuor Coronati" and the "Lodge of Research." In its first state, good work was done in relation to the revision of the Book of Constitutions and the Province, besides quite a number of lectures being delivered and papers read; occupying in all some 94 pp., that of Part 2 taking the pagination on to 265, ending the first Minute Book of the Lodge.

During the period 1895-1903, quite a large number of lectures have been given, most of which are duly described and reproduced, in more or less detail, and the discussions thereon are also noted. They include papers by Brothers *C. A. King* on "Our Ancient Charges" and "The Cardinal Principles of Freemasonry"; *Geo. W. Bain* on "Masonic Literature and the Great Collections of the World"; *W. Harling Sisson's* "Early History of Freemasonry in Lincolnshire"; *M. C. Peck* and *W. M. Cheesman* on

"Our Ancient Charges"; *J. M. Chapman*, "Lodges of Instruction"; *H. Woodhouse*, "Gleanings *re* Masonic Ceremonies" and "The Ethics of Freemasonry"; *F. J. W. Crowe*, "Masonic Certificates"; *G. L. Shackles*, "Masonic Medals" (the lantern and numerous slides being utilized); *G. W. Speth*, "The Folk Lore of Operative Masonry." Also two lectures by Bro. *R. F. Gould* on "The Story of the Craft and the Legend of the Guild" and "Symbolism and the Degrees of Freemasonry," which should be consulted with another by the lamented Bro. *John Lane* on "Some Aspects of Early English Freemasonry," and one by Bro. *T. B. Whytehead* on "Ritual Points." The reports of the discussions on these papers are most helpful and instructive.

It will be seen that No. 2494 is doing a good work, in common with those before noted, the "Sussex Association for Masonic Research (four parts of its *Transactions* being issued); the Liverpool Masonic Literary and Philosophical Society (in its third session,) and others.

Part 2 of the "Humber Installed Masters' Lodge, Hull," may be had from the ever courteous Secretary, Bro. T. B. Redfearn, for the very modest sum of three shillings and sixpence, post free.

W. J. Hughan.

"A Catalogue Raisonné of Works on the Occult Sciences, by F. Leigh Gardner (*Hon. Sec. Soc. Ros. in Anglia*), vol. i., **Rosicrucian Books.**"

This is a compilation that has long been needed, and will be warmly welcomed by all students of Rosicrucianism. Only 300 copies have been printed, and the type then distributed, the subscription being *five shillings*. Each copy has been numbered and signed by the enthusiastic compiler, who has also written a preface on the subject, and Dr. W. Wynn Westcott has kindly contributed an introduction. As the *Secretary* and *Supreme Magus* respectively of the English Society of Rosicrucians, these brethren are fully qualified to give their views on this particular branch of *quasi* Masonic study, thus adding considerably to the interest and value of the book.

There are 604 works, etc., noted in the Bibliography, and to many concise descriptions are appended, some being of interest and value. It is a very useful and opportune publication, and may be had from Bro. F. Leigh Gardner, 14, Marlborough Road, Gunnesbury, London, W.

W. J. Hughan.

THE HAUGHFOOT LODGE.

BY BRO. JOHN YARKER.

IN the two years of 1869 and 1870, Bro. R. Sanderson contributed a number of articles to the *Freemasons' Magazine* which are of great value in estimating the position of Scottish Masonry. These Minutes extend from 1702 to 1763, during which period the Lodge met at Haughfoot, Galashiels, and Selkirk, without any Charter. It differed altogether in its organisation from other Scottish Lodges, of which we have any knowledge, inasmuch as all intention of regulating operative Masonry was foreign to it, and was rather what we should suppose the 17th century Lodges of Chester, Warrington, and those scattered over the country according to Plot, to have been; and it seems to have anticipated by fifteen years the views of the London Grand Lodge as to Masonic needs. There is nothing in the Minutes to indicate how the system entered the minds of the founders; it is said that a Lodge at Wark established the Haddington St. John Lodge in 1599; but in 1701 the Lodge at Alnwick was operative Masonic, and so was the Swalwell Lodge 1690-1725. Possibly the Haughfoot Lodge may have resembled some neighbouring Lodge, but the Gateshead Lodge of 1671 was of an operative regulation also, and the Bishop's Charter may have been the unique whim of his Librarian, Miles Stapylton, urged thereto by the two Trollops who were operative and speculative Masons of the city of York, and we know that the Durham ritual was also York Masonry. A similar non-operative Lodge existed at the city of Durham 1738 to 1763 when it accepted a charter from Grand Lodge, for particulars of which see Bro. Wm. Logan's History of Granby Lodge, 124. The Haughfoot Lodge had neither Charges nor Bye-laws. It assembled annually on St. John's Day at Christmas when it passed such regulations as were necessary for the year. Its officers were the Master Mason, who is annually designated "Preses" in the Minutes; a Box-Master or Treasurer; a Clerk or Secretary; and the youngest apprentice was messenger or officer; changes gradually took place which will be noticed in their places.

The degrees conferred in "common form" were apprentice, and fellow-craft, sometimes at one sitting, and then with a year's interval. For this purpose a "commission of five" was appointed every year to admit "intrants;" and these so entered do not seem to appear always in the annual Minutes. This peculiarity perhaps arose from the distance the brethren had to travel, as we read of admissions seven, thirteen, and even twenty-eight miles away.

The founders of the Lodge were the neighbouring gentry, their "servants," a word which might then mean anything from day-labourer to manor steward—with a sprinkling of lawyers, or writers, surgeons, masons, wrights, &c. The Minutes designate the Lairds by their lands, and not by family names, as Torsonce, Gala (Sir James Scott), Middleton, Ashistiel, Fallahill, Torwoodlie, &c.

The meetings seem to have been well conducted, faults were censured and fined, the object being to promote good-fellowship, and relieve the wants of the necessitous. Thus we read yearly of assistance in oatmeal to relicts of two of their deceased members, and later of money grants to members. There was no fixed fee for Initiation, and as a "pund scots" is only 1s. 8d. members were admitted at 1s. 8d. each, 5s. each, 10s. each, and credit was even given for such sums. It is impossible to read either politics,

or esoteric symbolism, into the Minutes, and in these things they are but on a par with our own modern Lodges. The income of the "Box" was derived from fines for non-attendance, generally about 6d., but these were not always paid. Later a contribution of a similar amount "to strengthen the box" was agreed to, and Gala was to be spoken as to what he would give. Initiation was sought "by Petition."

The first Minutes of the Lodge begin on the 22nd December, 1702, but ten pages have been torn out, leaving a fragment on page "11," to shew the nature of the missing part. It was a Ritual of the two degrees of Apprentice and Fellowcraft, probably similar to the Dundee ceremony of 1727, and the Sloane MS. printed by the Rev. Bro. Woodford. It is difficult to understand what this small fragment means, no doubt the word "Judge" is a pen-slip for Ludge which was then a common way of spelling Lodge. It might be read thus:—"leaving out . . . . . The Lodge is as ordinary," and "grips his hand in the ordinary way . . . . of a Fellowcraft." It is thus entered: "of entrie as the apprentice did leaving out (the common Judge). They then whisper the word as before, and the Master Mason grips his hand in the ordinary way."

"Haughfoot, 14 Janry 1704, Mett John Hoppringle of yt ilk, James Pringle his brother, Andrew Thomson in Galashiels, David Murray in Philiphaugh, John Pringle, wright, Robert Lowrie in Stow, and James Pringle in Haughfoot, conform to the appointment made by the said John Hoppringle for yt end."

"William Cairncross Mason in Stockbridge gave in his petition desiring liberty to associate himself with this lodge, which being considered and he being examined before the meeting they were fully satisfied of his being a true entered apprentice and Fellowcraft, and therefore admitted him into their Society as a member thereof in all tymecoming, upon his solemn promise in the terms of the Society anent which he accordingly gave."

"The meeting also continued John Hoppringle, of yt ilk, Master Mason, till St. John's day next, and elected Andrew Thomson, Box-Master till that tyme."

"They also gave power to any five of their members to admit and enter such qualified persons as should apply to them, into the society of this Lodge either as apprentice or fellowcraft, and this commission to continue till St. John's day."

At the same meeting James Frier was admitted to the two degrees for one pund scots (1s. 8d.) and George Cairncross, Junr., gratis, because of his father being formerly a Mason, and now a member of the Lodge. On the 27th December, 1706, we read:—"John Scott, brother to Sir James Scott, of Gala, was orderly admitted to the Society of Apprentice and Fellowcraft."

Other entries of like nature occur, the "commission to five for intrants" being annually renewed down to 1763. A fresh regulation is dated 27th December, 1707. "Therefore the meeting came to a generall resolution that in tyme coming they would not, except on special considerations, admitt to the Society both of apprentice and fellow-craft, at the same tyme, but that one year at least should intervene betwixt any being admitted apprentice and his being entered fellowcraft."

27th December, 1708, "James Frier was publicly reproved for some rash expressions he had made in relation to admission to the Society."

Every year a new Preses and Box-master was elected, and we read 27th December, 1709:—"William Cairncross, junr., and James Brysone gave in their petition to be admitted to the Society which was agreed to as apprentices only, and they were admitted accordingly, and each of them were appointed to pay in to the Box Master, for their entry, one pund scots." Here it is to be noted that at the same meeting James

Pringle, of Torwoodlie, had the two degrees and paid 6 punds (10/-). We read at the meeting on the 27th December, 1714, of a brother again disciplined :—

"The Preses for last year reports that he and o'yr four conveued Thomas Frier before yem, and reprimanded him for his fault, and administered the oath of new to him, and left the consideration of his fyne to the meeting."

"The meeting because the committee reports he was very sorry for his fault, passes from every fyne."

The Lodge was equally strict with the "commission of five," for we learn 27th December, 1716, "The sd. day reported by Adam Claperton, John Young, John Fountain, and James Peacock that they had admitted Alex^r. Methven, Chyr. . upon 21 Novr., 1716, as ane apprentice, who subjected himself as to his entry money to the determination of the Lodge, which being considered by the meeting they appoint him to pay four punds scots, and ordain them to be surety for the immediate payment yrof to the Box Master. And in regard they have transgressed the act of the meeting, giving commission to any five to receive intrants; the meeting fynes each of them 12 sh. scots, and ordain them to be publicly reprimanded by the Preses"

This matter of the four over zealous members had not been adjusted in 1717, as they stated that "Torsonce took the power out of their hands., they were content to pay their respective fynes."

Up to 1717 the Laird of Torsonce seems to have acted as Clerk or Secretary, and everything went on well, the Minutes now began to be taken in a rough book, and there was a difficulty in finding a Clerk and fixing a salary to write up the "register." Another trouble began to arise, the Box-master and others had the loan of their spare funds "on rent," *i e.* interest, and it was difficult to get them to account, and some of their bills were burnt as "desperate," in the end. We read 27th December, 1718 :— "The Preses, with consent of the Lodge, recommends to the commission of five for entering, to consider as to the entry money, the distinctions following (viz.), that a tradesman pay at least five shillings sterling, and any other person whatsoever ten shillings sterling."

A Clerk had been appointed in 1726, who had the register to write up for ten years, at which time the Lodge met occasionally at Galashiels, and on the 28th December, 1730, Jeams Claperton, John Young, and Robert Frier, were appointed to compare the Minutes with the Register, "and, upon finding that they agree, to destroy the minutes." On the 27th February, 1731, we are told :—"According to the appointment of last meeting we, Jeams Claperton, Robt. Frier, John Young, Wm. Cairncross, John Donaldson, George Cairncross, and Willm. Murray, have compaired the minutes of Sedurents with the register, and found that they perfectly agree, wherefore as desired we have destroyed the sd. minutes.

On the 20th January, 1742, the Lodge had removed itself permanently to Galashiels with occasional meetings at Stow. We have no Minutes of the passing of members to the degree of Fellowcraft, after one year; no doubt such took place amongst the "Commission of five," and are not minuted. From this time also changes began to be made in consonance to customs of the operative Lodges.

On the 27th December, 1745, the Lodge began the custom, followed by other Scottish Lodges, of admitting apprentices and appointing them "two intenders." Various minutes follow of this description, generally apprentices to Masons, and in 1747 we find the term "brethren" first used.

On December 27th, 1749, it is thus expressed :—"The sd. day George Dine was admitted in common form, and gave bill for one pound ten shillings Scots money as his

entry, payable next St. John's day. The sd. day John Dobson and Hugh Cairncross were ordered to instruct George Dine in all the points of an apprentice and fellowcraft."

On the 8th January, 1753, the Lodge resolves to meet alternately at Selkirk, and accordingly they met there 27th December, 1754, and also three days later, when it was resolved :—"The said day it was enacted a law that none can enter here in time coming without a pair of gloves to each member of the sd. Lodge."

On the 27th December 1759 the Lodge met at Selkirk when they began, for the first time, to appoint Wardens:—"Carried by plurality of votes, the continuance of George Dun, Preses, and George Hunter, Box-master, and John and George Dobson, Wardens." After this Wardens were annually appointed, whether meeting at Selkirk or Galashiels; and the last Minute of a meeting at Selkirk shews that they appoint as officers,—"Master, Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, four Stewards, and an Officer."

Thus terminates these interesting Minutes of which I have given sufficient to show the nature of the work; the eras of 1717 (England) and 1736 (Scotland), made no changes in the working of the Lodge, but with their advent at Selkirk the members began to fashion their proceedings on those of the neighbouring Lodges. Thus some would be dissatisfied with the changes, whilst others would attach themselves to Lodges held of Grand Lodge of Scotland. However loosely some of the Lodges may have performed their work, these Minutes prove beyond a doubt what was expected of a Scottish Lodge as to ceremonies, and as such they are of the greatest value to the history of Masonry in that part of the United Kingdom.

The originial intent of this paper was to prove that Scottish Masonry possessed two ceremonial degrees, and not one, and that the Master Mason was the (Speculative) Chair Master: the Melrose documents are of like effect. Since it was written, Bro. R. F. Gould has examined the matter fully, and has pronounced for two degrees, both in England and Scotland, with this distinction, that whilst the Second Degree of Scotland was Passed Fellow of Craft, in England it was Fellow—or—and Master, and, though he doubts the verbal antiquity of our old Catechisms, he can refer further to the 1623 records of the Lodge held under the Masons' Company of London. May not the distinction arise by the grant of brevet Chair rank, in the conferment of certain formulæ, alleged to have been transferred to the Royal Arch about 1740?

A "POMPE FUNÈBRE"

IN PARIS IN 1806.

BY BRO. JOHN T. THORP.

THE splendour of the various Masonic functions in vogue in France a century ago, are well-known to all those who have, in any degree, studied the history of Freemasonry in that country. The extent, decorations, and appointments of their Halls of Meeting, and the extraordinary attention to detail in the arrangement of ornaments and symbols, was much superior to what was customary in England, while the grandeur and pomp of their ceremonial was very far in advance of the simple but impressive ritual common in this country.

The French Masons sought to impress their members with the magnificent surroundings of the Craft, with its pomp and pageant, the gorgeousness of its trappings, the richness of its apparel, the number of its jewels and the wealth lavished on its fêtes, but seem, in a great measure, to have failed to impress its lessons on the heart, to be reproduced in the actions of daily life. They did not, it is true, entirely forget the claims of the poor, the orphan and the distressed, but they seem to have thought more of their entertainments and fêtes, and displaying their magnificence to an admiring crowd.

No wonder that Freemasonry in France fell from its lofty pedestal of splendour, for it had no grip on the affection of its members, and in these later days it has become the tool of a political clique, which uses it for the attainment of its own ends, caring little whether they are in accordance with Masonic principles and for the advancement of the best interests of mankind.

Amongst the most splendid of their Masonic functions, were those arranged at the decease of distinguished brethren by the members of Lodges to which they had belonged, and it will be of interest to some to read the following account of a "Pompe Funebre," held in Paris on May 31st, 1806, in memory of Louis Joseph Louvain de Pescheloche, Colonel of the 15th Regt. of Dragoons, who was killed at the battle of Austerlitz in December, 1805.

The account is transcribed from a contemporary manuscript document, which appears to be an official copy from the Lodge Minute-book, as it is signed by the Master, Secretary and others, and sealed with the Lodge seal. The water-mark of the paper is "République Française—Ministère des Finances."

The Lodge "St. Alexandre D'Ecosse et le Contrat Social Réunis" was the Mother-lodge of the Rite Ecossaise Philosophique, a body which included many noted Masons among its members. The Master of the Lodge for the year 1806 was Claude Antoine Thory, the eminent French Masonic historian, author of the "Acta Latomorum."

The Rite Ecossaise Philosophique was an off-shoot from the Grand Orient of France, and was founded in Paris in the year 1776; the Marquis de la Rochefoucault-Bayers was the first Grand Master, with Baron Bromer as his Deputy, Louvain de Pescheloche being also one of the founders. In 1779 a house was purchased in Paris and reconstructed to serve as headquarters of the Order, and here a very fine library was collected, of which, in 1788, Thory was appointed "conservateur à vie." A series of meetings was held annually for the discussion of Masonic subjects, the study of the

history and teaching of Freemasonry, and for the instruction of the members of the Order. Members of all rites were cordially welcomed to these meetings, and eminent and learned Masons gave their services as lecturers. Thus in 1777 M. Court de Gebelin gave, in seven lectures, a dissertation "sur les allégories les plus vraisembles des grades maçonniques," while in 1812 Le Chevalier Alex. Lenoir gave a course of eight lectures "sur les rapports qui existent entre les anciens mystères des Egyptiens et des Grecs et ceux de la Franche-Maçonnerie."

This new departure in Masonic work seems to have attracted many prominent Masons, among whom may be mentioned, in addition to those already referred to, Marshal Count Serrurier, Dr. Boileau, Abbé Bertolio, Nogaret the poet, Robelot the author, General Rouyer, treasurer of the Legion d'Honneur, Flocquet the musical composer, Achet, Dr. Burard, Sacchini the musician, Dr. Lafisse, Beaurepaire, Baron Grant, Voyard the poet, Marshal Count Valence, Askeri Khan, Persian Ambassador to France, and the notorious Paul Jones.

At the outbreak of the Revolution the premises belonging to the Order were pillaged by the mob, but most of the valuable books, MSS., charters and registers were saved. All meetings of the members, however, were suspended from 1789 to 1801.

After the Revolution the two senior Lodges on the Roll, "St. Alexandre D'Ecosse" and "Le Contrat Social," whose membership had dwindled during the troublous times, amalgamated, and it was under the auspices of this united Lodge, that the Pompe Funebre was arranged in memory of Louvain de Pescheloche.

The Order seems, however, to have received its death-blow at the Revolution, for it rapidly declined in importance, and although Prince Cambacérès, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, became Grand Master also of the Rite Ecossaise Philosophique, it gradually declined and ceased to exist about 1826. The Library belonging to the Order subsequently came into the possession of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as a gift from the widow of Dr. Charles Morrison, a retired military surgeon long resident in Paris.

Pompe funebre
De Louis Joseph
Louvain de Pescheloche.

Fondateur
de la R.·. M.·. L.·. Ecossaise de France
a L'O.·. de Paris.

A la Gloire du
G.·. A.·. de l'Univers.

Le Samedi 31e Jour du 3e mois
L'an de la Grande Lumiere 5806.

La R.·. M.·. ⊡ Ecossaise de France sous le titre distinctif de Saint Alexandre d'Ecosse et le Contrat Social réunis, réguliérement convoquée et fraternellement assemblée sous les points géometriques connus des V.·. M.·. dans un Lieu très saint, très éclairé, très couvert, où regnent la Paix, la Bienfaisance et l'Egalité.

Les Travaux ont été ouverts à L'orient par le F.·. C.·. A.·. Thory Ven.·. en exercice; les FF.·. De la Gorse et Depons remplissant les fonctions de 1er et 2e Surveillants; Le F.·. Robelot occupant la Tribune de l'Orateur; et le F.·. Héroux celle du Secretaire. Les ff.·. des RR.·. Loges écossaises Du Patriotisme et Du Grand Sphinx éclairant les colonnes de l'orient suivant leurs grades ou Dignités maçonniques.

La Réunion ayant pour objet de rendre les honneurs funebres à la mémoire du F.·. Louvain de Pescheloche Ven.·. Fondateur de l'attelier, tué à la bataille d'Austerlitz, la R.·. L.·. a arrêté que, pour conserver le souvenir de la cérémonie et des circonstances qui l'ont accompagnée ainsique de la Décoration du Temple, la Déscription des divers appartements destinés à cet acte réligieux, seroit faite, séance tenante, et consignée sur le livre D'architecture.

Description de la Loge

et des Sallons qui la precedent.

La Salle des pas-perdus est ornée d'une Tenture noire et de sieges drappés.

Ensuite est le Sallon du Deuil. Cette Piece entierement tendue en noir, est décorée circulairement d'une bande herminée ; à l'extremité est un Faisceau d'armes composé de Drapeaux, fusils et instruments de guerre arrangés simétriquement. On y remarque le Sabre et le Casque que portoit Louvain de Pescheloche lorsqu'il reçut le coup mortel ; Une banderolle traverse avec goût tout cet appareil militaire, et on y lit ces vers :—

Regretté du Soldat, pleuré de ses amis,
De ce guerrier maçon que devoit on attendre ?
Ayant vécu pour son Pays,
Il a péri pour le défendre.

Au dessus est un bonetier antique, sur lequel est écrit en lettres d'or :

Aux Manes du Ven.·. F.·.
Louvain de Pescheloche.

Cette Salle étant en même temps destinée à rappeller le souvenir de tous les anciens Ven.·. de la Resp.·. M.·. L.·. et ff.·. decedés pendant le cours de la Révolution ; des médaillons blancs sont distribués tout autour, et on y lit au milieu d'une branche de laurier et de cyprès les noms des Ven.·. FF.·.

La Rochefoucault Bayers
Segur la Roquette
De la Tremouille
Bietrix de Saulx
Bignon
De Crillon
Balby
Paul Jones
Le Gendre
Pipelet de Montizeaux
Delaître
Morton Chabrillan
Louvain Pescheloche
Latour Dupin
De Clercy
Morel
Frache
St. Maurice Montbarey
Guibert
Foulquier
Fenouillot Ducloses
St. Paul
Le Lievre

Une Lampe sépulchrale éclaire ce lieu de deuil. Une voute, dans laquelle on déscend par un escalier en forme de vis, composé de neuf marches et qui sépare le Temple des autres salles, est également drapée de noir; une noble simplicité la caracterise, et dispose l'ame aux impressions touchantes que doivent éprouver les maçons qui viendront participer à l'auguste cérémonie.

La Décoration du Temple répond à l'appareil lugubre des pieces qui le précedent; le deuil y regne partout. La voute azurée, les astres qui brillent avec tant d'éclat dans l'attelier de la R.·. Mere Loge Ecossaise de France, sont couverts de crêpes. Le Pavé mosaïque a fait place à un tapis funéraire qui regne dans tout son ensemble. Sept médaillons entourés de branches de laurier et d'acacia disposés à l'occident et sur les colonnes, retracent les vertus de celui que nous regrettons tous.

Sur le premier, on lit ces vers:

Ce deuil universel, ces appareils funebres,
Ces lugubres accents, et ces pâles tenebres;
Tout m'apprend qu'un maçon, par un fatal ciseau,
A passé de ce Temple aux horreurs du Tombeau.

Sur le second:

Des ombres du Trépas, innocente victime,
Puisses tu recevoir ce tribut légitime;
Et Toi qu'ici j'invoque, Architecte des Cieux,
De ton divin flambeau daigne éclairer ces lieux.

Sur le troisieme:

Vous, mes FF.·., qu'unit l'amitié la plus tendre,
Témoins des saints devoirs que l'on rend à sa cendre,
Rachettons, s'il se peut, par nos gémissements,
Le prix et la douceur de ses embrassements.

Sur le quatrieme:

Reprochons tous au sort sa dure barbarie,
En privant les maçons d'une aussi belle vie . . .
Mais le cruel est sourd à mes cris impuissants,
Il insulte à ma plainte, ainsi qu' à mes tourments.

Sur le cinquieme:

En vain de nos travaux fut il le vrai modèle,
En vain pour l'art Royal prodigua t'il son zèle;
Par la sagesse même en vain fut il instruit,
Pescheloche est plongé dans l' éternelle nuit!

Sur le sixieme:

Mais pour le vrai maçon est il d'heure derniere?
Non, il repose en paix au sein de la Lumiere.
Son tendre souvenir doit arrêter nos pleurs:
La mort ne s'étend point sur l'empire des coeurs.

Sur le septieme:

Comme Bayard, illustre Pescheloche,
Ton nom se lie à l'Empire du coeur:
Ayant vécu sans peur et sans reproche,
Tu sçus mourir sur le champ de l'honneur.
Comme Bayard.

Au milieu du Temple, une urne cinéraire couverte d'un crêpe, s'eléve sur un Cénotaphe de granit de forme antique ; un soleil d'or dans un Triangle brille sur la face de ce monument qui regarde L'orient: Il rappelle les lumieres éclatantes du F.·. Louvain de Pescheloche; Il est le simbole de ces leçons de sagesse qu'il nous a prodiguées pendant tant d'années. Des Cyprès et des acacias ombragent l'urne qui est surmontée d'une couronne de Laurier vrai entremêlée de Cyprès. Sur le pied d'Estal on apperçoit la croix d'honneur qui le décoroit, et tout au tour sont distribués les cordons des différents grades et des divers corps maçonniques auxquels il étoit attaché.

Les Deux Colonnes sont aussi couvertes de crêpe ; une bordure d'hermine disposée en festons regne au pour-tour du Temple qui offre un ensemble aussi majestueux qu'imposant.

Les Principaux dignitaires de la R.·. L.·. sont vêtus de grand deuil.

Les maîtres des cérémonies et les Experts, décorés d'un crêpe blanc au bras gauche, parcourent l'attelier et maintiennent l'ordre dans les travaux ; Les maillets et tous les outils maçonniques sont ornés de crêpes. La Tristesse est peinte sur tous les visages, et le plus grand silence regne parmi les ouvriers, qui cherchent leur maître tombé sous les coups d'un barbare.

Correspondance.

Le ven.·. fait donner lecture d'une planche du F.·. Maréchal Serrurier; d'une autre du F.·. de Marescalchi ; d'une autre du F.·. Furtier off.·. du Grand O.·. de France, qui s'excusent de ne pouvoir assister aux travaux du jour, leurs fonctions civiles ne le leur permettant pas.

Introduction
Du Suprême Tribunal
des GG.·. Inspecteurs et des Visiteurs.

Le F.·. 1er Surveillant annonce la présence dans le Sallon du Deuil, du Tribunal des Inspecteurs Généraux Grands Commandeurs de L'Ordre et du Souverain Chapitre Métropolitain Ecossaise. Une Députation de neuf membres, précédée d'un maître des cérémonies, est envoyée pour recevoir ces deux corps. Introduits dans le Temple, ils sont accueillis avec les égards dûs aux chefs du Rit de la R.·. M.·. [·] Le Tribunal prend place à L'Orient sur les hauts bancs, et le Souv.·. Chap.·. à sa suite.

Les Officiers du G.·. O.·. de France ayant été annoncés, ils sont reçus debout à l'ordre le glaive en main, et placés à L'orient à la droite du Vénérable.

Le Conseil du 33e dégré du rit ancien et accepté, est reçu avec les mêmes honneurs et placé à L'orient à la droite du Vénérable. Le F.·. Pyron Président pro tempore, exprime toute la sensibilité du corps dont il est l'organe, et remercie en son nom la R.·. M.·. L.·. de l'invitation particuliere qu'il a reçue pour partager les tristes travaux de ce jour.

Le F.·. 1er Surveillant fait transmettre à L'orient deux planches : l'une est l'extrait de la délibération du Consistoire du 32e dégré, qui envoie une Députation de 5 membres à la R.·. M.·. L.·. L'autre est un extrait de la délibération de la R.·. L.·. D'Anacréon, qui envoie également une nombreuse Députation, pour assister en son nom à la cérémonie funebre.

Le Consistoire ayant été introduit, ses membres ont été placés à L' O.·. à la gauche du Ven.·.

La R.·. L.·. D'Anacréon ayant été annoncée, elle a été introduite, précedée de son drapeau, couvert d'un crêpe.

La R.·. M.·. L.·. Ecc.·. a été très sensible à cette marque d'intérêt de la R.·. L.·. D'Anacréon. Le Ven.·. a invité le Président à sieger à L'orient, et les membres de la Députation ont été placés sur des banquettes déstinées à recevoir les visiteurs distingués.

Des Députations du Souv.·. Chap.·. de la Croix, et de la R.·. L.·. de l'Union à L'O.·. de Paris et de plusieurs Loges écossaises, françaises ou du rit ancien ont été successivement admises et plâcées dans le Temple.

Plusieurs Vénérables des Loges de cet Orient et un grand nombre de visiteurs ayant été annoncés, ils ont été introduits et placés aussi bien que pouvoit le permettre le concours considérable de maçons accourus de toutes parts, pour participer à la cérémonie du jour.

Cérémonies Funéraires.

Le Vénérable ayant invité les Colonnes au silence & au recueillement, les cérémonies funéraires ont été ouvertes par une symphonie à grand orchestre dirigée par le F.·. Bianchi; Les sons lugubres et majestueux de cette musique ont pénetré toutes les ames d'un sentiment de douleur et disposé les cœurs aux plus douces impressions.

Après ce morceau d'harmonie, le Vénérable a dit, et les surveillants ont successivement répeté ces mots:

Mes FF.·. Louis Joseph Louvain
de Pescheloche n'est plus.

Cette triste annonce, répetée trois fois, a pénetré les cœurs de la plus vive doulcur.

Le F.·. Robelot Orateur a fait l'Eloge funebre du F.·. Louvain de Pescheloche: Il a peint le citoyen courageux, le brave militaire, le Négociateur adroit, l'epoux tendre, l'ami chaud et sincere. Il a montré son héros aux champs d'honneur à Touras, à Pokolnitz, à Austerlitz, faisant partout son devoir et donnant l'exemple du courage et de l'intrepidité.

Il seroit impossible d'analyser cette piece d'architecture marquée au coin de l'eloquence et du talent. Les traits brillants, les nombreuses images dont elle est sémée; mais surtout la sensibilité avec laquelle le F.·. Robelot l'a prononcée, ont excité l'entousiasme réligieux et la juste reconnoissance de l'assemblée.

Le F.·. Général Rouyer ayant succedé au F.·. Robelot, Il a semé des fleurs sur la tombe de Louvain de Pescheloche; Il l'a offert comme un guerrier sans peur et sans reproche; Il a dit, aux Detracteurs de la Maçonnerie: Voyez les cendres de cet homme, de ce Maçon! Il a combattu pour son Roi, Il est mort pour son pays.

Le F.·. Rouyer a terminé son discours en s'approchant du cénotaphe et en déposant sur l'urne une couronne de laurier sur laquelle étoient ces mots: Il mourut pour son prince et fut pleuré par ses freres.

Cet Eloge du F.·. de Peschcloche, plein de force et de sentiment, placé dans la bouche d'un Général qui honore l'Etat par ses talents et ses vertus, a fait la plus vive impression dans l'assemblée.

Immédiatement après, les maîtres des cérémonies ayant donné le signal, un nombreux orchestre placé au septentrion a exécuté la cantate funebre adoptée en 1786 par la R.·. M.·. L.·. Ecossaise du Contrat Social dessinée par le F.·. Felix de Nogaret.

Les morceaux d'ensemble, ceux d'harmonie, les chœurs, une hymne élégiaque et apologétique du R.·. F.·. D'Alès ont été entendus avec un vif intérêt. Les sentiments

d'admiration et de reconnoissance se sont partagés entre les auteurs des Paroles et l'auteur de la musique, Le F.·. Bianchi. La R.·. L.·. a surtout rendu justice à la piece touchante du F.·. D'Alès qui a érigé ce monument à l'amitié, et qui a consacré dans ses vers, les vertus et la valeur de son ancien maître.

Le Ven.·. s'étant approché de l'urne, précedé des maîtres des cérémonies, Il lui a donné le mot et le baiser fraternel; après quoi ayant fait les signes connus des Maçons, Il a jetté des roses sur la tombe du F.·. de Pescheloche.

L'Orient et successivement les deux colonnes s'étant approchés du cénotaphe, tous ont jetté des fleurs sur l'urne cinéraire.

La chaine d'union ayant été ensuite formée, le Baiser de paix a circulé suivant le Rit.

Pendant cette cérémonie, une musique celeste se faisoit entendre, et un chœur saluoit l'ombre chere de notre ami et lui faisoit les derniers adieux.

L'Ordre imposant des travaux, le silence profond, le zèle et l'intelligence des maîtres des cérémonies et des Experts; les talents et la complaisance des FF.·. Sauvage, Barthelemy; le zèle infatigable du F.·. D'Alès qui a dirigé l'ensemble de la cérémonie, tout a contribué à semer le plus grand intérêt sur cette séance qui laissera de longs souvenirs.

La R.·. M.·. L.·. a fait hommage aux ff.·. visiteurs de l'Eloge du F.·. de Pescheloche, de la cantate et de l'hymne funebres.

Le R.·. F.·. D'Alès a été chargé d'offrir à Madame de Pescheloche, au nom de la R.·. M.·. L.·., les couronnes de laurier, les fleurs et attributs qui ornent l'urne cinéraire, et six exemplaires de son Eloge funebre.

Il a été arrêté qu'un pareil nombre d'exemplaires seroit adressé au F.·. de Pescheloche & à Madame Morel sœur du F.·. de Pescheloche à Besançon.

Enfin, que copie des travaux de ce jour, ensemble les pieces d'architecture imprimées seroient adressées à toutes les Loges écossaises du régime de la R.·. mere Loge.

Le Sac des pauvres a passé sur les colonnes et son produit a été versé dans la caisse de bienfaisance.

Ne s'étant rien trouvé à proposer pour le bien de l'ordre en général, ou pour celui des R.·. L.·. réunies en particulier, les Travaux ont été fermés par le Vénérable en la maniere accoutumée.

Extrait du Livre d'architecture de la R.·. M.·. ⊡ Ecc.·. de France, et Expédié à la R.·. L.·. de Saint Jean d'Ecosse du Patriotisme à L' O.·. de Versailles.

Conformément à la délibération du 31e jour du 3e mois 5806.

Vu par nous orateur Thory.

Robelot. Vble Rouyer.

Thory Delamotte. Achet.

D'Aigrefeuille.

F. Harmensen.

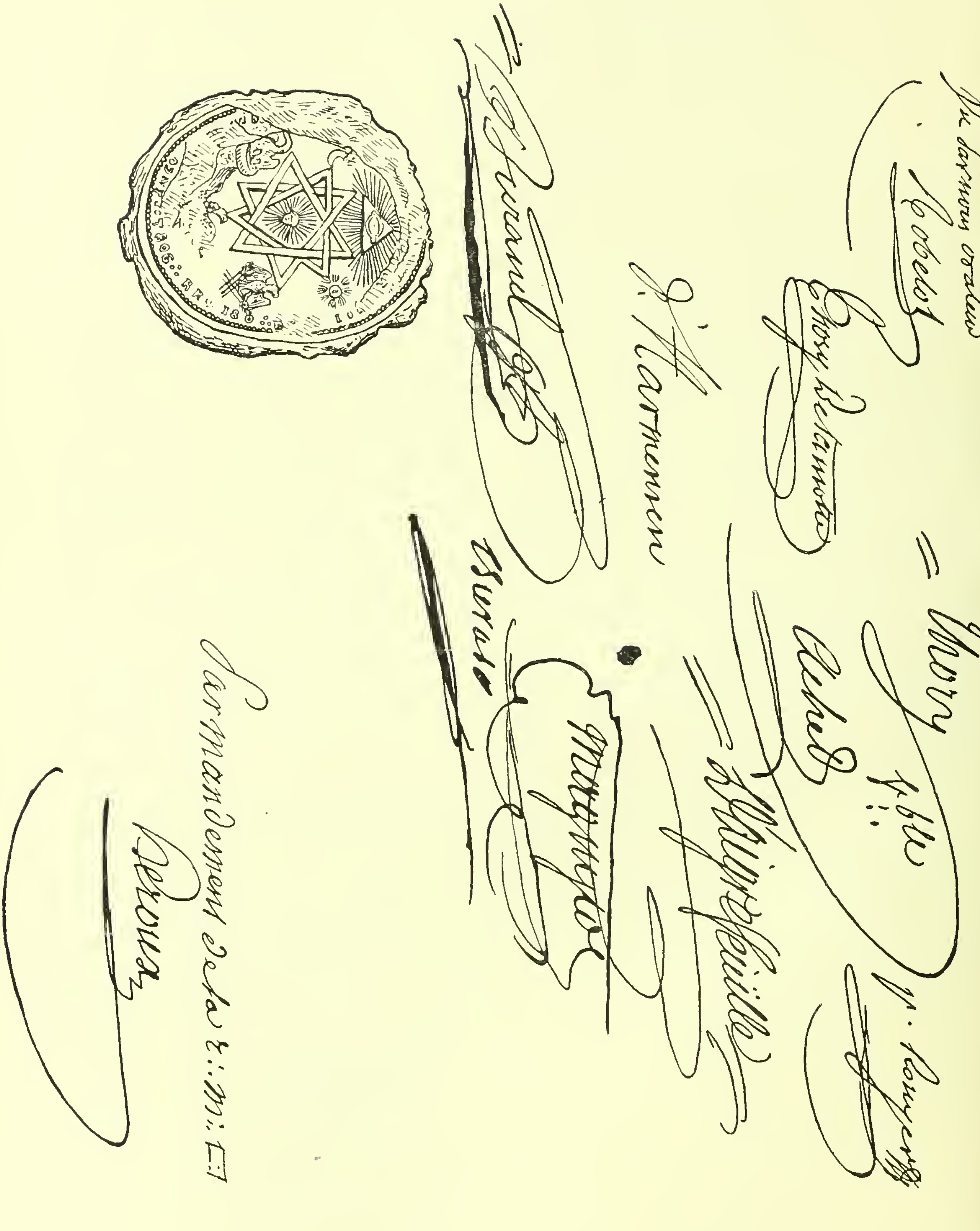
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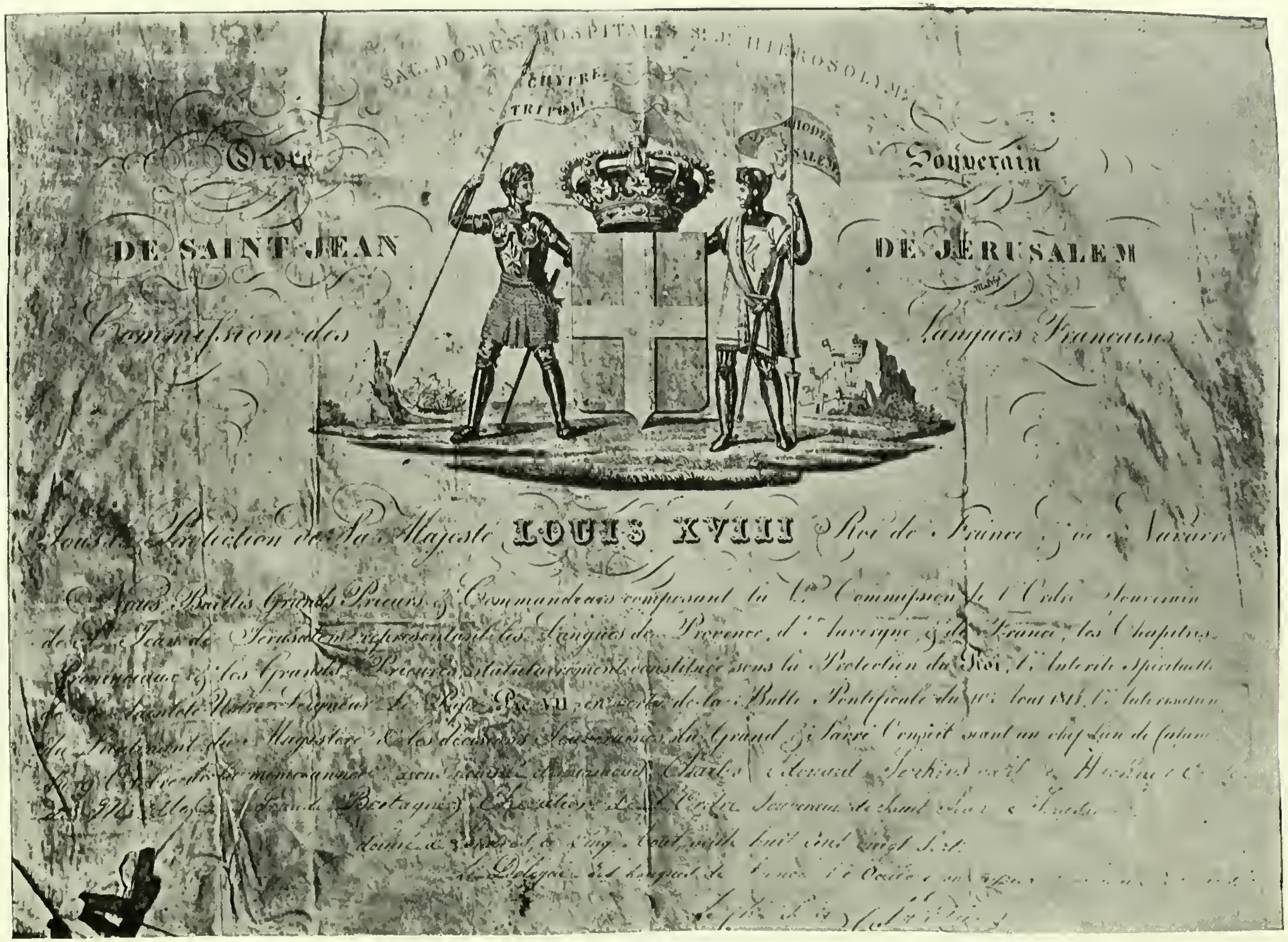
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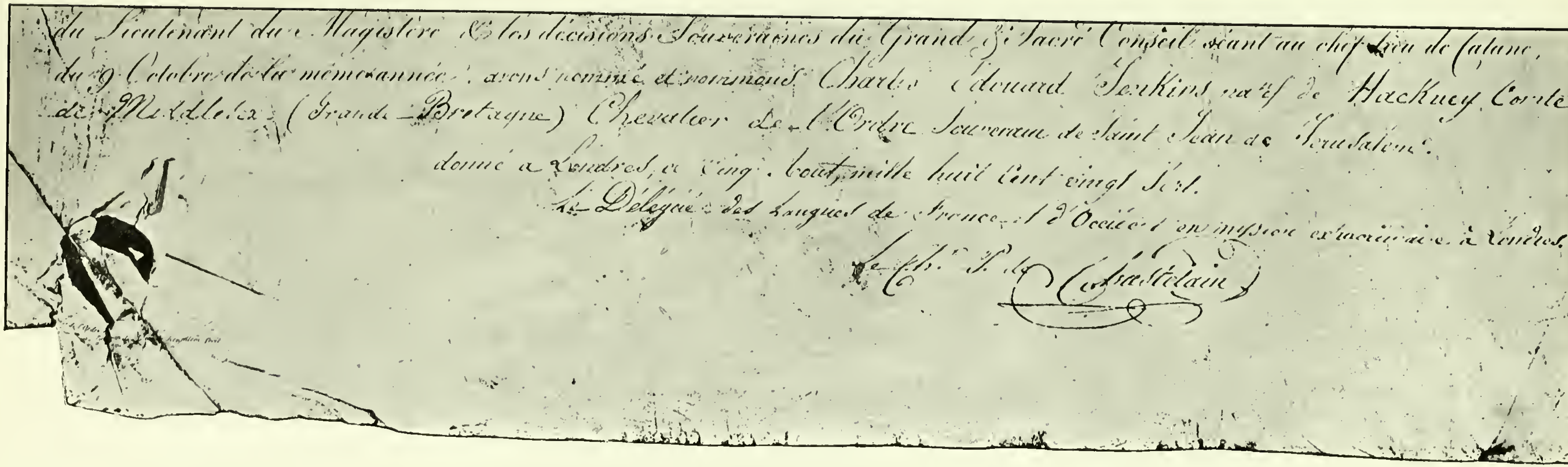
Par mandement de la r.·. m.·. ⊡

Heroux.



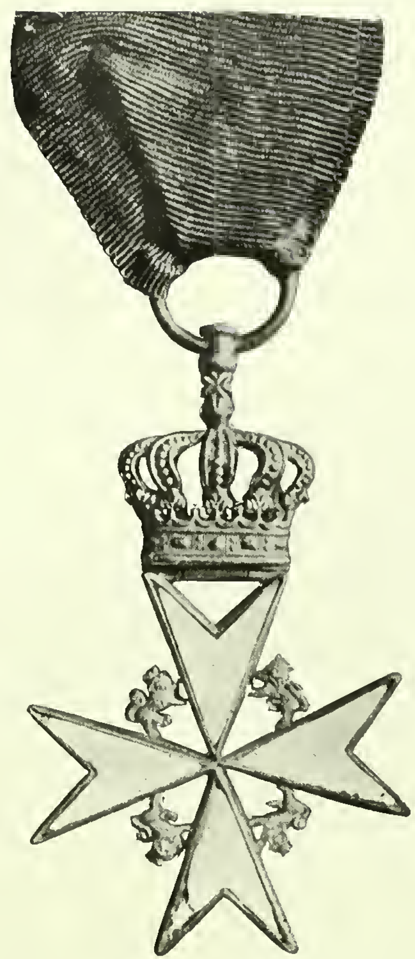


Certificate of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, granted to Edward Jenkins of Hackney on the 5th August, 1827.



du Lieutenant du Magistère & les décisions Souveraines du Grand & Sacré Conseil séant au chef lieu de Catane,
du 9 Octobre de la même année ; avons nommé et nommons Charles Edouard Jerkins natif de Hackney Comté
de Middlesex (Grande Bretagne) Chevalier de l'Ordre Souverain de Saint Jean de Jérusalem.
donné à Londres, ce cinq. août mille huit cent vingt Sept.
Le Délégué des Langues de France et d'Occident en mission extraordinaire à Londres.
Le Ch. P. de Chastelain

Signature of the Chevalier Philippe de Chastelain.



Jewel of Gold formerly
belonging to Edward Jenkins,
of Hackney, 1827.



Seal of Red Wax (real size)
affixed to the Certificate
of Edward Jenkins, 1827

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, ENGLAND.

MR. WALTER NICKELS, of Birkenhead, has very kindly placed at my disposal, for publication in the *Transactions*, several interesting memorials of a member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, dating from the early years of its reorganization in England (1826-1831).

The jewel, it will be observed, is of the old form: suspended from a black silk ribbon, gold with white enamel. In the angles are four lions (something like those in the Insignia of the Order of the Bath), and not lions and unicorns, a form said to have been adopted by George the Fourth, who was an Honorary Member of one of the French Langues.

But little seems to be known of the history of this reorganization: about which reference may be made to Notes and Queries for the year 1863.

From the date of the Certificate, it would appear that the Chevalier Philippe de Chastelain, who was the Delegate from France, during his mission to England, elected members of the Order, and issued certificates before the formal reorganization on the 24th of January, 1831.

The following is a copy of a printed sheet which was obtained with the certificate and jewel.

W. H. R.

ARCHIVES DE L'ORDRE SOUVERAIN DE SAINT-JEAN DE JÉRUSALEM (MALTE).
EXTRAIT DES STATUTS DE L'ORDRE.
PRÉCIS.

Les Statuts de l'Ordre et son histoire se trouvent partout et dans toutes les langues: l'abbé Vertot l'a écrite avec succès; M. Charles Malo, et surtout M. de Boisgelin, en ont décrit les derniers événements avec le précis des Statuts (4 vol.).

L'Ordre de Malte, connu, dès son origine, sous la dénomination de l'Ordre de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem, est un Ordre Européen, militaire et religieux. Rien ne peut être ajouté à son ancienne splendeur, puisque le fils de Princes et de Souverains s'y font recevoir; c'était ordinairement un Prince du sang qui était Grand-Prieur de France. LL. AA. RR. MONSIEUR, Comte d'Artois, et Monseigneur le Duc d'Angoulême ont été successivement jusqu' à leur mariage, Grand-Prieur de la Langue de France.

[*End of page I.*]

L'Ordre souverain de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem (Malte) a possédé successivement Tripoli, Saint-Jean-d'Acre, Jérusalem, le Royaume de Chypre, Margat, Rhodes, la Morée et Malte, et a encore des biens immenses dans toute l'Europe, en baillages, grands-prieurés, commanderies, villes, villages et bois.

Ses armées en propre ont conquis bien des royaumes, secouru des Rois puissans, détruit les pirates de toutes les nations, protégés le commerce des Chrétiens, tenu en bride les corsaires d'Alger, de Maroc et de Tripoli, délivré les esclaves et fondé des hôpitaux le plus richement servis qui aient jamais existé. Ses flottes et son pavillon étaient la terreur des infidèles, celui-ci est encore redouté par eux: au moment de la prise de Malte, les Chevaliers avaient prisonniers, dans leurs arsenaux et sur les galères, au-delà de douze mille Algériens, Turcs et Pirates. Les grandes puissances ont reconnu en principe au Congrès, la nécessité d'indemniser cet Ordre si utile au commerce maritime de toutes les nations. Son siége central est dans ce moment en Sicile.

La Noblesse, le Clergé, les hauts functionnaires civils et militaires, et hommes recomandables par leur fortune et leur mérite dans la classe mitoyenne, sont admis dans l'Ordre depuis sa fondation, lorsequ'ils justifient des qualités nécessaires pour leur admission, suivant la classe où ils peuvent entrer, et qu'ils ont fait les preuves nécessaires à cet egard.

L'Ordre fait des pensions à tous les membres dont les infirmités et le manque de fortune ne sont point l'effet de leur inconduite.

L'Ordre est divisé en France en trois langues, ou nations : Provence, Auvergne, France, subdivisées en grands prieurés qui sont représentés en totalité par la vénérable Commission des langues de France, statuairement constituée sous la protection de Sa Majesté, l'autorité spirituelle de S S. le Pape Pie VII., en vertu de la bulle pontificale du 10 août 1814, des décisions souveraines du Grand-Conseil et de l'autorisation du Lieutenant du Magistère séant au chef-lieu en Sicile.

L'Ordre étant essentiellement militaire, hospitalier et religieux, les Chevaliers de justice et membres de toutes les classes, à l'exception des Donnez, sont astreints à faire des vœux ; les Honoraires ont besoin de bulles et de l'autorisation du Grand-Maître et des chefs de langues (nations), pour être admis honorifiquement étant mariés.

L'Ordre distingue cinq classes pour s'y présenter (non compris les Honoraires) : *les Chevaliers de Justice, les Chapelains conventuels, les Servans d'armes, les Prêtres frères d'Obédience, et les Donnez.*

On est admis au rang de Chevalier de Justice de trois manières : de minorité, comme page du Grand-Maître ; et de majorité, en faisant les preuves authentiques de seize quartiers de noblesse.

Les preuves sont les mêmes dans ces trois circonstances ; l'âge seul du présenté établit un différence dans les réceptions.

On est reçu *Chevalier de Justice de Minorité* depuis le moment de la naissance. Le droit de passage est de 6000 fr. Celui de majorité est de 3000 fr. Le Généalogiste qui fait les preuves a un droit de 300 fr.

Les Conventuels, les Servans d'armes. les Prêtres frères d'Obedience paient 4000 fr. de minorité 2000 fr. de majorité, Toutes ces classes sont soumises à faire des vœux et ne peuvent être mariées.

Le passage des Donats ou Donnez, Officiers ou Honoraires de l'Ordre est d'après les Statuts de 400 écus d'or au soleil, compris le privilége (4000 fr. de notre monnaie). On n'en reçoit plus que par grâce spéciale et sur le rapport circonstancié des services que les Candidats auront

[*End of page II.*]

pû rendre à l'Ordre ; et lorsque ces services sont appuyés de la recommandation d'un Prince de la Famille royale, on leur fait un remise partielle dans le droit de passage Ils doivent avoir un commencement de noblesse, ou être distingués dans les armes, ou dans les professions civiles. Les droits du Généalogiste pour la preuve de noblesse et de bourgeoisie sont de 150 fr.

Les Honoraires ont besoin de Bulles du Pape, du Grand-Maître et de l'agrément des Prieurés, et leur demande doit être envoyée par ordre exprès du Roi, ou apostillée de la main des membres de la Famille royalle. Le passage est de 2500 fr., et les droits de chancellerie de 250 fr.

Les Officiers de l'Ordre et Donats ou Donnez, porte ce titre parce qu'ils donnaient chaque année a l'église métropolitaine maltaise, un don quelconque, à leur choix, le jour de la fête de la Saint-Jean. Ils ne sont astreints à aucun vœu, et exempts de toute

discipline hors du chef-lieu ; c'est pourquoi ils portent un croix d'or à six pointes émaillées, surmontée d'une agrafe en or et trophée qui la lie à la couronne d'or avec des fleurs de lis.

Ceux-ci, doivent être:

I° Honnêtes hommes et de bonne naissance, avoir un commencement de noblesse et être illustrés dans les armes ou par les lettres, ou compenser, par la noblesse acquise de la grâce d'un Prince, ou du moins être d'une famille d'ancienne bourgeoisie et distingués d'après le rang et la fortune qu'ils peuvent tenir dans le monde, et un mérite personnel et des mœurs pures (*stat.* 34 *et* 37 *récep. ord.* 21 *tres.* 1631, *ord.* 65, *tres* 1603.)

2° Être issus de père et mère illustres, honorable et gens de bien (*stat.* 18, *réc.*), sans quoi ils ne peuvent être admis (*stat.* 18, *récep. ord.* 36, *tres.* 1603) ; ne doivent point avoir exercé aucun art mécanique, ni être issus de parens qui en ayent exercé ; faire au moins preuve de bonne bourgeoisie depuis le bisaïeul et bisaïeule des deux côtés paternels et maternels. Ils doivent acquitter exactement leurs dettes et promesses (*stat.* Ier *et* 42 *récep.*), et faire preuve de bonne conduite, incontestable et reconnue (*stat.* 12, 28, 16, *ord.* 24 *récep.* 1603.) Nulle grâce ne peut être accordée sur les preuves (*ord.* 7, *récep.* 1612, *ord.* 11, *récep.* 1631) ; elles ne peuvent souffrir aucune exception (*ord.* 1er, *récep.* 1612, 1631.)

3° Le paiement du passage se compose :

(*a*) Du passage proprement dit de 100 écus d'or au soleil ;

(*b*) Du privilége de porter la croix à six pointes, surmontée d'une agrafe qui la lie à la couronne ; et les fleurs de lis séparent les pointes émaillées de blanc ; 300 écus d'or au soleil.

En tout 400 écus d'or au soleil, dont deux forment 1 doublon, ou 2 pistoles d'Espagne (*ord.* 21, *tres.* 1603 *ord.* 66, *tres.* 1603).

4° Après le paiement du passage effectué, le Lieutenant du Grand Prieur demande commandement et ordre des langues, grands-prieurés et du Conseil, adressant,

ou à Grand-Prieur }
ou à un Bailly . . } pour faire les preuves nécessaires devant eux, ou les commissaires désignés (*stat.* 35 *et* 37, *récep.*), après les preuves fournies, et d'après des témoignages authentiques, font la promesse solennelle de fidélité à l'Ordre, sauf ce qu'ils doivent au Roi et aux lois de l'État (*stat.* 31 *et* 34.)

Les ordonnances étant exécutées, ils sont attachés à la langue (nation) et Grand-Prieuré dont il font partie. Ils jouissent, s'ils sont dans le chef-lieu de l'Ordre, des priviléges de l'Ordre, et des appointemens du Trésor, comme tous les membres, suivant les fonctions ou les emplois qu'ils reçoivent (*ord.* 29, 32, 34, *tres.* 1603) ; ils peuvent être adjoints aux Commanderies, dans l'administration des biens, être agens de l'Ordre, dans des divers Grands-Prieurés, et recevoir des pouvoirs de l'Ordre pour le représenter dans les provinces et royaumes, sur la désignation des chefs de l'Ordre et lorsqu'ils sont en état de représenter par leur fortune, leur mérite, leur considération et une conduite sage et honorable.

Il leur appartient, sans faire aucune vœu, la Commanderie de Modica, et les donnateries de Saint-Jean et de Saint-Georges (*stat.* 37, *récep. ord.* 66, *tres.* 1603, *ord.* 21, *tres.* 1631.) Ils ne font aucune profession, et les lois n'ont aucune époque d'ancienneté à prouver pour eux, rien n'étant accordé qu'au mérite et aux vertus (*stat.* 2, *récep.*) ; ils ne sont sujets à aucun engagement quelconque, hormis ceux qu'ils prendraient volontairement au chef-lieu de l'Ordre.

Le Bailly de Lasteyrie, Président,
Grand Prieur d'Auvergne.

Imprimerie de C. J. Trouvé, Rue Neuve-Saint Augustin, No. 17.

FRIDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1903.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present—Brothers G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., I.P.M., as W.M.; Admiral A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, S.W.; S. T. Klein, P.M., as J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; G. L. Shackles, S.D.; H. Sadler, Gr. Tyler, as J.D.; F. J. W. Crowe, as I.G.; J. T. Thorp, Stew.; and Past Masters Dr. Wynn Westcott, and W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.; also W. J. Songhurst, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Brothers Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, A. E. Austen, P.G.D.; D. M. Livingston, T. Cohu, W. F. Woods, Lt.-Col. J. C. B. Craster, W. E. Phelps, G. J. Monson, W. Hurst, E. A. Ebblewhite, Rev. F. E. Clarke, P.D.G.M., North Connaught; B. V. Darbishire, W. Morant, J. D. Bock, A. S. Gedge, J. Coote, A. R. Coates, W. H. Brough, G. Rutherford, G. H. Luetchford, V. J. Moulder, H. Lovegrove, P.G.Sw.B.; A. Parolini, E. A. Kendall, E. H. Pike, F. W. Levander, G. A. Nock, J. Peeke Richards, G. H. Nock, H. Eaborn, W. R. Mead, J. Procter Watson, G. Vogeler, W. Curry, G. P. G. Hills, W. Metcalfe, W. A. Gunner, G. J. Symonds, W. H. Bamlet, W. Chambers, S. Meymott, H. Mercer, A. Larsen, G. W. Sponneck, C. Sounes, W. F. Stuttaford, L. Danielsson, F. Weiss, J. D. Hamlyn, J. G. Ellis, E. J. Beard, H. James, A. M. Colyer, W. Hammond, A. Hope, A. C. Mead, H. Bladon, H. F. Dessen, and S. Walsh Owen.

Also the following visitors:—Brothers W. Prows Broad, W.M. Pythagorean Lodge No. 79; C. H. Gann, Justinian Lodge No. 2694; J. Pullen, Cannon Lodge No. 1539; C. L. Watson, Isaac Newton Lodge No. 859; C. F. Appleton, Edward Terry Lodge No. 2722; A. J. Mayell, Arcadian Lodge No. 2696; and C. E. Dance, Tilbury Lodge No. 2006.

Five Lodges and forty-six brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. Admiral A. H. Markham, Senior Warden, was unanimously elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. Bro. H. le Strange was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. J. W. Freeman was unanimously re-elected Tyler.

The W.M. proposed and the S.W. seconded, that Bro. Edward Aries Thomas Breed, Solicitor, 2, Prince Albert Street, Brighton; a member of our Correspondence Circle since January 1894, P.M. Yarborough Lodge No. 811, P.Prov.G.S.W. Sussex, Principal Founder, Past President and present Secretary of the "Sussex Association for Masonic Research," author of several papers read before the Association, be elected a joining member of the Lodge.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Brothers E. J. Castle, W.M., Rev. Canon Horsley, H. le Strange, R. F. Gould, E. Conder, jun., W. J. Hughan, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, J. P. Rylands, and L. A. de Malczovich.

In accordance with his notice of motion, the Secretary proposed that a sum of money be voted to the Speth Memorial Fund. This proposal having been seconded by the W.M., and carried, the Secretary was instructed to pay the amount to the Treasurers of the Fund.

The exhibitions were by Brothers J. T. Thorp, and A. Parolini; the former brought two certificates, both in the name of William Dearling, one a M.M.'s Certificate of the Lodge of Harmony No. 559, Chichester, dated the 18th of June, 1791, with a Grand Lodge seal; the other of the Holy Sepulchre Conclave K.T., Chichester, Dunckerley G.M., London, dated the 4th of June, 1794: and the latter a French apron from an engraved plate.

The thanks of the Lodge were voted for these exhibitions.

Bro. John T. Thorp read the following paper:—

FREEMASONRY IN GOUNOD'S OPERA,

"IRENE, THE QUEEN OF SHEBA."

BY JOHN T. THORP.

THE well-known opera "Die Zauberflöte (The magic flute)," composed by that great master of music, Mozart, has been designated "The Masonic Opera," on account of the Masonic symbolism which runs through it. That he should thus have utilized the knowledge he could obtain of the symbolism of Speculative Freemasonry is not to be wondered at, when his warm attachment to the Craft is remembered, an attachment so devoted that his last hours were spent in its service.

Mozart, however, is not the only musical genius who has laid the Craft under tribute, inasmuch as Gounod, one of the leading operatic composers of the last half-century, has incorporated in his opera "La Reine de Saba (The Queen of Sheba)" some of the best known of the many legends of Solomon and his Temple. This adoption of a Masonic legend by Gounod causes some surprise, for being a very devoted son of the Roman Catholic Church, it is scarcely probable that he was a Freemason; his knowledge, therefore, must have been derived from other than Masonic sources, unless the author of the libretto, Gerard de Nerval, happened to be a member of the Craft, which is quite possible. However, Gounod thought he saw in the legend some interesting and striking dramatic incidents, which he hoped might prove acceptable to the patrons of the French Opera.

This little-known work of Gounod's,—"The Queen of Sheba," was first brought out in Paris, on February 28th, 1862, but only ran through fifteen performances, although in some other cities, Brussels and Darmstardt among others, it was received with greater favour. The opera was subsequently produced in England, at the Crystal Palace, on August 12th, 1865, under the title of "Irene." Following as it did, upon the phenomenally successful production of the same author's "Faust," great things were confidently anticipated of "The Queen of Sheba"; the work, however, did not rise to the general expectation, and except for the frequent performance on the concert platform of two or three numbers, the opera may be said to be almost forgotten in the musical world.

As no mention whatever of this opera, and the reference therein to the building legend has been made in the *Transactions* of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, a short account, taken from the published English libretto of Henry Farnie, may not be altogether unacceptable.

IRENE.

(The Queen of Sheba.)

Dramatis Personæ.

Irene	A Greek Princess, tributary to the Sultan.
Lalage	Her Confidant.
Suliman	Sultan of Turkey.
Muriel	The Master-Builder and Chief of the Freemasons.
Pascal	A youth attached to him.
Zorast, Raffael, Phanoah	Three malcontented workmen under Muriel.

Vizier—Turkish Duenna—Masons—Carpenters—Founders—Soldiery—Courtiers—Populace, &c.

The action passes at Constantinople.

It will be noticed that one of the principal characters, the Master Builder, is introduced here under the name of Muriel. Suliman, Sultan of Turkey, occupies the place of Solomon, King of Israel, while the scene is laid at Constantinople instead of at Jerusalem.

With the story of the opera are interwoven, as already stated, some of the well-known building legends and traditions. The hero, Muriel, a mysterious personage from the far east, is supposed to be the descendant of the founders of the Order, and the depositary of its secrets. The action of the piece takes place at a time when the Freemasons—although in some respects a secret association—were really skilled artisans, and travelled throughout the civilized world, founding and building churches, palaces and monuments, many of which are, to this day, wonders of architecture.

The opera opens with a fact of this nature. A company of these wandering masons, under their chief, Muriel, are engaged at Stamboul, in the re-edification of the Grand Mosque, by order of the Sultan Suliman. Muriel is shewn in the character of a visionary, sombre and mysterious, delighting to recall the old legend of his race and craft. Suliman speaks of him as

"but a humble dreamer!
Strange are his thoughts, sombre his visage!
From eastern climes he hither came;
His race I know not, nor his country!
Others feast, others dance, aloof he standeth lonely."

One of his dreamy reveries forms the opening Recitative and Air in Act I.

Muriel:—"How frail and weak a thing is man! How poor this work of ours! Hideous and vain it standeth, a dwelling for luxury, a temple fit for pride! Hardly worthy of man! All nobleness wanting! This they call building for all eternity. Sons of Tubal Cain, Oh strong and noble race, benefactors of man! High and God-like minds, in your path thro' the world ye left a track of greatness. Libanus beareth witness in vast noble ruins; where far the sand heaps high the desert plain, even there rise the wond'rous forms ye have made, from out the past, in solemn grandeur. Ah! before your awful pow'r I bow the head.

Lend me your aid, Oh, race divine!
Fathers of old to whom I've prayed,
Spirits of pow'r, be your help mine,
Lend me your aid!
Fathers of old to whom I've prayed,
Oh! lend your aid!

Oh grant that my wild dream be not in vain,
That future time shall owe to me
A work their bards will sing in their strain,
Tho' Chaos still an iron sea.
From the caldron the molten wave
Soon will flow into its mould of sand,
And ye, Oh sons of Tubal Cain,
Fire, Oh fire my soul and guide my hand!

Lend me your aid, Oh, race divine!
Fathers of old to whom I've prayed,
Spirits of pow'r be your help mine,
Lend me your aid!
Fathers of old to whom I've pray'd,
Oh! lend your aid!

Now to the stone and to the iron turn I my thoughts; in them strange forms and creatures of my brain shall live!"

Upon his reverie break in visitors. First a youth of his band, Pascal, who is devoted to him, brings glowing tidings of the advent of a certain beautiful Greek Princess. She is a vassal of the Sultan, and yearly comes to pay him homage; but, overcome by her loveliness, Suliman, it was said, was about to make her his wife. This news seems to have little interest for Muriel, for after a song has been sung by Pascal in praise of Irene's beauty, he retorts—

"What matters this to me?
Have I nought else to think of
But this young girl, fair tho' she be?
E'en now madly the metal boils within the caldron,
While we dally the time hurries on."

Presently Muriel's solitude is again interrupted by the arrival of three contumelious workmen, who demand of the master to be advanced in their Masonic rank. He tells them that they are unworthy, and retires; whereupon the workmen become conspirators, and vow vengeance against him. This forms the subject of a

Quartett, Recitative, and Trio.
Muriel, *Zorast*, *Raffael*, and *Phanoah.*

"*Zor.*, *Raf. and Phan.*—Master!
Muriel.—What do you want?
Zor., *Raf.*, and *Phan.*—Our right we come demanding!
Muriel.—Say on! Say on!
Raf.—I am Raffael! a Mason! Thou must remember
I was first to hail thee master!
Zor.—'Mong the carpenters a 'companion's' rank hold I,
I am well tried, and they call me Zorast!

Phan.—I am a founder, and like him a 'companion,
And Phanoah is my name!

Muriel.—What then?

Phan.—What then? Why, one man is as good as another!
We have followed thy fortunes, toil'd early and late.
And for what?
Day by day we have witness'd new workmen
Get more pay than we, and by thee rais'd to be masters!
While faithful servants are forgot!

Zor., Raf. and *Phan.*—No favor do we seek, at thy feet lowly bending,
When for advancement now we crave.
We deserve larger pay, for services transcending,
And the title you others gave!

Muriel.—No more! I know ye well!
Jealous hate, ever baneful,
Hath thrown its curse over your minds, over your souls!
The pay, the pass-word and the rank of "Master"
Are alone the prize of those who unweariedly striving
Have fashioned work the world will praise!
Apply the test! of what are ye three worthy?
Of nought save my scorn and reproof!
Among your own companions sowing wide contention.
I had thought long ago to stop it
And by driving you out—banish the ill!

Zor., Raf. and *Phan.*—Who? us?

Muriel.—Even so.
Say nought in your favor!
This title which, braving my anger
Ye have dar'd to demand
Is for others than you!

Zor., Raf. and *Phan.*—The pass-word!

Muriel.—No!

Zor., Raf. and *Phan.*—The pass-word!

Muriel.—No! traitors, no! (retires.)

Phan.—He has repell'd us!

Raf.—And he hath wrong'd us!

Zor.—Well! we bow the head beneath the tempest,
But when we rise up again, my friends,
'Twill be to take vengeance for our wrong!

Zorast, Raffael and *Phanoah* (Trio.)

Now so proudly our anger braving,
He deems the bolt will never fall;
But the ocean in tempest raving
Than us would be a humbler thrall.

Then woe to him ! Then woe to him !
Vengeance may come slowly,
Or it may come fast,
But it comes at last, it comes at last !
Then woe, then woe to him !
Vengeance whether fast or slow,
Comes at last."

The foregoing scene has taken place in the *atelier* or workshop of Muriel. The next exhibits the unfinished mosque, and a perspective of Stamboul *en fête*—for the fair Greek princess, accompanied by Suliman and his court, is coming to see the wonderful results accomplished by Muriel and his band of workmen. The remainder of the first Act is devoted to a representation of this visit—of the glory of Suliman—of the mutual fascination, which rapidly ripens into love, of Muriel and Irene over each other—and of the mysterious power of the former as displayed in a "Freemasonry" scene, as the author calls it, with the multitude.

In this last scene, Muriel, who has been commanded to assemble his workmen, in order that the princess may proclaim before them her wonder at the work, turns towards the crowd, and traces, with his right hand horizontally in the air, the letter T. This is in reality the tau, the mystical mark or character known to all Masons, especially those associated with the Holy Royal Arch.

The multitude is moved as though by some unseen but mighty power. The people murmur with amazement "Ah !"

Muriel traces in the same manner a vertical T or tau.

The people are again moved and murmur with amazement "Ah !"

They flock towards Muriel, they kneel before him in adoration, and the scene closes with a chorus of popular exultation.

The Second Act depicts a grandly gloomy scene, in which Muriel and his founders are preparing, in a huge furnace, the metal for a great casting. It will be remembered that Hiram Abiff was skilful to work in brass and iron as well as in stone.

Suliman and his Greek princess are to be among the spectators, and this opportunity has been seized by the conspirators either to effect the death of Muriel, or, at all events, to bring about his disgrace. They have weakened the mould into which the fiery stream is to flow, and accordingly, when Muriel gives the signal to release the metal by striking three blows with a hammer, a catastrophe results. The torrent of liquid metal flows over the stage, sweeping everything before it, and a rain of fire threatens the Sultan, the princess and all with death. Muriel, however, saves Irene, and on the ruin of his work the act-drop descends.

Act Three is laid in the Vale of Sweet Waters, near the palace of the Sultan, where Irene, with her train of girls, gossip, sing, and dance. This is followed by a love-scene between Muriel and Irene, which is interrupted by Pascal, who brings the astounding intelligence that the casting, instead of being a failure, has turned out successful, and that all Stamboul resounds with the fame of the great master. The Act closes with a grand chorus, in which the mercy of heaven is acknowledged.

The scene of Act Four is a gorgeous banquetting hall of the Sultan's palace; amid the sounds of a triumphal march Muriel enters, attended by an admiring populace. The Sultan receives him graciously, and decrees him royal honors. Muriel, however, refuses all rewards and declares his intention, "wearied out by plots and by secret

foe," of returning at once to his own country. Suliman gets angry and threatens him, but Muriel retorts that with one wave of the hand he could destroy Stamboul. Muriel retires and the populace disperses.

Act Five shows a woodland glade, gloomy with a passing storm. Thither Muriel wanders in the hope of seeing Irene. Footsteps are heard, it is not Irene, however, but the three conspirators who have determined on his death. The following quartett is then sung :—

"*Muriel*, *Zorast*, *Raffael*, and *Phanoah*.

Muriel.—Phanoah here!
Phan.—At last thou deign'st to recognise me.
Thou art right, it is I.

Muriel.—What do you want?
Phan.—Thou must give me the rank of 'master.'
Muriel.—Thee, thou perfidious servant, thou false-hearted traitor.
Phan.—If this place thou would'st leave alive,
First tell to me the secret pass-word.
Muriel.—No more, no more, I shall not.
Get thee gone, slave.
Phan.—Thy life is in our hand,
Thy pow'r is unavailing,
No longer see us quailing,
For now thy slaves command.

Muriel.—Away, away. Raffael!
Raf.—The secret pass-word.
Muriel.—Wretched man. Zorast!
Zor.—The secret pass-word.
Zor., *Raf.*, and *Phan.*—Thy life is in our hand,
Thy pow'r is unavailing,
No longer see us quailing,
For now thy slaves command.

Muriel.—Away! Away!
Zor., *Raf.*, and *Phan.*—Tremble!
Muriel.—I listen not to traitors—
False to their oath and honor.
Zor., *Raf.*, and *Phan.*—Vengeance is ours,
For the past and its wrongs atoning.
Muriel.—Worthless men! traitor band!
All your threats are unavailing,
Never shall you see me quailing,
I live and shall command.

Zor., *Raf.*, and *Phan.*—Tremble!
Muriel.—All your threats are unavailing,
I live and shall, yes, shall command.
Away!
Phan.—Straightway give the pass-word of the 'Masters!'
Muriel.—No!

Raf. and *Phan.*—Straightway give the pass-word of the 'Masters!'

Muriel.—No.

Zor., *Raf.*, and *Phan.*—Straightway give the pass-word of the 'Masters!'

Muriel.—No, no!

Zor., *Raf.*, and *Phan.*—Tremble!

* * * * * * * * * * *

Zor., *Raf.*, and *Phan.*—Tell us!

Muriel.—No!

Zor., *Raf.*, and *Phan.*—Die then; (They attack him).

Muriel.—Ah, traitors! (Dies.)"

At this moment Irene appears, only to find her lover dead. Her companions and Muriel's workmen now enter, and Irene sings a passionate *eloge* of the Master, now no more. As she sings, a strange mysterious light is revealed, the dark trees, the sombre clouds, grow impalpable, and the scene changes to the Realms of the Spirits of Fire, who are supposed to be the tutelar deities of Muriel. His apotheosis then follows, in which he is animated by a life immortal, and amid the triumphant chorus of the Spirits of Fire, the curtain descends.

This incorporation of a building legend in the plot of a modern opera, is a fact of considerable interest to Freemasons. That it should have been considered of sufficient importance for the purpose is noteworthy. The portrayal of the Master as a man of mystery, endowed with wonderful gifts, able to sway men's minds and influence their actions, and yet susceptible to the tender passion of human love, places him before us as if taken from some truly oriental legend. The suspicion that his assassination was due, in some measure, to the vengeance of Suliman, on discovering that Irene's affections had been transferred from him to the Master, is not confirmed by any of the traditions associated with his name. The demands of the workmen, Muriel's refusal, their threats of vengeance, their second interview with the Master in the forest with its tragic ending—are all portrayed in a manner well calculated to impress the hearers. Mythical or not, there are some life-like touches about the story given in the opera, which must interest us as much as the narrative of an actual fact, and that, too, in spite of the assertion by some critics, it may be without foundation, that its non-success was due principally to the libretto, which was absolutely devoid of interest. Gounod himself, however, laid great store upon the work, and was grievously disappointed on finding that it had failed to satisfy the public, for being met a short time after its production by a musical critic at Baden, he told him that he was travelling on account of a family bereavement. "I have lost," he said, "a woman whom I loved deeply, the Queen of Sheba."[1]

Of the music I am not competent to offer an opinion. The graceful women's chorus "Fair the Rose of love is blowing," at the beginning of the Third Act, Irene's grand air "Far greater in his lowly state," the chorus "Trumpet blow, music flow," and the Sultan's song "She alone charmeth my sadness," are perhaps the best known portions of the Opera, the whole work, however, though occasionally given as a concert performance, is never heard upon the operatic stage.

[1] "Masters of French Music" by Arthur Hervey, 1894, pp. 75-76.

Bro. F. J. W. Crowe said—Bro. Thorp's musical paper is full of interest and suggestiveness, and little can be added to it. M. Gustave Chouquet, keeper of the Museum of the Paris Conservatoire, says of the libretto that it "embodies ideas more suitable for a political or psychological exposition than for a lyric tragedy," and this is probably the reason why it has not kept the stage.

The only numbers that have survived are the dialogue and choruses between the Jewesses and Sabeans in Act 2. The great bass aria, "She alone charmeth my sadness," the Queen's song in Act 4 (afterwards inserted in Faust, the choral march and dance), and the charming ballet music. The production at the Crystal Palace on August 12th, 1865, to which Bro. Thorp refers, was a concert performance, not as an opera.

As Mozart's famous "Die Zaüberflöte," so well known to Freemasons, has been mentioned, it may be interesting to note that, although the great Master himself was so ardent a member of our fraternity, it is by accident that the work is of Masonic interest. The libretto was at first compiled by Schikaneder, the Impressario of the Wieden Theatre at Vienna (at which the opera was afterwards produced), from a fairy tale by Wieland, entitled "Lulu, oder die Zauberflöte," but when finished he found that the same story had been adapted for the Leopoldstadt Theatre under the title of "Kaspar der Fagottist, oder die Zauberzither." He was obliged, therefore, to re-model it, and as the Freemasons were then being hardly dealt with by the authorities, he introduced a number of sympathetic allusions to them, and also invented the new dramatis personæ of Papageno and Papagena. Thus by a pure chance came the Masonic Opera, as it is called, which has proved of such lasting interest to the Craft, as well as being Mozart's greatest masterpiece.

The persecution referred to was that which was commenced against our Austrian brethren under the Emperor Joseph II., and finally culminated in the edict of 1795, which suppressed all secret societies in the Empire. Up to the present time the act is still in force, although various "circles" and "clubs," which are practically "Lodges" under another name, are now tacitly tolerated in Vienna.

Many of us know that we are also indebted to Bro. Mozart for two charming Masonic Cantatas written for the Lodge of which he was a member.

Bro. W. H. Rylands:—I have listened with much pleasure to the interesting paper by Bro. Thorp: it is well to place on record in our *Transactions* every note, even indirectly connected with our History, that can be collected. It seems to me, however, that the opera is not so entirely neglected as Bro. Thorp supposes, as I had the pleasure of hearing it some years ago in Germany, and I believe with the music described.

With reference to the connection of Gérard de Nerval with the plot of the "Queen of Sheba," I published an interesting note on the subject in our *Transactions*, vol. xiv., 1901, pp. 179-80.

IONIC LODGE, No. 227, LONDON.

BY W. BRO. JOHN SONGHURST, P.M. 227.

THE Ionic Lodge works under a Warrant which was granted by the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients," and signed on the 25th April, 1810, by the Duke of Atholl, Grand Master, Thomas Harper, D.G.M., Malcolm Gillies, S.G.W., Thomas Mahon, J.G.W., and Robert Leslie,. Grand Secretary. It empowers John Hall, Robert Parish and William Hope to hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at the Fortune of War, or elsewhere, in Woolwich, in the County of Kent, upon the second Monday in every month. The Warrant was numbered 312, and registered in the Grand Lodge, Vol. 10, Letter K, fo. 149. It bears two seals, each attached to combined blue and orange ribbons, threaded through the parchment, that on the left, in wax, being the arms of the Duke of Atholl, and that on the right, on wafer, being those of the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients." Above the No. is written "No. 397 late," the words having evidently been added after the union in 1813, and a marginal note, dated 20th November, 1835, in the handwriting of, and signed by, William H. White, G.S, states that permission was granted to remove the Lodge now denominated the "Ionic" Lodge, and numbered 275, from Charlton to the "George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill in the City of London, there to be holden on the first Thursday in each month."

The alteration to 275 was made at the "Closing up" in 1832, while that of 1863 gave No. 227 which it still holds.

Bro. John Lane, in his "Masonic Records," gives the following Meeting Places of the Lodge:

Fortune of War, Thomas Street, Woolwich,	*London,*		1810.
Shakespeare Tavern, Powis Street,	,,	,,	1811.
Ordnance Arms, Beresford Square,	,,	,,	1812.
Golden Anchor, Church Street,	,,	,,	1817.
Coopers' Arms, High Street	,,	,,	1820.
White Swan, The Village, *Old Charlton, Kent*			1825.
George & Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, *London*			1835.
King's Head Tavern, Poultry,		,,	1851.
Ship & Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall St.,		,,	1854.
The Criterion, Piccadilly,		,,	1893.

The "Atholl" collar jewels existing at the present day are as follows:

W.M.—Compasses and Sector, with irradiated sun between arms of Compasses.

Secretary—Crossed pens tied with riband of silver.

Two Deacons—Mercury pattern facing left, with left arm raised.

All the above are of silver, and bear the hall-mark of 1810. They are all engraved at the back "Mechanical Lodge No. 312, Woolwich," and, with the exception of the Secretary's jewel, are also marked as having been examined by a Bro. M. Morgan, at Woolwich, in 1810. Other old jewels belonging to the Lodge are those of the J.W. (not marked) and of the I.G., with hall-mark of 1835, the date of the removal from Charlton. Others have been in use within recent times, and that of the Treasurer, which was of the 1810 type disappeared only about two years ago.

It would appear that the first "Atholl" Lodge bearing the No. 312 was warranted in 1798 and attached to the Prince of Wales's Fencible Cavalry. According to the "Ahiman Rezon" of 1804, the Lodge was then at Manchester. In 1807 it is described as "Princess of Wales's Fencible Cavalry," and after this latter date it disappears entirely. In spite of the well-known method adopted by the "Ancients" of giving lapsed numbers to later applicants for warrants, and in spite also of the fact that the 1810 Lodge did not succeed to the jewels of its predecessor, one cannot help feeling that a connexion between a "regiment," on the one hand, and "Woolwich," on the other, is something more than a mere coincidence. It may also be noted that the Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket Book, which is published under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, gives the date of origin of No. 227 as 1798.

An interesting point in connection with these deacons' jewels is the position of the left hand. In some examples the hand is raised to the level of the head, and the fingers point upwards. In others it is lowered, and the fingers point downwards. It has been suggested that the different positions were employed to distinguish the Senior from the Junior Deacon, while another thought will doubtless occur to the minds of some brethren, which, as Dr. Anderson would have said, "is not proper to be written." I have already mentioned that in the "Ionic" jewels the left hand is in each case raised, but, on making a careful comparison, I found, to my surprise, that one is lower than the other by about a quarter-of-an-inch at the tips of the fingers. The jewels have evidently been cast in the same mould, and it would have been impossible to bend the arm unless it had first been annealed. It seems, therefore, as if the position must have been altered intentionally, and although the difference is too small to be noticed, except on a close examination, it may be that "Bro. M. Morgan" knew that some alteration ought to be made, and so bent the arm down in one case. I must however add that I recently examined a pair of similar jewels, in the possession of the "Witham" Lodge, at Lincoln, dated 1801, and found that there was no difference whatever in the positions of the arms.

It will be noticed that although, according to Bro. Lane, the Lodge was "named in 1825," it was in fact called the "Mechanical" at the time of its Constitution in 1810. I wrote to Bro. Lane on this point a few years before his death, and he very wisely suggested that I should examine the old Minute Books and see what information I could gain from them. As, however, our Minute Books seem to have followed the example of some of the jewels, and at various times to have "disappeared," I have been unable to act upon his advice, and can only point to the still existing jewels as evidence of a fact which is unrecorded in the books of the Grand Lodge.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

BY BRO. F. H. GOLDNEY, P.G.D.

IN Bro. Gould's exposition of the Degrees of Pure and Ancient Freemasonry in the last number of our *Transactions*, his passing references to (modern) Knights Templars indicate a comparatively recent origin of that Order.

Thus, on p. 62, he quotes an entry from Chapter of Friendship minute book, dated October 21st, 1778; "Com. Palmer Z. read a letter from Com. Dunckerley, that we make Knight Templars if we' wanted and it was resolved to . . . ," and adds that the historian of the Chapter (Bro. Alexander Howell) made the following comment upon it, viz.: "In the above minute we have a reference to Knight Templars—earlier than any known mention of them in England."

To mark the progress made by the Order within a few years after that date, I would mention that my great grandfather, Michael Burrough (a Banker at Salisbury), was an enthusiastic Mason and Knight Templar; and that I have interesting articles of clothing of various degrees, jewels, rituals, etc., which were used by him. Amongst them are

(1) A printed pamphlet, the title page of which runs as follows:

"Statutes of the Royal, Exalted, Religious and Military Order of H.R.D.M., Grand elected Masonic Knights Templars K.D.S.H. of St John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes &^{c}"

The following printed footnote is at the end of the Pamphlet—

☛ The above laws were read at a grand conclave, "June 24th, 1791, and were unanimously approved of."

(2) A printed form of Summons, addressed to "Mr Michael Burrough—Salisbury," and filled up in handwriting [where indicated in italics], as follows—

"Chapter of Obfervance of the Royal Order of H.R.D.M. K.D.S.H. Palestine Ist & IInd Column of the Seven Degrees, III. V, VII, IX, ... LXXXI. Ne Plus Ultra.

Sir K^{t}

You are respectfully requested to attend the Duties of this Chapter, at the *Surry Tavern Surry Street in the Strand* on *Thursday* the *2*nd Day of *Nov*^{r} *being the Anniversary of the Birth of our Grand Patron* at *6 o'clock*—P.M.

	801		
AL	579	AD	1797
			8
AO	679	AC	473

N.B. *The M.E. & S. Grand Master Lord Rancliffe mill hold a Grand Conclave at the same time & place—In case any Compn of your Chapter is likely to attend, be so good as to give Notice on the preceding Day at the Tavern that we may know how to provide.*

To the Chapter of Science."

(3) The following letter in the handwriting of Michael Burrough—

Sarum 9th Nov. 1798

Kt Companion

As several of the Knights of the Order of St John of Jerusalem have come to the resolution of wearing the insignia of the order suspended on a Blue ribon at the Button hole on the Day of the next general thanksgiving if it meets with your approbation you will send your Crofs & Star to me by the Bearer that they may be all made up uniformly

Michl Burrough GM

.T. .K. "

On the back is written "A copy of the letter sent to the Knight Templers 10 Novr 1798"—and also the following list of names—

"Michl Burrough
Revd Robt Hoadly Ashe
Edwd Ballard
Wm Boucher
Jas Goddard
Wm Arney
Jno Jeboult
French
A. 5802, AD 1798 AO, 680 10 Novr
Wm Weeks
Wm Burbidge
Jno Hodding
Ambe Warton"

(4) Knights Templars Ritual in cypher, in the handwriting of Michl Burrough.



Monument to the memory of the late
Brother George William Speth,
Erected in the Cemetery at Bromley by his Brethren and Friends.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SPETH MEMORIAL FUND.

THE Fund having now been closed, I am requested to express to the Subscribers and the Treasurers of the Fund the best thanks of Mrs. Speth and her family.

A suitable and handsome monument has been erected to the memory of our friend, the design being admirably carried out by Bro. Henry Harris, as will be seen from the photograph: and the long list of Subscribers now submitted is but another worthy monument of the respect and esteem in which our late Secretary was held.

W. H. R.

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In the order of their Seniority.

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Raymond, Percy Miles	*California, U.S.A.*
Read, R. S.	*Cornwall*
Rebman, Francis Joseph	*London*
Reed, W. H.	*London*
Reep, John Robinson	*London*

Reid, John	*Bloemfontein, O.R.C.*
Richards, George	*London*
Richards, J. Peeke	*Ealing*
Rider, Rev. W. Wilkinson	*Port Elizabeth*
Riley, Thomas	*Harrogate, Yorkshire*
Robbins, Alfred Farthing	*London*
Robbins, John	*London*
Roberts, Edward, M.A.	*North Wales*
Roberts, John	*Cape Town*
Robertson, J. Ross	*Toronto, Canada*
Robinson, Henry	*Gympie, Queensland*
Ronaldson, Rev. W.	*Dunedin, N.Z.*
Rowley, Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S.	*Leeds*
Ruddock, John Waring	*Glasgow*
Rushton, W. H.	*Muttra, India*
Russell, Herbert Henry Anson	*Brisbane, Queensland*
Russell, Joseph	*London*
Rust, George Robert Dewey	*Jamaica*
Sadler, Henry	*London*
Sandbach, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Edmund, R.E.	*London*
Sanderson, Charles Edward Fenwick	*Singapore*
Saunders, Sibert	*Whitstable, Kent*
Saunders, William John H.	*Michigan, U.S.A.*
Scott, Hugh Jamieson	*Rhodesia*
Scott-Hall, Rev. William E., F.S.A. Scot.	*Oxford*
Shallcrass, G.	*Melbourne, Victoria*
Shanks, F. H., M.D.	*Fiji*
Sharratt, Albert Varey	*Stockport*
Shields, Isaac Mann	*London*
Silberbauer, Charles Frederick	*Cape Town*
Simon, L.	*London*
Simonsen, Sophus Heimann	*Copenhagen*
Sinclair, Hugh William	*Melbourne*
Sinclair, William	*Glasgow*
Smith, A. H.	*Aldershot*
Smith, Charles Winlove	*Kings Lynn*
Smith, H. Squire	*King William's Town, Cape*
Smith, John	*Per A. W. Adams*
Smith, General John Corson	*Chicago*
Smith, William Henry	*Queensland*
Snelling, William Walton	*Westcliff-on-Sea*
Snowball, Fitzgerald	*Victoria*
Snowball, Oswald Robinson	*Victoria*
Songhurst, William John	*London*
Spalding, John Tricks	*Nottingham*
Sparks, Henry James	*Norfolk*
Spiers, James	*Queensland*
Squier, Hamilton R.	*New York*
Starkey, John W.	*Malta*
Stauffer, William Ferdinand	*Walthamstow*
St. Clair, Ernest	*London*
Steele, Lawrence	*Southampton*

Stigling, Albertus Jacobus	*Cape Colony*
Stimson, Edward	*London*
Stokes, John, M D.	*Sheffield*
Stone, Walter Henry	*London*
Stubbs, Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P.	*Cape Town*
Stuttaford, William Foot	*Worcester Park, Surrey*
Sudlow, Robert Clay	*London*
Sutherland, Henry	*London*
Sutton, S. John	*Tembuland, S.Africa*
Swinden, Francis George	*Birmingham*
Symns, R. C.	*Rangoon, Burma*
Symonds, George John	*London*
Tarrant, W. H. jun.	*Witney, Oxon.*
Tate, Clement John Gifford	*Bloemfontein, O R.C.*
Tate, John	*Poonah, India*
Taylor, Thomas	*Newcastle, Staffords.*
Terry, Major-General Astley	*London*
Terry, Major Astley Herbert, A.S.C.	*London*
Tharp, John Alfred	*London*
Tharp, William Anthony	*London*
Thomas, Jabez Edwin	*Adelaide*
Thomas, Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D.	*Madras*
Thompson, John	*London*
Thomson, Andrew	*Middle Brighton, Victoria*
Thorne, William	*Cape Town*
Thornton, Robert S., M.B.	*Manitoba, Canada*
Thornton, William Henry Lindsay	*Toowoomba, Queensland*
Tiffany, William Henry	*Cape Town*
Tracy, Nathaniel	*Ipswich, Suffolk*
Trentham, George	*Handsworth, Staffs.*
Upton, Hon. William Henry M.A., LL.M., F.R.S.A.	*Washington, U.S.A.*
Van Heerde, Gerrit	*Cape Town*
Vassar-Smith, Richard Vassar	*Cheltenham*
Vaux, T. R.	*Ilkley, Yorkshire*
Vernon, William	*Stoke-on-Trent*
Vibert, Arthur Lionel, C.S.	*Madras*
Wager, John James Green, R.N.	*Southsea*
Wagstaffe, John	*Manchester*
Wagstaffe, Wright	*Bingley, Yorkshire*
Wakeford, George William	*Canada*
Walker, Charles Rotherham, M.D.	*Hove, Sussex*
Walsh, Albert	*Port Elizabeth*
Ward, G. A.	*Queensland*
Warliker, Lieut.-Col. Damodar A.M.C.	*London*
Warre, C. Bampfylde	*Brighton*
Watson, James Proctor, J.P.	*Cumberland*
Webb, J.	*London*
Webster, George	*Middleton, S.Africa*
Weiss, Felix Henri	*London*
Wells, Dr. Charles	*Cookham Dean*
Welsh, William Henry	*Suffolk*
Weston, Samuel Thomas	*Blackburn*
Westropp, Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A.	*Dublin*
Whadcoat, John Henry, F.R.G S., F.S.S., M S.A., F.C.A., &c., J.P.	*Poole, Dorset*
White, Thomas Charters	*London*
Whitley, Edward Forbes	*Truro, Cornwall*
Wiebe, Carl Cornelius	*Hamburg*
Wild, Lewis	*London*
Williams, S. Stacker	*Ohio*
Willox, William Carl	*Washington, U.S.A.*
Wilson, J. M.	*Durban*
Wilton, William John	*Lowestoft*
Withers, S.	*Shrewsbury*
Withey, Thomas Archer	*Leeds*
Woodhead, T. M.	*Bradford*
Woodthorpe, John William	*London*
Wright, William	*Southampton*
Wright, William Henry Stirling	*Minnesota*
Wrightson, Arthur, F.S.I., &c.	*London*
Wyatt, Rev. Vitruvius Partridge	*Bedford*
Wynter, Andrew Ellis, M.D.	*Beckenham, Kent*
Yeomans, W. J.	*Bloemfontein, O.R.C.*

CHICHESTER CERTIFICATES.

18th CENTURY.

BY BRO. JOHN T. THORP.

It seems very desirable, whenever rare, interesting or curious Masonic Certificates, which have been hidden away for many years, are at length brought out into the light of day, that their existence should be made known to the members of the Craft, and photographs obtained for future reference.

It was therefore with great pleasure that I was able to exhibit at the Quatuor Coronati Lodge in October last, two Certificates issued in the City of Chichester over a hundred years ago, and which I felt sure would be of interest to Freemasons, particularly to those residing in that ancient city. Both are parchment documents issued to Bro. William Dearling, and admirable reproductions accompany this note.

The first, a Craft Certificate, $11\frac{3}{4}$-inches by $10\frac{3}{4}$-inches in size, was issued by the Lodge of Harmony No. 559; it is dated June 18th, A.L. 5791, A.D. 1791, and signed by Thos. Bull, Master; Alex. Williams, Senior Warden; David Davis, Junior Warden; and William Cooper, Secretary. The Seal consists of white paper on dark blue ground, and represents the arms of the "Moderns" Grand Lodge of England, surrounded by the words "Lodge of Harmony 559 City of Chichester." According to the late Bro. Lane's invaluable "Masonic Records," the Lodge of Harmony was constituted May 11th, 1790, and lapsed before 1800, so that Certificates of the Lodge must be exceedingly rare.

On the back of the document there is the following endorsement, "Vu à la R.·. L.·. De la Persévérance or .·. de Pontaudemer en Venue Reg.·. le 27e Jour du 10e Mois de l'an de la V.·. Lumière 5818. Bocanes, R.·. X.·. V.·., Carbonnier, M.·. S^{re}." This no doubt refers to a visit paid by Bro. Dearling to that Lodge in 1818.

The second document is a Knight Templar Certificate issued to the same brother, by the Conclave and Chapter of the Holy Sepulchre, held at Chichester; it is dated June 4th, A.L. 5798, A.D. 1794, A.O. 676, and signed by Thos. Bransom, Second Scribe. It is one of the smallest engraved Certificates ever issued by any Masonic body in England, being only $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and is in an excellent state of preservation. This Certificate was issued under the authority of Thomas Dunckerley, Grand Master of the Order from 1791 to 1795. It was the first of this series of K.T. Certificates, and is now of the greatest rarity. The seal in black wax is probably Dunckerley's ordinary Masonic seal, but the device thereon is obliterated by age.



LODGE of HARMONY, (559) CITY of CHICHESTER.

These are to Certify:

That our well beloved Brother William Learling has been made a Mason, and admitted to the Third Degree of Masonry as registered in due Form in our Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, held at the Dolphin Hotel in this City; And, having behaved himself as becometh a true and faithful Brother; we recommend him to all regular Lodges and Brethren throughout the World, after due Trial and Examination.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of our Lodge the 18th Day of June A.L. 5791 A.D. 1791.

Thos Bull — Master.

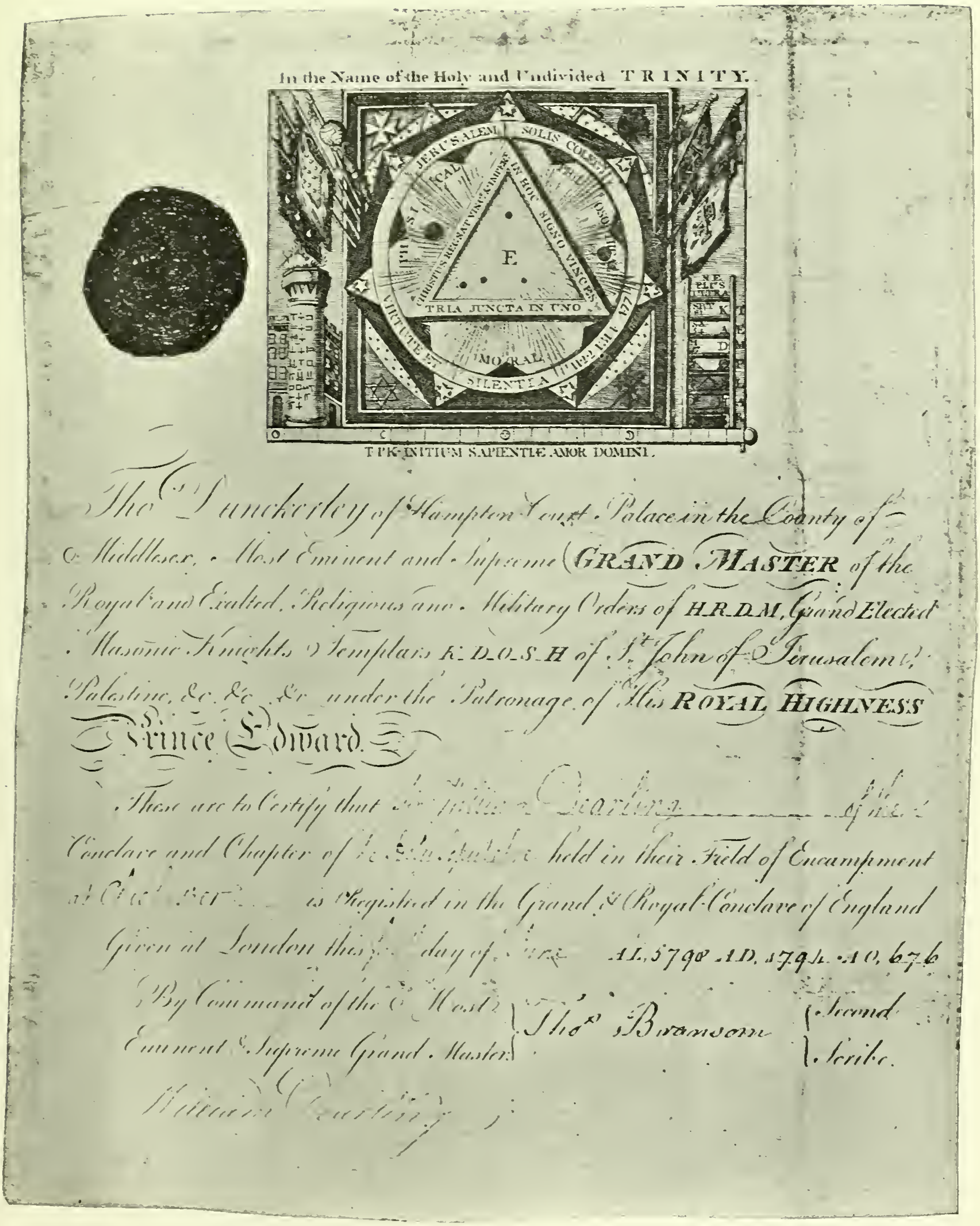
[illegible] Sen.r Warden.

David Davis Jun.r Warden.

Wm. Cooper Secretary.

Chichester Certificate,

(Craft), 18th Century.



In the Name of the Holy and Undivided TRINITY.

T.P.K. INITIUM SAPIENTIÆ AMOR DOMINI.

Thos. Dunckerley of Hampton Court Palace in the County of Middlesex, Most Eminent and Supreme GRAND MASTER of the Royal and Exalted, Religious and Military Orders of H.R.D.M. Grand Elected Masonic Knights Templars K.D.O.S.H. of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, &c. &c. &c. under the Patronage of His ROYAL HIGHNESS Prince Edward.

These are to Certify that [illegible] Gearing of the Conclave and Chapter of [illegible] held in their Field of Encampment at Chichester is Registed in the Grand & Royal Conclave of England

Given at London this [illegible] day of [illegible] A.L. 5798 A.D. 1794 A.O. 676

By Command of the Most Eminent & Supreme Grand Master. Thos. Branson, Second Scribe.

William Gearing

Chichester Certificate,

(K.T.). 18th Century.

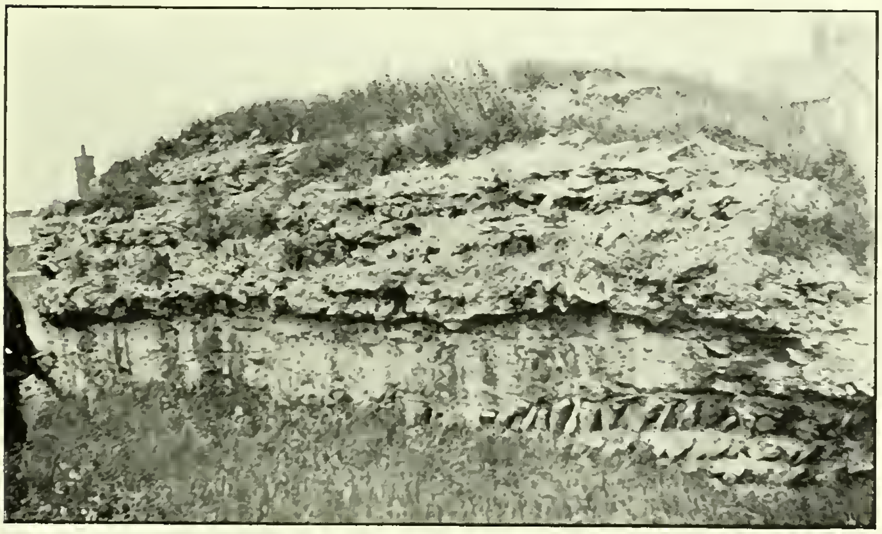
Plate A

LINCOLN.



W. J. Songhurst.

Roman Wall.



W. J. Songhurst.

Roman Wall.

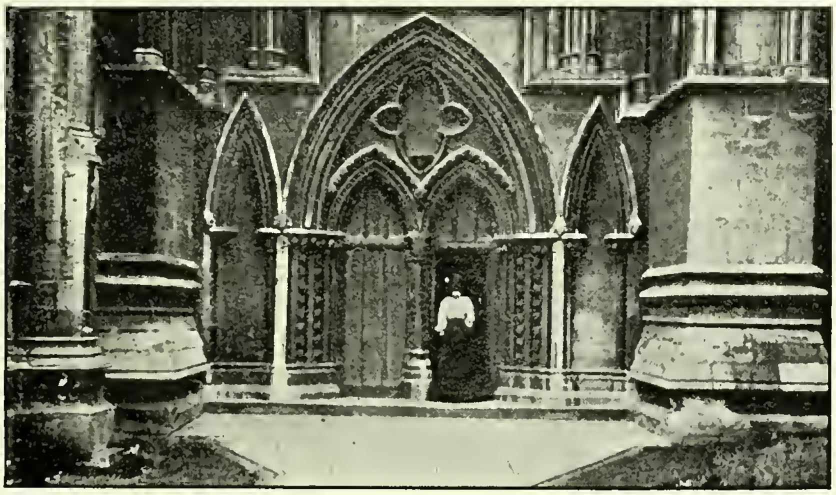


F. A. Powell.

Stonebow.

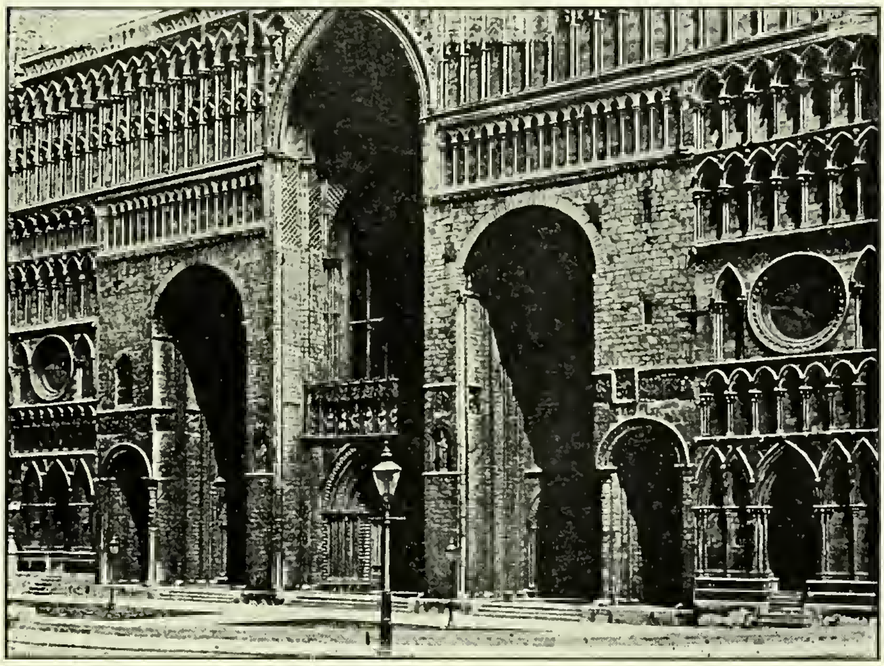
Plate B

LINCOLN.



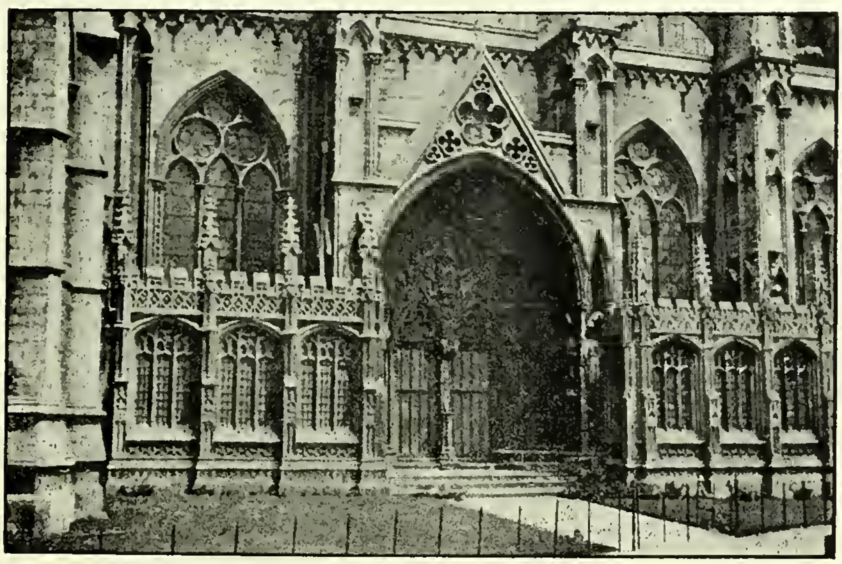
W. J. Songhurst.

Cathedral.—North Porch.



F. A. Powell.

Cathedral.—West Front.

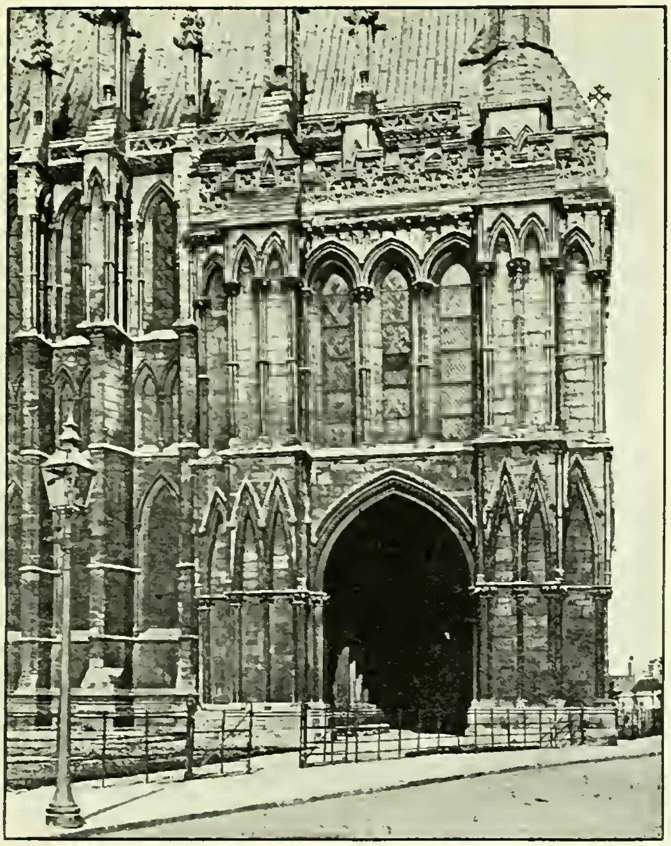


W. J. Songhurst.

Cathedral.—South Porch.

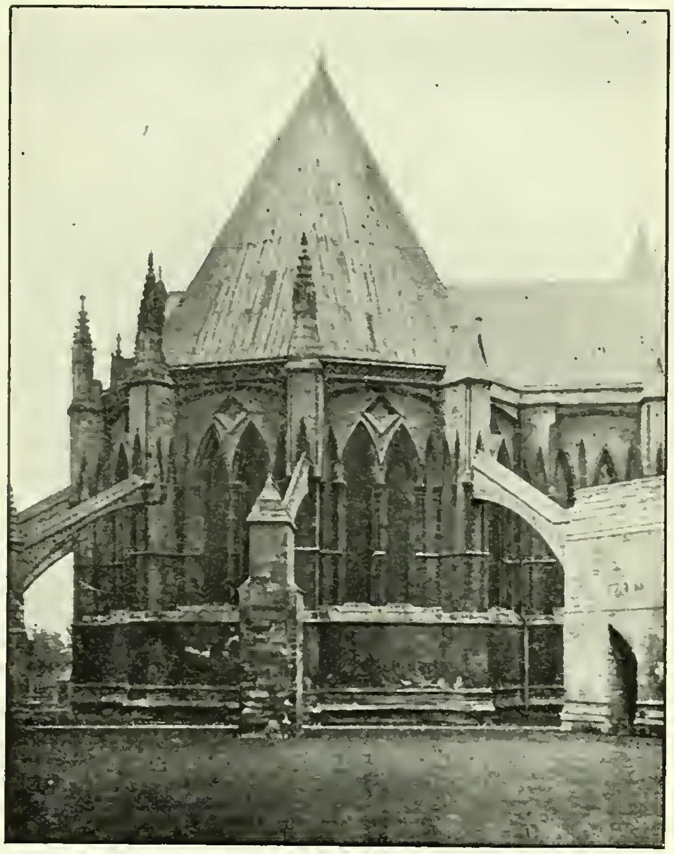
Plate C

LINCOLN.



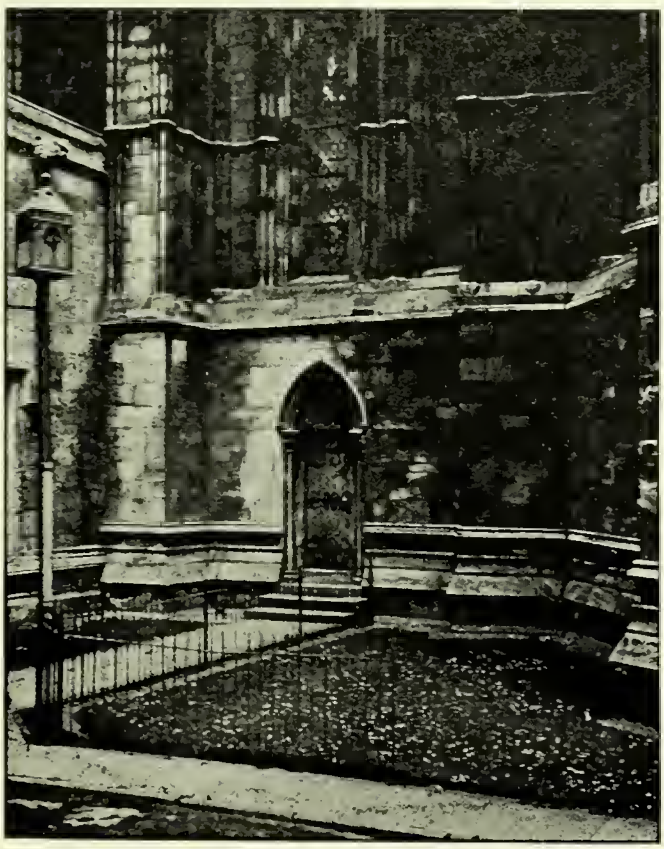
F. A. Powell.

Cathedral.—Galilee Porch.



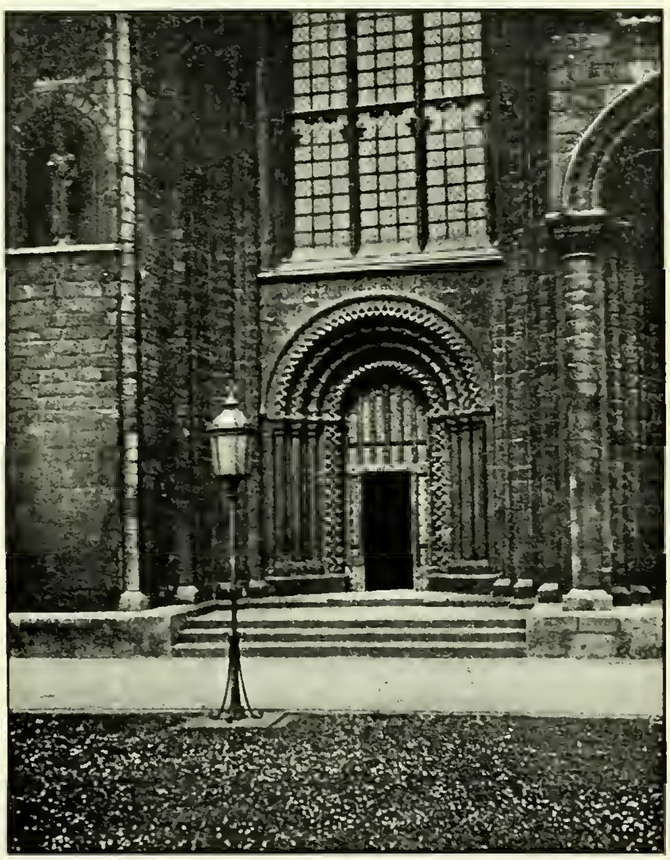
W. J. Songhurst.

Chapter House.



W. J. Songhurst.

Chapter House.

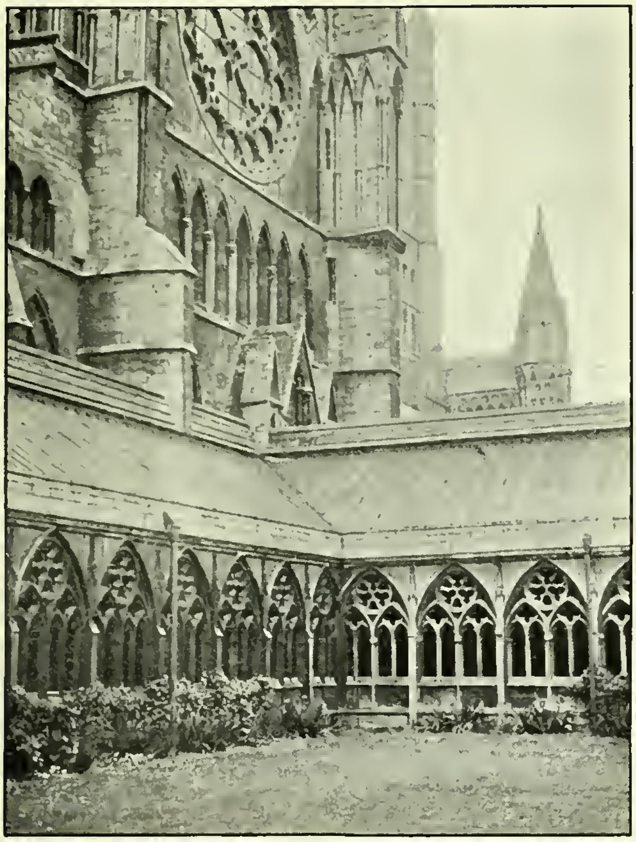


W. J. Songhurst.

Cathedral.—West Front.

Plate D

LINCOLN.



W. J Songhurst.

Cathedral.—Cloisters.



F. A. Powell.

Exchequer Gate.



F. A. Powell.

Newport Arch.



F. A. Powell.

Exchequer Gate.

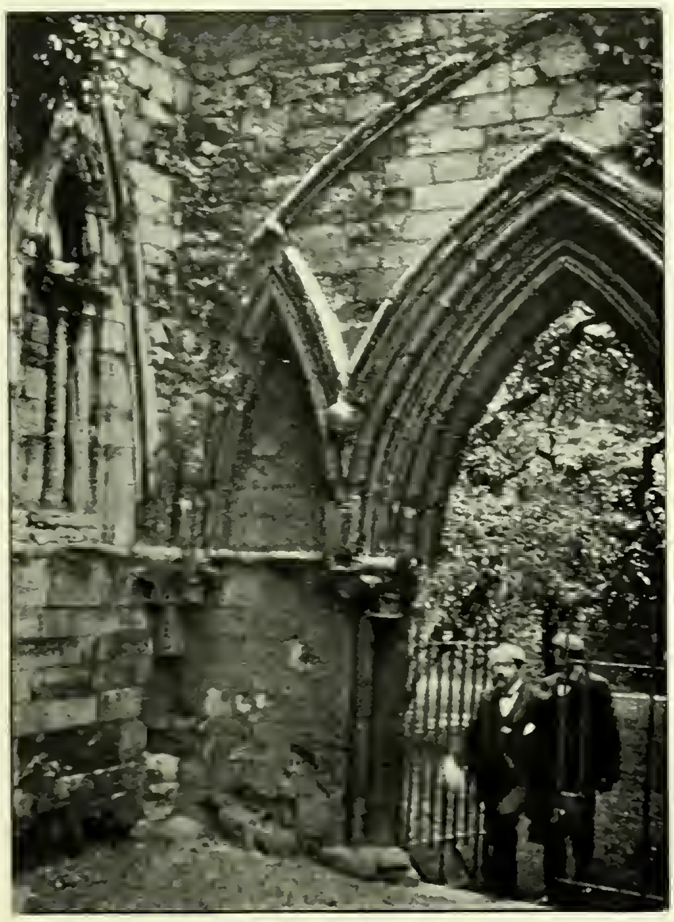
Plate E

LINCOLN.



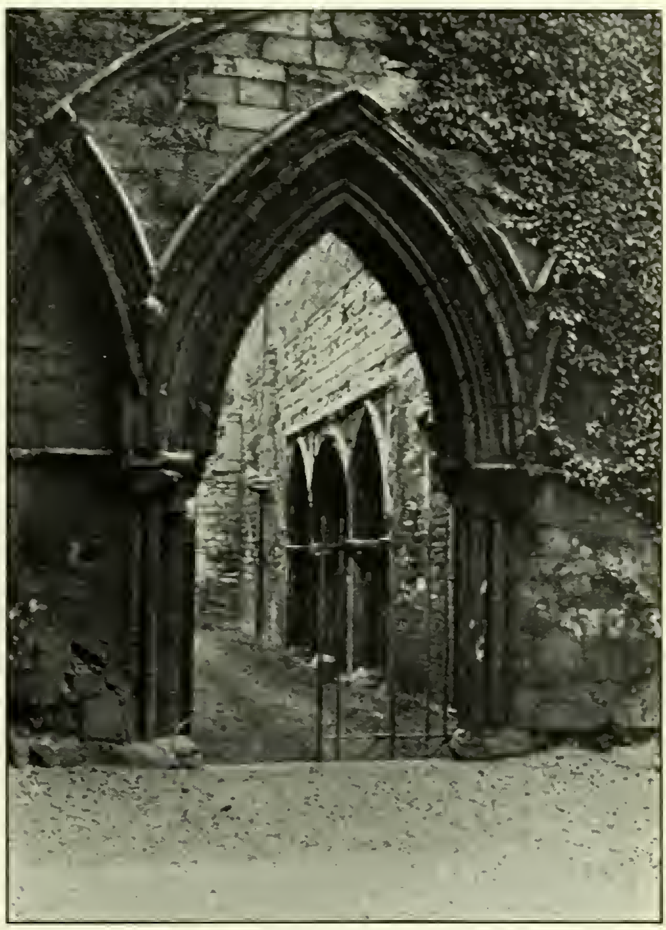
W. J. Songhurst.

Bishop's Palace.



W. J. Songhurst.

Bishop's Palace.



David Hills.

Bishop's Palace.

Plate F

LINCOLN.



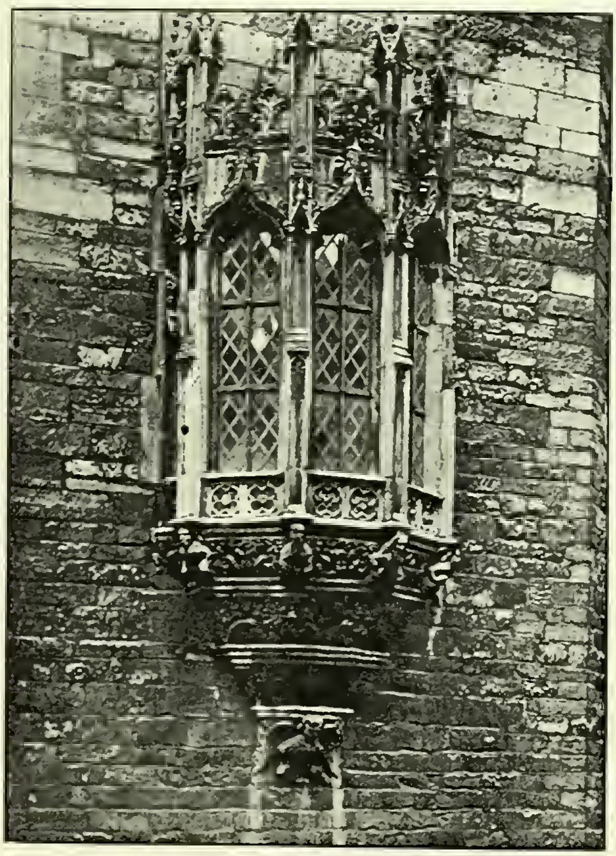
F. A. Powell

The High Bridge and "Glory Hole."



F. A. Powell.

Old Houses near Castle Gateway.



F. A. Powell.

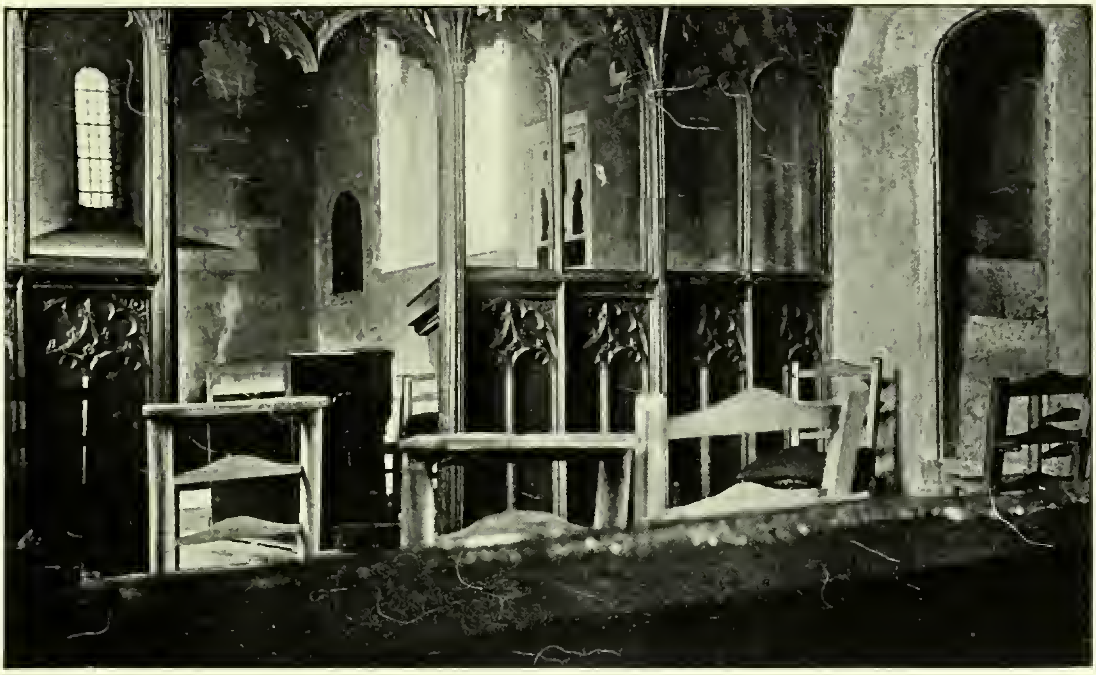
Oriel Window from John of Gaunt's Palace.



W. J. Songhurst.

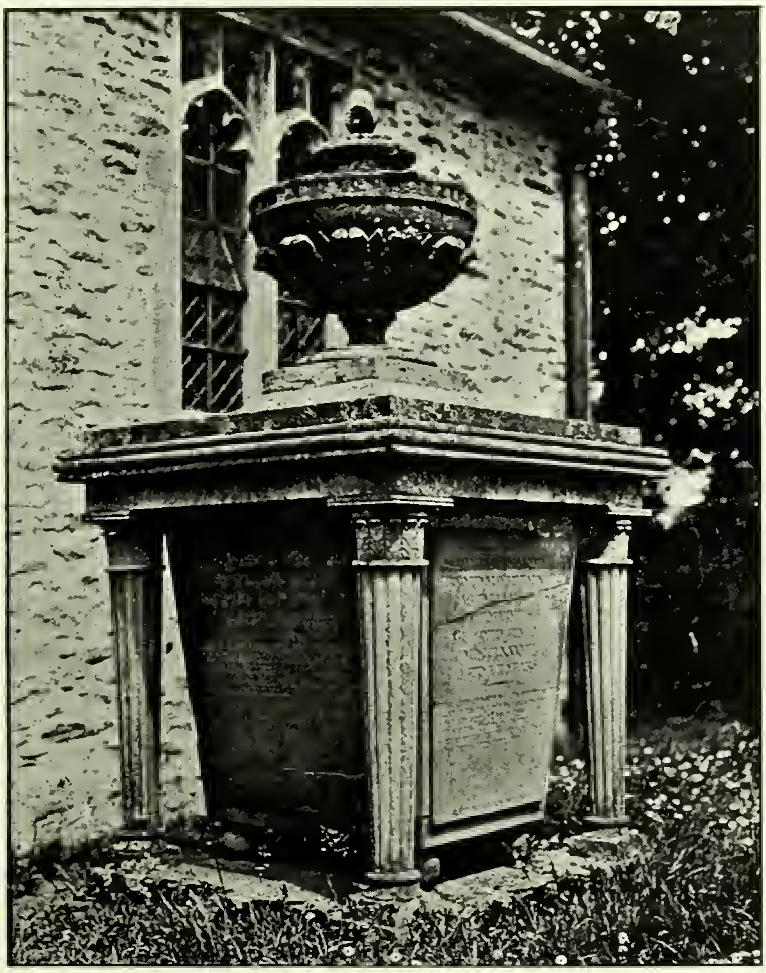
"Whitefriars' House."

COATES.



F. A. Powell.

St. Edith's Church.



F. A. Powell.

Tomb outside St. Edith's Church.

Plate H

STOW.



F. A. Powell.

St. Mary's Church—from S.E.



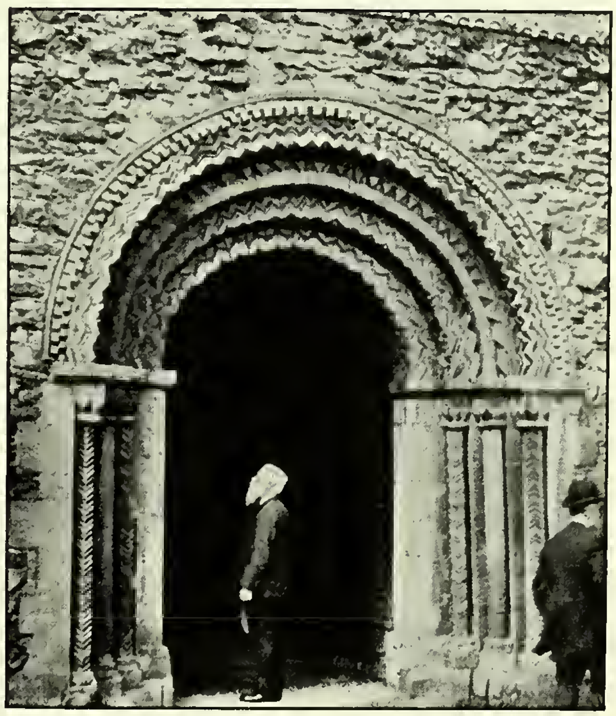
F. A. Powell.

St. Mary's Church.



W. J. Songhurst.

St. Mary's Church.—West Doorway.



W. J. Songhurst.

St. Mary's Church.—South Doorway.

SUMMER OUTING.

Thursday, 25th to Sunday, 28th June, 1903.

LINCOLN.

BY BRO. W. JOHN SONGHURST, P.M.

THE Brethren whose good fortune enabled them to join in the recent trip to Lincoln, appear to have wondered why a city teeming with matters of such deep interest to the Mason-Student, should not have received earlier attention from the members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and while no answer was forthcoming to this very pertinent question, a feeling of gratitude was expressed by those who joined in the outing for the first time, and who thus were enabled to make their début under such exceptionally favourable conditions, while those who were in a position to make comparisons with trips of former years were unanimously of the opinion that it was impossible to point to one which could in all respects be said to take the lead, with "Lincoln" in the running.

The following brethren left King's Cross on the Thursday afternoon by the 3.45 train in a specially reserved saloon, viz , J. Stiven, P.G.D., W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C., P.Dep.G.M. Victoria; T. J. Ralling, P.A.G.D.C., Prov.G.Sec. Essex; F. A. Powell, P.G.S.B., J. T. Thorp, Leicester; P. J. Allen, Charters Towers; Seymour Bell, J. M. Bruce and T. Pearson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Capt. D. Herbert, Shillong, Assam; C. F. Silberbauer, Cape Town; W. Busbridge, Plumstead; G. Chillingworth, Walthamstow; Alex. Darling, Berwick; W. Dickinson, Guildford; R. Orttewell, Malden; J. W. Stevens, Dulwich; W. H. Brown, Col. J. S. Ellis, W. Hammond, A. Joyce, W. Lawrance, A. Oliver, E. R. Painter, W. J. Songhurst, J. A. Tharp, W. A. Tharp, J. Thompson, J. P. Watson and J. Wiggins, London.

A short stop at Peterborough reminded some of us of our experiences at the top of the N.W. Tower of the Cathedral in 1897, while it gave the attendants at the Refreshment Room an opportunity of handing in to us a most refreshing cup of tea. At Grantham, the next stopping place, our saloon was transferred from the main to the branch line, and on our arrival at Lincoln we were glad to have a hearty hand-shake from Bro. B. Vickers, the Prov. Grand Secretary and others who had kindly come to the station to give us an early welcome.

Making our way to the "White Hart" Hotel, which proved to be a very comfortable "home" during our stay, we were delighted to find the Treasurer of our Lodge, Bro. Hamon le Strange, Prov. G.M. Norfolk, who had arrived a few hours previously, and Bros. H. J. Sparks, P.G.D.; F. G. Swinden, Prov. G. Sec., Warwick; W. N. Cheesman, Selby; C. L. Edwards, Enfield; H. W. Tharp, Leicester; and David Hills, Beckenham. Souvenir postcards had been provided for "wives and sweethearts," and as soon as these had been duly despatched we found it time to prepare for dinner.

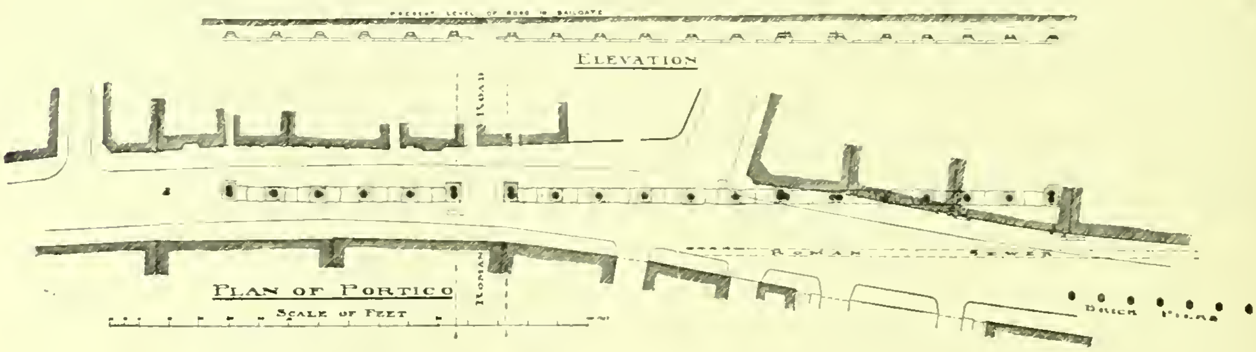
The advent of Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D., Ireland, towards the close of the meal, was hailed with especial and audible signs of pleasure, as a telegram had been received from him saying that he had been "stranded" at Miller's Dale. Crossing from Dublin on the previous night, our distinguished brother had had no fewer than ten changes on his cross-country journey from Holyhead, and great commiseration was expressed by those who contrasted our comfortable journey from London with his.

At 9 p.m. we wended our way to the Assembly Rooms, where an Emergency Meeting of the "Witham" Lodge was to be held in our honour. It had been the intention of the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, Prov. G.M. to be present, but at the last moment very important meetings were called in London, from which it was absolutely impossible for his Lordship to absent himself. His place was, therefore, gracefully occupied by the Deputy G.M., Bro. W. H. Sissons, who was, fortunately for us, able to remain with us during the greater part of our trip.

By a kindly thought on the part of the local Brethren we were permitted to take our seats before the Lodge was opened, and were thus able to note the very interesting working of the Province, and compare it with that to which we are more accustomed in other places. Bro. Minton, the W.M. of the "Witham" Lodge, who was well supported by the Masters of the three other Lincoln Lodges, delivered a most able and interesting address of welcome, which was supplemented by an equally effective one from Bro. Sissons on behalf of the Province, and responded to by Bros. Hamon le Strange and Dr. Chetwode Crawley.

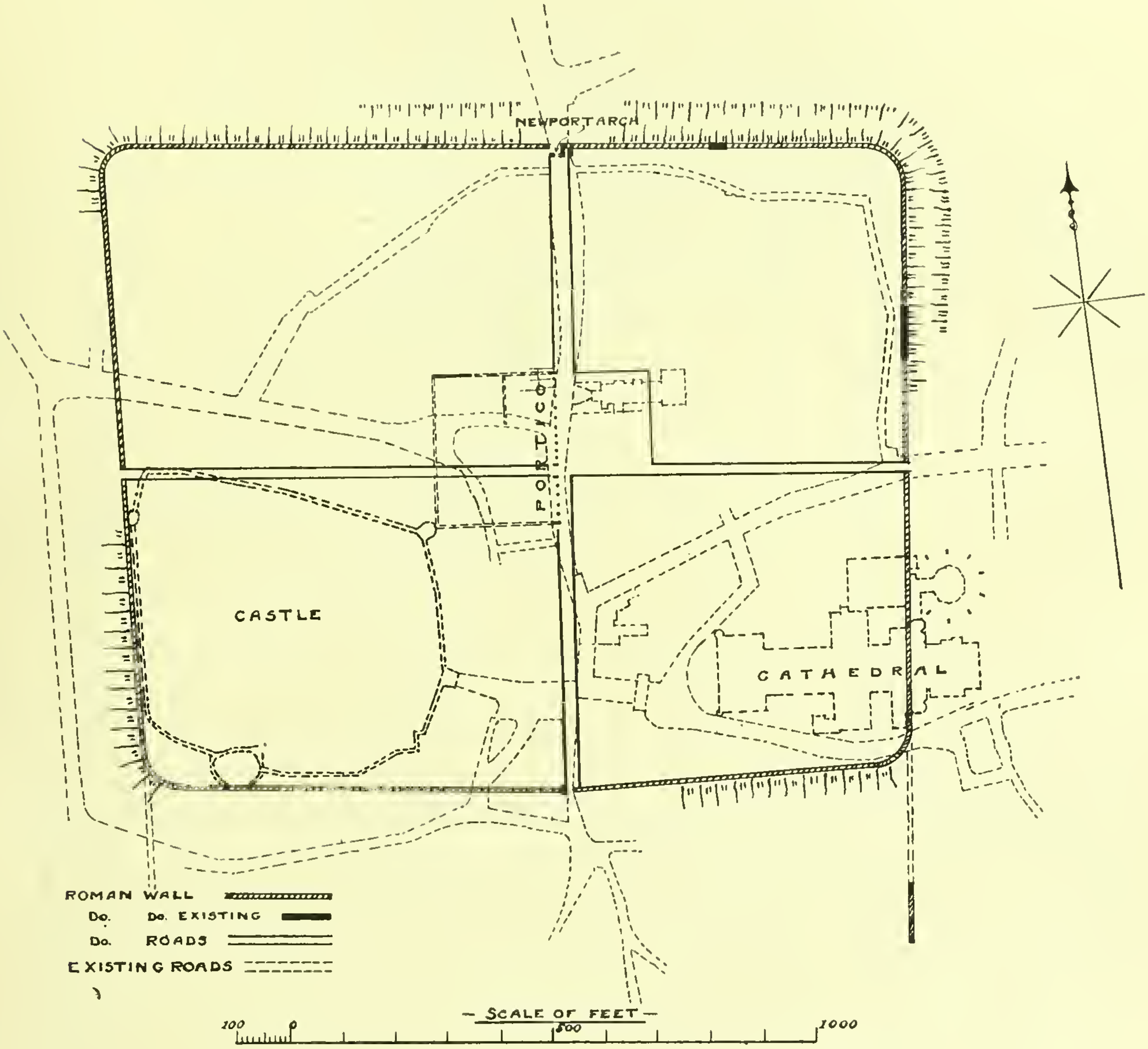
The Lodge having been closed, we found that the forethought which characterised all the arrangements made for our comfort, had provided some light refreshment in an adjoining room, and we were thus enabled to make ourselves personally known to the many brethren who had assembled to meet us. "And so to bed."

On Friday morning we placed ourselves under the direction of Bro. Vickers and others who had given up their business for our pleasure, and commenced a perambulation of the upper part of the city. Our first halt was made at the house of Mr. G. Allis, beneath which have been uncovered the bases of some of the columns which formerly



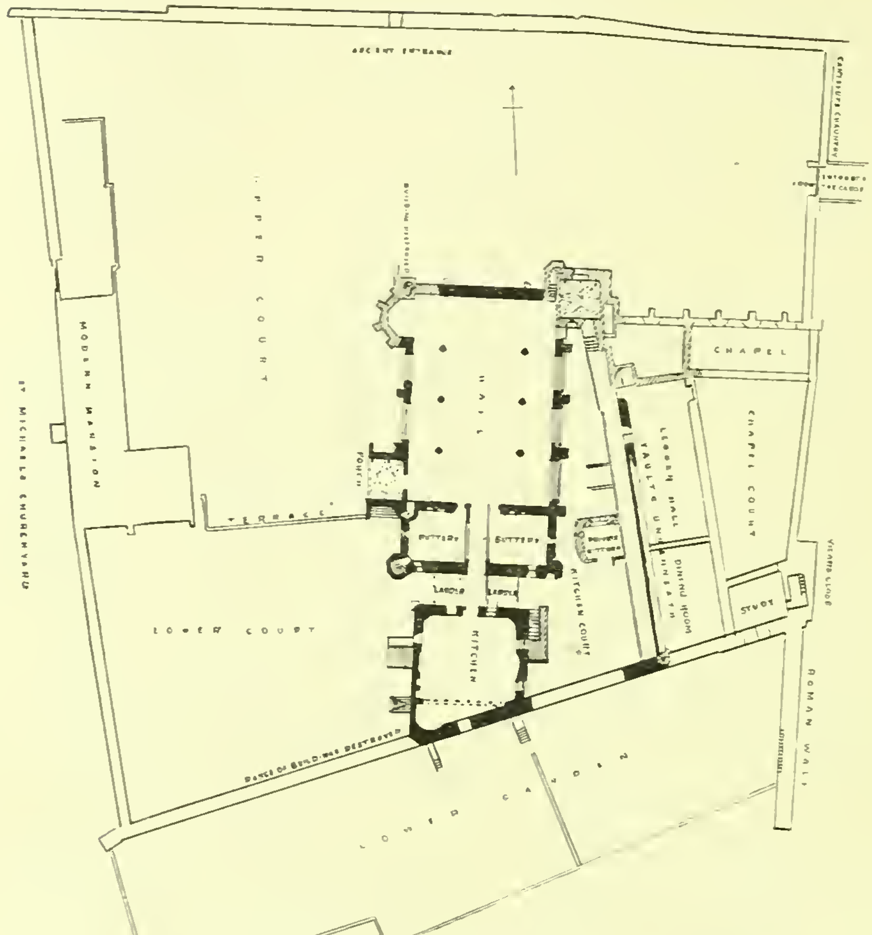
supported the Portico of what was evidently a most important building in the days of the Romans. The positions of thirteen of these columns have now been marked by the Corporation along the adjacent roadway, but their existence appears to have been quite

unsuspected until about 20 years ago when excavations were being made for the foundations of some new houses in the Bailgate.[1] Mr. Allis gave us an exceedingly interesting account of Roman Lincoln, aided by plans which had been most carefully prepared by



him; and as he has gathered together a very valuable collection of relics and curios, it was with difficulty that we tore ourselves away in order to continue our investigation of the other Roman remains in the neighbourhood. After an examination of the North Gate of the city, or Newport Arch, which stands to-day as firmly as when first erected more than eighteen centuries ago, we were by the kindness of Mr. Shuttleworth, permitted to follow the line of the old wall and moat right through his lovely gardens. Thence to the Close, and an examination of the picturesque old houses clustering round the venerable Cathedral. At the Chancery we were kindly allowed by the sub Dean to inspect the older portions of the house, part of which has recently been fitted up as his

[1] *Twin* colums were found at the North and South corners as well as at the crossing of the East to West Street, while in the centre of the Northern section a very curious cluster of *three* columns was found, the use of which can only be a matter for conjecture.



PLAN OF THE BISHOPS PALACE LINCOLN
ON THE LEVEL OF THE HALL FLOOR

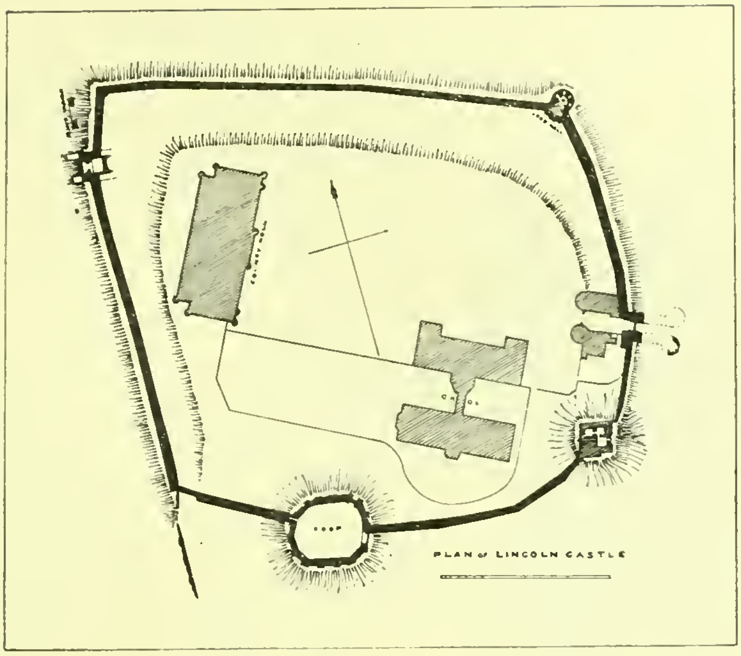
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 feet

Private Chapel. The ruins of the Bishop's Palace, for an examination of which we were greatly indebted to the kindness of Dr. King, were very fully explained by his Secretary, Bro. W. W. Smith, Prov. G. Registrar, than whom we should imagine no one could be found better qualified to discourse upon its history. The oldest portion of the buildings would seem to date back to about 1100, but they were subsequently enlarged and embellished until they reached their greatest magnificence in the reign of Henry VIII. In consequence, however, of the extortionate demands made by that Monarch they were stripped of most of their internal glory, the final ruin being very effectively carried out at the time of the Commonwealth.

We were here joined by Bro. Harry Tipper, P.A.G.P., who had found himself unable to leave London with us on the previous day.

At the Cathedral we were taken in charge by Canon Maddison, under whose able guidance our attention was directed to the most interesting features of the building. The library was, of course, not neglected, and the large and valuable collection of books and manuscripts which is so comfortably housed over the North walk of the Cloisters proved sufficiently attractive to retard our footsteps long beyond the allotted time. As regards the Cathedral itself it seemed to exercise a magnetic influence upon all, and it was impossible to walk round it at any time without finding members of our party who had gone to study some especial point of interesting architectural detail.

It will be seen that our morning's work was of a somewhat arduous nature. It was, therefore, felt that after lunch in inspecting the items of interest "below hill," it would be better to divide into smaller parties, each under its own especial cicerone, in order that the older members particularly might not be unduly fatigued.

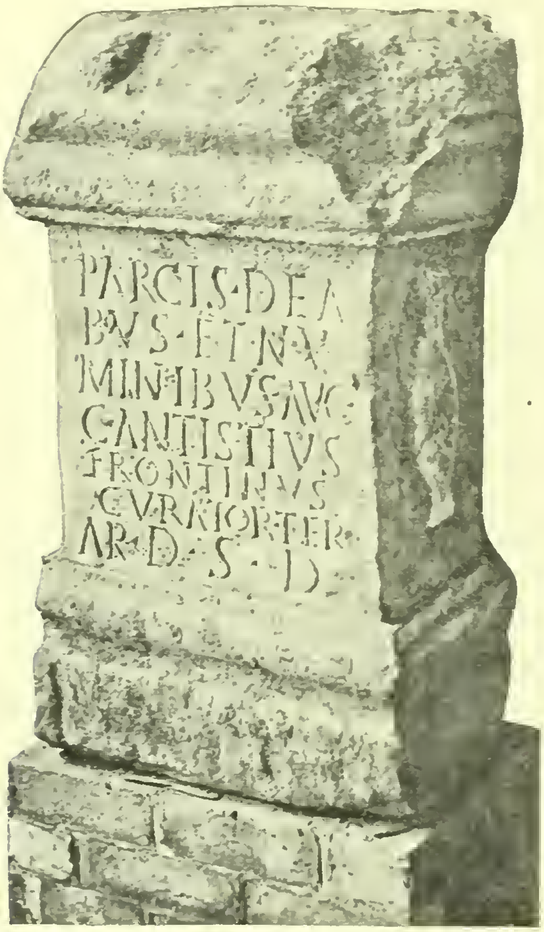


We first proceeded to the Castle, the scene of so many stirring incidents in the history of the town. Evidence of its long use as the County Gaol were everywhere apparent, and the stones in the little burial ground in the Keep, mark the last resting place of many who were executed for offences which in a more enlightened age meet with a far more lenient punishment. It seemed rather difficult to realize that almost within living memory, stealing was punished by death, while "minor offenders" were beaten with a leathern strap or knotted rope's end.

A short stay was made at the Jews' houses, which apart from their historical associations, are most interesting examples of early Norman domestic architecture.

At the Gild Hall or Stone Bow, which stands right over the High Street, we were met by Bro. Pratt, the Mayor, who had kindly given instructions for the Civic Regalia to be brought out for our inspection. This was described to us in an exceedingly interesting lecture by Col. J. G. Williams, whose intimate knowledge of, and enthusiasm for, the objects which he so fully explained, delighted all who heard him. We were especially impressed by his righteous indignation against those vandals who had "restored" the Swords of State, and not content even with placing modern pommels and guards on ancient blades, had had the bad taste to cause their own names to be engraved on weapons which had probably been carried before Mayors of the City centuries before their time. The Municipal Records were also brought out for us, but to our regret the time at our disposal was too short for a proper examination of those very interesting documents. We hope, however, that an opportunity may yet be afforded for transcribing some which would appear to have an especial value for us. The contract made in 1520 with William Spencer, Freemason, and his fellows for the building of the Gild Hall; the Charter of the Painters, Gilders, Stainers and Alabaster men (Marblers), or Gild of St. Luke in 1562, and that of the Tilers, Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Pavers, Tilemakers, Glaziers, Limemakers, Milners, and Thekers (Thatchers), in 1564 would seem to be particularly noteworthy. References to freemasons are frequently met with, and it is evident that their work was much appreciated, for we find it continually "agreed that . . . . freemason, for that he is a good workman, shall have his franchise for . . . and the officer's fees."

After leaving the Gild Hall, we made our way to the interesting 16th century houses on the High Bridge, where Bro. Watkins explained to us by means of plans, the work of restoration which has recently been carried out by the Corporation. The Bridge itself was constructed about 1160 and it is one of the very few remaining in England with houses upon it. We next inspected the ivy-covered ruins of St. Benedict's Church, and St. Mary-le-Wigford with its pre-Norman Tower, and beautiful Conduit constructed from fragments of the buildings of the Ancient Carmelite Friary. The interesting half-timbered 15th century house just below the G.N.Ry. (known as Whitefriars' House), formed the point farthest from our Hotel, and returning we had only time for a hurried examination of the Roman altar to the Parcae which is carefully preserved in St. Swithin's Church[1], and of the adjacent building known as the "Grey Friars." This at the present time consists of one floor with crypt below, and appears to have been built by the Franciscans about 1220. It has been recently purchased by the Corporation for the purposes of a Museum, having at different periods been used as a stocking factory, a Grammar School and a Mechanics' Institution.



ROMAN ALTAR,
now in St. Swithin's Church.

After dinner we again met at the Assembly Rooms by the invitation of the local Brethren, who had arranged for us a most excellent concert, which we all very thoroughly enjoyed. Mozart's Masonic Cantata was effectively rendered, while glees and ballad songs by the Minster Quartette Party formed a pleasant setting to the loyal and other toasts which were so gracefully submitted by Bro. Minton, the chairman of the evening. The time passed all too quickly, but when the Tyler's Toast reminded us of the advisability of retiring to our couches, tired though we undoubtedly were in body, we must all have enjoyed the satisfaction of having passed a "well spent day."

Saturday was devoted to a coach drive (on which our numbers were agreeably augmented by about a dozen of our new friends) to the ancient village of Stow, the outward journey being made via Burton, Scampton, Brattleby, Ingham and Coates, and the return by way of Sturton and Saxilby. The Church at Stow, with a history dating back to the early part of the seventh century, naturally attracted much attention, and thanks to the kindness of the Rector, the Rev. J. E. Christie, its many beauties and features of interest were clearly pointed out. A very thorough restoration of the Church took place about fifty years ago, but many of the older portions were wisely left untouched, and traces of the burning by the Danes in 870, or perhaps of a later conflagration, are clearly visible. In spite, however, of the almost unique interest attaching to

[1] The Altar was discovered in 1884, about thirteen feet below the ground level, by the workmen who were engaged in excavating for the foundation of the tower and spire of this Church. A very interesting and exhaustive description was published at the time by the late Rev. Precentor Venables.

the building, we were unable to eliminate from our memories the little Church at Coates which appears to have escaped the extreme ravages of Reformation times, and still posseses a very fine wooden screen and Rood Loft with remains of an old fresco behind it, while the original Altar slab with *six* incised crosses, is still in position. The Vicar, the Rev. O. A. Garwood, most kindly attended at some personal inconvenience to meet us, and brought out for our inspection the Silver Chalice and Patten which were presented to the Church in 1670.

On returning to Lincoln a short stay was made at the Masonic Hall (so short indeed that some felt impelled to make a second visit on Sunday morning) in order that the treasures of the Provincial Grand Lodge and the "Witham" Lodge might be inspected. The home of Dr. Oliver could not fail to possess many relics of so worthy and distinguished a Mason. The chair, on whose arm his fingers had rubbed a perceptible dent, letters, sermons, &c., were all brought out for us, while the fine collection of Masonic Glass and Pottery excited the admiration and envy of all. The Lodge furniture, Officers' Collar Jewels, prints, old engraved aprons, a curious old tracing board now forming the top of the Master's pedestal, as well as a "breeches" Bible, were all most carefully studied under the direction of Bro. W. Dixon, Prov.G. Librarian, and Bro. Rayner, Secretary to the "Witham" Lodge. The former is well known to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge from a paper which he read before it in 1891, on "The Old Lodge of Lincoln," and his later interesting "History of Freemasonry in Lincolnshire." Bro. Dixon kindly placed before us the "Old Lodge" minutes of 1732, and a number of very interesting letters from the Rev. Prebendery Peters, a former Prov.G.M., to his deputy the Rev. Matthew Barnett, Vicar of Market Rasen. In one of these written in 1813, he states that "As I have known some very respectable and good characters in the Royal "Arch, I do not suppose that there is anything wrong connected with it. It is not "known, however to the National Grand Lodge. That power from which I am delegated, "and of which you are my deputy, knows no other denominations of Masons than Enter'd "Apprentices, Fellow Crafts and Master Masons. It is dangerous to proceed further, "and I have reason to believe that beyond the Royal Arch, it is impious, and when "carried to the length of some weak and deluded men, approaches the Infernal." The Grand Lodge to which he refers was the "Modern" and our Rev. Brother appears from time to time to have poured forth his vials of wrath on the "Antients" who had some Lodges in the Province. In 1807 he wrote very strongly to Bro. Barnett, and mentioned that "The Atholl Masons" had the "impudence to enter into the Witham Lodge with "all their Harlequin Aprons and Badges, but Mr. Thorold much to his honour instantly "closed the Lodge and went away."

Little touches of colour such as these help us to realize the bitter feelings of jealousy which existed during the co-existence of the two rival Grand Lodges and make us bless the wise counsels which contributed to their successful union in 1813, but we cannot help wondering what the Provincial Grand Master said to his deputy when he read in the Articles of Union that not only was the Royal Arch distinctly authorized, but that even other "Orders" were far from being forbidden.

After an early dinner we were "at home" to the Lincoln Brethren at our Hotel. It had been our intention to arrange a little concert from amongst our own members, but we found that with Bro. Tipper, whose delightful handbells are always welcome, and Bro. Walter Lawrance, who had kindly taken some songs, our musical talent was exhausted. The Minster quartette, however, most kindly came to our assistance and with the kind aid of Bro. Dixon at the piano, very effectively made up for our own short-

comings. A recitation by Bro. Silberbauer, of his lines on "Cecil Rhodes" were listened to with marked attention, the more so perhaps as Bro. Rhodes was a member of the Correspondence Circle of our Lodge from 1899 until his untimely death in 1902.

On Sunday about 30 of the Brethren attended morning Service at the Cathedral, where seats had been reserved in the Choir—others as has been said paid a second visit to the Masonic Rooms, while a third class, consisting principally of the amateur photographers, proceeded to different parts of the city with the object of obtaining further records of their stay in Lincoln.

After lunch our numbers gradually diminished, some of the Brethren having to journey to the North, some to the South West and some to the South East, so that on mustering at the station at 6.40, only 22 of our merry party could be found for the return to London. The G.N.R. Company with its usual courtesy put on a special train for us as far as Grantham with a dining car, and after the latter had been connected with the main line train from the North, a very excellent dinner was served on board. King's Cross was reached without mishap and our "outing" came to an end with regrets that the time at our disposal had been so short.

That we had spent a most enjoyable time was the unanimous verdict, and the question "Where are *we* going next year?" which was so frequently asked, proved that many of the Brethren had quite decided upon another similar venture.

Looking back on the trip one of the principal points to note was the admirable manner in which all the arrangements had been made by our hosts. They were with us at every turn, at all times placing their local knowledge at our disposal, and those of us who could understand the amount of detail which had, of necessity, to be considered, and carried out by the Committee in Lincoln, were astonished that nothing had been overlooked or omitted, while the conciseness of the beautifully illustrated itinerary compiled by Bros. Vickers and Dunn met with universal praise.

We all felt that by such close contact with Brethren living so far from our Masonic homes, we had not only learned much, but had extended our sphere of usefulness, and that if for no other reason than that the circle of our Masonic friendship had been so materially enlarged, the outing could not be otherwise described than an "unqualified success."

Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

MONDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1903.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present :—Brothers E. J. Castle, W.M.; G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., I.P.M.; Admiral A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, S.W.; Rev. Canon Horsley, J.W.; H. le Strange, Prov.G.M., Norfolk, Treas.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; G. L. Shackles, S.D.; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C., J.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., D.C.: F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., I.G.; J. T. Thorp, Steward; and S. T. Klein, P.M.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.; and H. Sadler. Also W. J. Songhurst, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Also the following 81 members of the Correspondence Circle :—Brothers J. T. Woodcock, H. C. Heard, T. Charters White. T. Cohu, A. Henning, J. Rush, B. H. Springett, W. Kipps. P.A.G.P.; C. Haig Brown, W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C.; H. Reizenstein, C. Cobham, C. L. Mason, F. W. Mitchell, G. F. Lancaster, P.G.P.; Lt.-Col. W. F. Moore, P.D.D.G.M., Malta; G. W. Cobham, W. W. Mangles, J. Peeke Richards, T. Jeston White, A. A. Millward, H. White, G. Sykes, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, F. W. Levander, G. H. Luetchford, J. W. Odell, J. A. Webb, A. S. Gedge. A. E. Austin, P.G.D.; G. Rutherford, H. W. Kiallmark, P.G.D.; J. D. Bock, S. M. Banker, H. Bladon, C. H. Bestow, J. Tompson, W. Jacobsen, E. A. Kendall, E. H. Pike, G. Vogeler, W. Hancock, J. Chapman, H. F. Raymond, W. Chambers, S. W. Furze Morrish, H. Sannion, Rev. H. Cart, E. A. T. Breed, L. Wild, H. Eaborn, Dr. A. E. Sansom, P.G.D.; Rev. C. E. L. Wright, G.D.; B. Shaw, F. Stötzer, F. Weiss, L. Danielsson, R. C. Watson, G. Richards, D.G.M., Transvaal; W. Hurst, S. Meymott, H. Mercer, C. L. Edwards, F. Mella, H. I. Matthews, E. P. Day, A. L. Clarke, H. King, S. Walsh Owen, A. M. Colyer, H. Lovegrove, P.G.S.B.; E. F. Debenham, P.A.G.D.C.; T. J. Ralling, P.A.G.D.C.; O. L. Thomson, T. H. Dey, R. Orttewell, H. E. Haig Brown, E. Glaeser, and J. Hands,

Also the following 31 visitors :—Brothers Sir Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary: J. Bowers, P.M. Unity, Peace and Concord No. 316; H. Bradley, Mont Clair Lodge No. 447, New Jersey, U.S.A.; K. Smith, jun., Greenwood Lodge No. 1982; W. Taylor, St. Martin's Lodge No. 2455; E. P. Dash. P.M. Gosport Lodge No. 903; C. W. Tomkins, P.M. Royal Leopold Lodge No. 1669; H. H. White, W.M. St. Stephen's Lodge No. 2424: H. D. Farquharson, W.M. Navy Lodge No. 2612; W. Felton, Abercorn Lodge No. 1549; J. Etridge, Chingford Lodge No. 2859; G. J. Stubbing, Shurmer Lodge No. 2374; N. F. Kendall. Rahere Lodge No. 2546; W. Prows Broad, W.M. Pythagorean Lodge No. 79; F. W. Golby, P.M. Neptune Lodge No. 22; P. A. Down, Vitruvian Lodge No. 87; Vice-Admiral W. St. Clair, P.G.D.; W. J. Gardner, P.M. Joppa Lodge No. 188; C. A. Chapman, Manchester Lodge No. 179; E. Bilcliffe, S.W. Royal Leopold Lodge No. 1669; N. Wyatt, J.D. Alleyne Lodge No. 2647; J. Pullen, Cannon Lodge No. 1539; H. J. Tomkins, P.M. Royal Leopold Lodge No. 1669; B. Weigel, P.M. Joppa Lodge No. 188; T. Lecky, I.P.M. City of London Lodge No. 901; H. Warden, S.D. Macdonald Lodge No. 1216; F. W. Wright, J.D. The Rose Lodge No. 1622; H. J. Mayer, Arcadian Lodge No. 2696; H. J. Kluht, W.M. Shadwell Clerke Lodge No. 1910; Capt. A. W. L. Mitchell, P.G.S.B.; and E. C. Mulvey, P.G.P.

One Grand Lodge Library and thirty Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. E. A. T. Breed was admitted, on ballot, a joining member of the Lodge.

Letters apologising for non-attendance were received from Brothers W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; F. J. W. Crowe, J. P. Rylands, E. Conder jun., Dr. Chetwode Crawley, S.G.D., Ireland; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B.; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, E. Macbean, and L. A. de Malczovich.

The Assistant Secretary called attention to the following exhibits :—By Bro. G. H. Luetchford, a Print of Masonic Emblems, by Wm. Garry, 1866, dedicated to Whyte Melville; a Certificate of Manchester Lodge No. 236, London, to Dickonson Jennings, initiated 1st June, 1808, dated 6th July, 1808; a Grand Lodge Certificate granted to the same Dickonson Jennings, dated 16th August, 1808; two Royal Arch Jewels; two Craft Jewels; one Rose Croix Jewel; a Compass in Triangle; three French Medals; two English Halfpenny Tokens; two Hungarian Medals; a watch with Masonic emblems in the face (Dublin); a locket, French Prisoner's work; a Mosaic; a charm for watch-chain; two brooches; three seals; an enamelled stud; a miniature saw; a lozenge shaped silver jewel. 1824-5, H.T.W.S.K.O.I., old mark, earliest known in Norwich, of the year 1821; and the large engraving of the Scald Miserable Masons, 1724.

By Bro. Pavitt, Halfpenny Masonic Token, presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. Vogeler, Firing Glass of the Pilgrim Lodge; tobacco pouch with portrait of Frederick the Great; photograph of American Patent, "Initiating Device;" presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. E. A. Kendall, Centenary Jewel of Westminster Keystone Lodge, formerly belonging to his father, the Rev. E. K. Kendall; presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. W. J. Songhurst, a Gun-metal Snuff Box, and a Member's Jewel of the Grand Stewards Lodge; presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. Golby, an old Masonic Apron, embroidered in colours on white silk, in Indian needlework. It formed part of the effects of the late Bro. Redford, for whom it was presumably specially made during his residence in India, between the years 1780 and 1800.

The thanks of the Lodge were offered for these exhibitions, and to Brothers Pavitt, Vogeler, Kendall and Songhurst for their kind presents to the Museum.

Bro. Admiral Sir Albert Hastings Markham, K.C.B., was then installed into the Chair of King Solomon, according to ancient form, by Bro. R. F. Gould, and appointed and invested his officers for the year as follows:—

I.P.M.	Bro.	Edward J. Castle, K.C.
S.W.	,,	Rev. Canon John William Horsley, M.A., J.P.
J.W.	,,	George Lawrence Shackles.
Treas.	,,	Hamon le Strange.
Sec.	,,	William Harry Rylands, F.S A.
S.D.	,,	Edward Armitage, M.A.
J.D.	,,	Frederick Hastings Goldney.
D.C.	,,	Robert Freke Gould.
I.G.	,,	John Thomas Thorp, F.R.Hist.S.
Stewards	,,	Frederic John William Crowe.
	,,	Henry Sadler.
Tyler	,,	John William Freeman.

An illuminated vote of thanks and the Past Master Jewel of the Lodge were presented to the Immediate Past Master.

A vote of congratulation was proposed by Bro. Hamon le Strange, Prov. G.M. of Norfolk, Treasurer, and carried by acclamation to the W.M. on the honour recently conferred upon him by His Majesty, to which Admiral Markham replied.

The Worshipful Master then delivered the following:—

INSTALLATION ADDRESS.

IT has been customary in this Lodge ever since its formation, that on each recurrence of its Annual Festival, which, as you are all aware, is celebrated, as nearly as circumstances will permit, on the day of the Quatuor Coronati—or Four Crowned Martyrs—for the newly installed Master to deliver an inaugural address to the members of the Lodge from the Chair.

Belonging as I do to a profession that rather prides itself on its conservatism, and strict observance of ancient customs, I feel bound to adhere to the traditions of the Lodge, and to the good example that has been set me by previous occupants of this chair.

In doing so I should like in the first place to express my gratitude to the brethren of this Lodge, for having elected me to the very high position I now occupy, the very highest honour, let me remind you, that it is in the power of any Lodge to confer on any individual member belonging to that Lodge.

The Master of this Lodge holds a somewhat unique position in the Craft. So far as Masonry is concerned, this Lodge, although it has only been 18 years in existence, is of world wide reputation. Its importance, and its usefulness, are well known and appreciated wherever Masonry flourishes among the English speaking people of the world. Its *Transactions* and other publications are eagerly looked forward to and, when received, perused, not only by the members of the Lodge, but also by that large and ever increasing body of Masons who belong to our Correspondence Circle, thus testifying not only to the importance and the popularity of our published proceedings, but also

to that gratifying thirst for Masonic information which is evinced by those who join our Outer Circle mainly on account of the interest they take in the science of Freemasonry.

In preparing myself for the high office that I now fill, I have carefully searched, so far as I have been able, our past *Transactions* in order that I might benefit by having the advantage of studying what has already been said by my predecessors in the chair on similar occasions.

General Sir Charles Warren, a brother I am proud to think I can regard as a personal friend of mine, at the conclusion of the ceremony of consecration on the 12th January, 1886, and after he had been installed by our late Grand Secretary, Col. Shadwell Clerke, as the first Master of this Lodge, made use of these forcible words: "The Lodges under our constitutional law are admirable organizations, and our charities are fully developed, but every Mason has a craving to know something definite about the Craft, and this has never as yet been properly grappled with. This Lodge will be the platform where literary Masons can meet together to assist each other in developing the history of our Craft. Much has already been done by the brethren in this way individually, but we can confidently expect more when they can work together. I trust that the Lodge now founded will quite realize what we hope for, and that a substantial edifice will be raised, perfect in all its parts; but we must not be disheartened, even if we fail to carry out what we hope for. Like the ripples on the flowing tide, there is a continued influx and reflux, but the motion is onward, and if we should fail others can try again with better hope, seeing how far we have gone."

Bro. Sir Charles Warren's hopes and his aspirations have, I venture to think, been fully realized.

This Lodge has been the platform on which literary Masons have met and discussed Masonic questions, and it is already the "substantial edifice" that he hoped it would be, although perhaps time is yet required to make it "perfect in all its parts."

Another friend of mine, Bro. Gould, our great Masonic historian, and whose name is a household word wherever Masonry flourishes, who was the next Master, expressed a hope (which has so far been fulfilled) that in delivering an address from the chair, "he inaugurated what would become an annual feature of our proceedings; the object being to subject the position and prospects of the Lodge to an analysis, whereby we can estimate how far it fulfils, or falls short of fulfilling, all the purposes for which it was called into being."

In these remarks of Bro. Gould I cordially concur, and I propose following on somewhat similar lines.

Though the temptation is great I must not linger over any further observations emanating from my predecessors in the chair—there is much that is useful and interesting in *all* their addresses—but I must confine myself to my own thoughts and ideas which perhaps have in some measure been framed by studying the work of those admirable and eminent brethren who have preceded me.

The selection of the members of our Lodge appears to me to be the most important matter for our consideration, and as such I propose touching on that topic first.

Our bye-laws lay down in very explicit terms the qualifications for admission into the Inner Circle, namely, that the candidate who seeks election must have "contributed in some shape or other to literature (art or science) in general, or to that of the Craft in particular"—then follows the prescribed manner in which the candidate's qualifications shall be considered.

Now this is all very well so far as it goes, but I venture to think that what we urgently require at the present moment are acknowledged workers in the fields of literature, art and science, men who would be worthy successors of our late Brothers William Simpson, Walter Besant, Hayter Lewis and Benjamin Ward Richardson, men who would raise the tone of any literary, or any other, Society to which they might belong. The places of these worthy brothers in this Lodge remain unfilled.

Much has already been accomplished by individual members, notably by our late lamented Secretary Bro. Speth, and by brethren who are still, I am glad to say, with us, but as our first W.M. has so truly said, "We can confidently expect more when they can work together."

I feel quite sure that the present prosperity of this Lodge and the general esteem with which it is regarded in the Masonic world, is in some measure due to the connection of those distinguished brethren to whom I have alluded, with the active labours of the Lodge.

Are there not other brethren, equally distinguished in general literature, in science and in art, who would willingly join us if they were only aware that such a Lodge as ours was in existence ?

This question of mine may, and probably will, be met by the retort "of what use to the Lodge are those members of it who, however renowned and eminent in the world of letters and kindred accomplishments, yet have not made a special study of the science of Freemasonry ? "

This I have already endeavoured to answer in putting forward my suggestions. I have purposely refrained, from motives which I am sure will be understood and appreciated, from alluding individually or collectively, to those distinguished brethren who are with us in the flesh to-day, and who are now the principal pillars of our Lodge; I have only referred to those who have, unhappily for us, "ascended to the Grand Lodge above where the world's G. A. lives and reigns for ever."

Although the fact of being a member of the Correspondence Circle cannot be considered as a stepping stone to full membership of the Lodge, the doors of the Inner Circle are open to those members just as much as they are to any other individual member of the Craft possessing the necessary qualifications for admission.

Of one thing I am quite sure, and that is that any Masonic student belonging to the Outer Circle and possessing the requisite qualifications, would be received with open arms by the members of this Lodge, and be heartily welcomed as an important addition to their ranks.

We must not forget that the founders of this Lodge cannot live for ever. It is therefore necessary in order to continue to carry out the same good work in the future that the Lodge has done in the past, that Masonic students, as well as other literary and scientific brethren, should be ready to take the places of those who have already passed away.

It is only by a careful selection of the most desirable candidates that we can hope to live up to the eloquent words expressed by Bro. Woodford when he délivered the oration at the consecration of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, that it was destined to take "a very high position amongst the Lodges of the Craft, and to carry out successfully the objects of its founders, in its attractability to its own members, and in its utility to the world at large."

Another suggestion I would like to make is the advisability, as it appears to me, of transacting the business of the Lodge, now left to a Permanent Committee (in accordance with our sixth bye-law) consisting of the Founders, the W.M., Wardens and

Past Masters of the Lodge, by a general committee of the whole Lodge, and for this reason, the number of members of the Lodge are not very large—I should like to see it increased,—a great number of them reside at long distances from London, others from unavoidable causes are unable to attend, so it not infrequently happens that only four or five members of the Committee are able to attend the meetings, when perhaps very important business, such as the selection of new members, our financial position, the acquisition of Lodge premises, towards which a first step, and a very excellent step it is, has been taken by the removal of our library to Lincoln's Inn Fields, and other matters of equal weight and importance have to be considered.

At present a newly-joined member, no matter what his Masonic status or intellectual attainments may be, is altogether debarred from taking part in any debate or discussion that has for its object the welfare and the prosperity of the Lodge. It appears to me to be a somewhat questionable compliment to congratulate a brother on his election to a Lodge from whose private meetings he is excluded, and in whose deliberations he can only nominally participate.

If the ideas I have thrown out are worthy of consideration, I feel assured that they will receive all the attention they merit; but if, on the other hand, they fail to impress you or carry conviction to your minds, they will naturally be relegated to that oblivion which in such a case would be their inevitable destiny.

Still, in whatever direction your judgment may incline, I shall still be bold enough to express a hope that you will accept my suggestions in the same spirit in which they are offered, and that you will pass a lenient verdict on what I may term the audacity with which, as Master of this Lodge, I so strongly recommend the adoption of two measures, which I reasonably believe, will have the effect of enhancing the reputation of the Lodge, and be instrumental in organising its labours on a wider and more enduring basis. In accepting the important charge that has this day been entrusted to my keeping, I fully realize and appreciate the great responsibilities that will devolve on me, but supported, as I know I shall be, by my officers, by the Past Masters, and other members of this Lodge, I feel I may very safely venture to promise, as I have already affirmed in a more solemn manner during the Installation Ceremony, that I will, to the best of my ability, "faithfully, zealously and impartially," carry out the onerous and important duties of Master of this Lodge in such a way as I hope will redound to the honour of the Lodge and reflect credit on its administration.

The Quatuor Coronati Lodge has now been working for a period of eighteen years. Since its formation it has prospered and flourished in a truly marvellous manner, exceeding even the wildest anticipations of the Founders, thus fully and completely justifying its existence.

There is no reason to believe that it has reached the zenith of its prosperity, and I think we may boldly and safely assume that its future is assured, and it will, I venture to predict, become the acknowledged centre of the science of Masonry not only in this country, but wherever the English language is spoken.

I have heard it suggested that the number of our members has now reached a figure that will probably represent our normal strength in the future. I do not share that view—for so surely as Masonry continues to prosper and increase as it has done during the last quarter of a century, so surely will the number of members of our Correspondence Circle, and possibly even the members of our Inner Circle, also increase.

In closing my address, let me again draw your attention to the weighty words of Sir Charles Warren, which I have already quoted, wherein is sounded a note of warning that we shall do well not to disregard. He says: "I trust that the Lodge now founded

will quite realise what we hope for . . . but the motion is onward, and if we should fail, others can try again with better hope seeing how far we have gone."

Brethren—we shall not fail—of that I have no fear. But the phenomenal success which has crowned our efforts up to the present stage, cannot last for ever—"Every tide has its ebb." The question is, have we or have we not touched high water mark? I think not yet—and I am sure, with your support and assistance, and by thoroughly organizing our forces for a vigorous policy in the future, we may hope for a continuance of that marvellous prosperity which has attended our exertions in the past.

At the subsequent Banquet Bro. E. J. Castle, K.C., I.P.M., proposed the toast of "The Worshipful Master."

Brethren,—I rise to ask you to perform what I am sure must be a pleasant duty, namely, to drink the health of our newly installed Worshipful Master. It is my pleasure, as well as my privilege, on this occasion to propose his health. Sterne in his sentimental journey says they manage some things better in France, and in France it is the duty of the new-comer to praise and set forth the manifold virtues of his predecessor, but here the position is reversed, and I have to propose, as Immediate Past Master, the health of Admiral Markham, who succeeds me in the chair of this Lodge.

Now, what has taken place to-day has somewhat complicated the task I am only too pleased to perform, for when Brother Rylands spoke to me on the subject, he said that, as my speech would have to be printed, it would be better for me to write it out beforehand. I don't like written speeches, they only hamper and control you, instead of giving free play for those ideas which may occur to you in speaking. I wrote a speech out, and here it is, but imagine my feelings this morning when upon reading the paper, amongst those who were to receive birthday honours I found the name of Admiral Markham, who was to be made a K.C.B. Now there was nothing in my written speech about K.C.B's, but I consoled myself with the idea that I should be able to bring the great honour done to our Worshipful Master by his Sovereign properly before the brethren, but even in this I was forestalled, for the subject was raised in the Lodge, and resolutions passed perpetuating the feelings of the Brethren on the distinction and promotion of Admiral Markham. This was taking the wind out of my sails with a vengeance, but still I hoped that when the time came, even at the risk of some repetition, I might be able to impress upon the Brethren the great honor the Lodge has experienced in having its Worshipful Master installed in the Chair of King Solomon on the same day that His Majesty King Edward VII. has made him a K.C.B., and I am sure that you will all agree with me that, in drinking his health this day, it is not a mere ceremony but a real and hearty congratulation upon his accession to two such distinguished positions.

With regard to the K.C.B., it would be impertinence in me to comment upon a distinction which the King himself, the fountain of all honour, has chosen to bestow. With regard to his being W.M. of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, I feel justified in saying that in itself is a great distinction. We have had many distinguished men to fill that Chair, we have only to look at the list of our Past Masters, some of whom alas have joined the majority, to see that we have had not only distinguished Masons, but men of position and influence in the world, and amongst those persons I think Admiral Markham in the future will not take an unworthy place. In short, while the Lodge honours him by making him W.M., he in his turn honours the Lodge over which he presides, and that you may have the same opinion it is my pleasant duty to remind you who and what our W.M. is, and the part he has played in the history of this country.

Admiral Markham was born as nearly as possible sixty-two years ago, that is on the 11th November, 1841, and he comes of a good old Naval stock, his father having been Capt. John Markham, R.N. In 1856, when 14 years old, he joined the Navy: since then he has had a distinguished career and for forty-eight years he has been serving his country. He is now as we all know Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, to which he was appointed in 1901, and still holds the post though in the meantime he has been promoted to the full rank of Admiral. I do not propose to go through many incidents of his career from Midshipman to Admiral, but to those who may not be well acquainted with the Naval history of our country, I should like to read a short description given in the *Standard* of to-day's date, as explaining who and what the different recipients of the King's honours were. The extract is as follows:—

"Admiral Markham is at present in command at the Nore. He was present at " the capture of the Taku Forts in 1861, and at Pekin (China medal, Taku clasp), and " was specially promoted for attacking and capturing a piratical junk. As a Commander " he served in the Arctic Expedition under Sir George Nares, in 1875-76, was promoted, " and received the Arctic Medal. The Royal Geographical Society presented him with " a gold watch for his services when in command of the Northern Division of Sledges, " and for having planted the Union Jack in the highest latitude ever reached. He was " Commodore in charge of the Training Squadron from 1886 to 1889, and Second in " Command of the Mediterranean Fleet 1892-94."

So much for his public career. I propose to tell you now of something which is not so well known, and that is, not content with doing his work in the Navy, Admiral Markham during those enforced periods of idleness which are familiarly known as half-pay, sought employment in the humbler ranks of the Mercantile Marine, and on one occasion he actually shipped on board an ordinary whaler as second mate, where he had as may be supposed, a hard and rough time; and at another time he sailed with the late Sir Henry Gore Booth in a small Norwegian craft with a crew only of eight men and a boy, and those two were the first to carry the English flag to the north of Nova Zembla. But I will not delay you longer with these records of the W.M.'s career, except to give you a short account of, I believe, the last English expedition sent by the English Government to the North Pole. This was in 1875 when two ships, the Alert and the Discovery, were sent to see how far they could get to the North Pole. Of course the wags of the period, for there were wags in those days as now, piously hoped that those on the Alert would be on the Discovery, and those on the Discovery would be on the Alert. Now, Admiral Markham, then Commander, was on the Alert, and I think I can satisfy you he was on the Discovery also, because after his vessel had gained the highest latitude that any vessel up to that time ever attained, viz., 82 20 N., he with Lieut. Parr took charge of the Northern Sledge expedition, one of three which left the ships on the voyage of discovery. I do not intend to go into the details of this northern journey, it is sufficient to say that having approached nearer to the North Pole by many miles than anybody else had up to that time done, Commander Markham owing to the sickness of his men had to retrace his steps. There was, if I remember rightly, a picture in the Royal Academy of 1877, called "Farthest North," shewing the spot from sketches which Admiral Markham reached, and, if it were at all a faithful representation of the size of the hills or hummocks of ice that the party had to traverse, it showed the impossibility of getting over such obstacles, especially with sick men, it seemed to be comparable to nothing else than the difficulty a man would have who had to cross London in a straight line by going over roofs and descending into streets and then mounting again and so on and so on. Be that as it may, Commander Markham

returned, his men sick and many of them had to be carried in the sleighs they ought to have drawn, until they got within forty miles of their ship when matters reached a crisis. The party could no longer go on, our W.M. was in command and could not leave, and Lieut. Parr, his companion, volunteered to walk alone across that silent Paloæ-crystic sea, forty miles to fetch relief. It is not quite so far as Brighton and many have walked there, but we must remember that those on board the ship had no means of knowing when the sledging parties would return, and therefore, if Lieut. Parr had broken down on the way, a twisted ankle would have done it, the party he had left could not help him, those on the ship would have known nothing about him, and he might have been left to his fate. But he reached the ship in twenty-four hours, and did one of those acts which make us glad to think he was our fellow-countryman. I have dealt somewhat on this feat of pluck and endurance, because when I was a young soldier I once met an officer in the train who told me how he won his Victoria Cross: a very similar story to that of Lieut. Parr. It was during the Indian Mutiny, he was with a rear guard, under a Major, which was cut off from the main body, who somehow had lost touch. The rebels had seized some houses in a village through which the rear guard must pass. There was only one thing to be done, the Major gave the Subaltern his horse and shook him by the hand, said "God bless him," and told him to ride through, if possible, for relief. The boy, for so he was, galloped on, the Sepoys fired at him, one bullet cut his scalp, but the native troops had not been taught to fire so well as we have recently taught them to do, so he got through, obtained relief, and led the troops himself back, and so got his V.C. Now I have always thought there was a parallel between the two acts—the one rode for his life, amidst a storm of bullets, the other walked silently along for twenty-four hours, and neither of them lost heart. Admiral Markham was in command, but no one can doubt that he would have made the journey had he not been.

Brethren, I have touched upon one only of the incidents of our W.M's. career, to shew you what he has done and what he has gone through. Time is getting short, and so I will not say more than as Admiral Markham's naval career has been, so has his Masonic one, thorough in all. He has filled a great number of Masonic offices, all of which you find recorded in our *Transactions.* He has been at the same time W.M. of a Craft Lodge, W.M. of a Mark Lodge, First Principal of the Royal Arch, Most Wise Sovereign of the Rose Croix, and Preceptor of a Preceptory, so that at least he has fulfilled his Masonic duties, but the last and most important office he is now filling is that of W.M. of the Quatuor Coronati, and it is as holding that office I, as Immediate Past Master, ask you to drink his health.



La Découverte ou la Femme Franc-Maçon

Lady Charles. Louis. Cesar. Auguste. Alexandre. Timothée d'Eon de Beaumont. Avocat au Parlement. Secrétaire de l'ambassade françoise a la Cour de Russie. Aide de camp du Duc de Broglie Capitaine de Dragons. Censeur Royal. Secrétaire d'Ambassade Sous le Duc de Nivernois. Chevalier de l'Ordre militaire de St. Louis. Ministre Plenipotentiaire au pres de S.M. Britanique Frere Franc-Maçon a la loge de l'Immortalité de l'ordre at the Crown & Anchor in the Strand Printed for S. Hooper No. 25 Ludgate Hill.

FROM THE ORIGINAL ENGRAVING IN DR. CHETWODE CRAWLEY'S COLLECTION.

BORN 7th OCTOBER, 1728.

CHARLES-GENEVIÈVE-LOUIS-AUGUSTE-ANDRÉ-TIMOTHÉE

D'ÉON [DÉON] DE BEAUMONT,

LICENTIATE IN CIVIL AND CANON LAW OF THE COLLÉGE MAZARIN;

ADVOCATE, AND MEMBER OF THE PARIS BAR;

CENSOR-ROYAL FOR HISTORY AND BELLES LETTRES;

PRIVATE EMISSARY FROM LOUIS XVI TO THE TSARITSA ELIZABETH;

OFFICIAL SECRETARY OF EMBASSY EXTRAORDINARY TO THE COURT OF ST. PETERSBURG;

CAPTAIN OF DRAGOONS AND AIDE-DE-CAMP TO MARSHAL THE DUC DE BROGLIO;

SECRETARY OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE THE PEACE OF PARIS, 1763;

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES;

KNIGHT OF THE ROYAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF ST. LOUIS;

A VERSATILE MAN OF LETTERS; AN ACCOMPLISHED SWORDSMAN;

JUNIOR WARDEN OF THE CROWN AND ANCHOR LODGE, LONDON;

AFTERWARDS

ADJUDGED BY THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH TO BE OF THE FEMALE SEX;

RECEIVED AS A LADY AT THE COURT OF FRANCE;

SOMETIME INMATE OF THE CONVENT OF LES FILLES DE STE MARIE,

AND OF L'ABBAYE ROYALE DES DAMES DES HAUTES BRUYÈRES;

SOJOURNER AT LA MAISON DES DEMOISELLES DE ST. CYR,

RESIDENT IN ENGLAND FOR FORTY YEARS,

AND FOR THREE AND THIRTY YEARS UNIVERSALLY BELIEVED TO BE

A WOMAN.

DIED 21st MAY, 1810.

THE CHEVALIER D'EON:

J.·. W.·. OF LODGE No. 376, GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND (MODERNS).

BY W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.,

Senior Grand Deacon, Ireland.

IN the shifting panorama of the Georgian Period few figures stand out more prominently than that of the Chevalier, or Chevalière, D'Eon. His story seemed incredible in his own age. It can hardly be said to have gained in probability, now that we know the truth. No other man is known to History as having willingly spent the better part of adult life as a woman. And this was a man of ambition and capacity, who had shown himself, at various times during his chequered career, to be far above the common level in courage, learning, and adroitness of mind and body.

It is well to begin by stating that no moral taint attaches to the character of the Chevalier D'Eon. Far from it: the decency of the Chevalier's life was a puzzle and a stimulus to the more evil-minded of his contemporaries. When a man masquerades as a woman and passes his life, so to speak, in the women's apartments, the first impulse of a censorious world is to credit him with the most unworthy motives. In that coarse age, such motives were thought to be the most natural thing in the world. Each supposed opportunity of misconduct was turned into the kernel of a spicy anecdote.

Happily for the fair fame of the Chevalier D'Eon, and, indeed, for the fair fame of manhood at large, the taint of grossness has been cleared away. Contemporary notices of the Chevalier were little better than vehicles of scandal. Now that time has given opportunity and materials for historical investigation, the estimate of his character, if not of his career, has undergone a complete change. Each succeeding investigation has left his personal character cleaner. Biographers who approached the subject from the scandalous side have thought it their duty to publicly recant the unfavourable opinion formed at first. A notable example is to be found in the case of M. Fréderic Gaillardet. This well known French historian published, in 1836, a memoir of D'Eon which drew freely on the ribald stores of eighteenth-century gossip. The book was pungent with Gallic salt, and ran through more than one edition. Then the book and its subject faded out of the minds of men. But M. Gaillardet was a serious student and an honourable man of letters. In 1866, just thirty years after the publication of his first memoir, he astonished a new generation of readers with a new memoir of the Chevalier D'Eon. In a prefatory address, entitled *Un Acte de Contrition*, he makes reparation, and candidly avows that further investigation had shown the worthlessness of the gossip on which he had founded his former unfavourable verdict.

Among various claims the Chevalier D'Eon could put forward to consideration was that of being a Freemason. The matter made great noise at the time, nor has all interest yet died out of it. By a section of the Brethren, an uncharitable construction was put on his reception into a London Lodge. By the would-be wits, the occasion was snatched at as material for caricatures and epigrams, which would have gained in point if

[1] *The Strange Career of the Chevalier D'Eon*, by Capt. J. Buchan Telfer, F.S.A.: Longmans, London, 1885, p. 9.

they had lost in coarseness. By the public, the unsavoury circumstances under which the fact was dragged to light were held to reflect discredit on the Fraternity.

In order to appraise the episode at its proper value, a glance at the Chevalier's antecedents will be necessary. The more so, as the points on which we shall lay stress are somewhat out of the popular track.

The Chevalier D'Eon was born on 5th October, 1728, at Tonnerre, in Burgundy. His parents stood high among the *petite noblesse* of the Province, and his genealogy was all that could be desired. The doubt and uncertainty that hang over the Chevalier's career begin thus early, for both his baptismal names and the date of his birth have been warmly disputed. Even the inscription on his coffin was demonstrably inaccurate. But the matter has been set at rest by the production of his baptismal certificate. This document sets forth, under the hand of the Dean of Tonnerre, that the child was born on the 5th October and baptised on the 7th October, 1728, by the names of CHARLES-GENEVIÈVE-LOUIS-AUGUSTE-ANDRÉ-TIMOTHÉE DÉON DE BEAUMONT. It will be seen that the family name was Déon written as one word. This was changed in 1757 by the King, Louis XV., who, in personal letters under the Royal hand, addressed the Chevalier as M. d'Eon de Beaumont, thus transforming the patronymic into a territorial designation. In English use, by the convention obtaining among our printers, the d became D, as though it were part of a proper name. Thenceforward, the name of Chevalier D'Eon was stereotyped for English biographers.

There is a story that the sex of the child was sufficiently doubtful to cause him to be baptised by a female name and even to be dressed by his parents as a girl during his infancy. But this, like a host of similar stories, is a throw-back from the gossip of later times. It finds origin in the report that the child, having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary as its Patron Saint, had received at confirmation the "name in religion" of MARIE. The practice is common in the Roman Catholic Church.

In due season young D'Eon went to Paris to study Law and Literature at the *Collége Mazarin*. In both studies he gained distinction. He was admitted an advocate, having obtained the Licence in Canon and Civil Law, and he was thought worthy of the post of a Censor Royal for works on History and Belles Lettres. At this time of his life he seemed devoted to study, and published some essays and reviews, notably a work of some pretension on Historical Finance. His sole distraction was fencing, an accomplishment then deemed indispensable to a gentleman. Despite his slender figure and girlish face, he attained the first rank as a fencer. At one time, it was said, there were only five blades in Europe that could hold their own against him. Thus occupied, D'Eon reached his twenty-sixth year in peace.

The rest of D'Eon's career was far otherwise. He became enmeshed in a series of State intrigues that served as a sort of standing problem to his biographers, till the publication of the Broglio papers in 1879 gave a clue to the labyrinth. Historical students then learned the details of a secret Diplomatic Service, which Louis XV., distrustful of his ministers, of his envoys, and, above all, of his mistresses, carried on without their knowledge.

The French King started this wheel within a wheel in 1755, when Europe was much concerned about the succession to the throne of Poland. In particular, there was a keen rivalry between France and England for the support of Russia, then ruled by Elizabeth Petrovna, the Messalina of the North. The English representative at the

Court of St. Petersburg was Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, an able diplomatist, who got the better of the accredited French Envoys. To counteract British influence, Louis XV. bethought himself of sending a secret mission which should be hampered by none of the conventions, or even the decencies, of ordinary diplomacy. The two agents selected for this underground expedition were the pretentious Chevalier Douglas and his unpretentious little Secretary, M. Déon de Beaumont. Such agents could be owned, or disowned, as occasion might arise.

Though the Chevalier Douglas comes but incidentally into our sketch, it is impossible to pass him over without notice. He was one of those amazing rascals whose exploits stud the inner history of the eighteenth century. To begin with, he was not a Chevalier of any known Order, and his name was not Douglas. On the contrary, he was a Jesuit, and his real name was Mackenzie. He gave himself out to be a loyal Scot, who had lost all by following the fortunes of the Young Pretender in '45. In reality, during those troublous times he had doubled the part of tutor at Liége with that of political spy in the pay of foreign princes. He had been ostensibly expelled from the Order of the Jesuits, and was declared by them to be dead, yet he remained in secret touch with the authorities of that Order, which seldom lets go its grip on men that can be of use. The Chevalier Douglas was too valuable to be lost sight of. He was a man of parts and courage, emphatically a man born for hazardous enterprise, equipped with dissimulation, and unencumbered by scruples. He was the incarnation, in character and career, of the Jesuit of the orthodox Protestant romance. Such was the man under whom, and such the service in which Déon de Beaumont entered on his apprenticeship in affairs of State.

Affairs prospered with our two adventurers at St. Petersburg. They succeeded in outwitting Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, who was handicapped by old-fashioned ideas of probity. Here the *soi-disant* Chevalier Douglas drops out of our story, though we catch a glimpse of him twenty years later, crushed in a foreign land by the saddest of all fates, the death in life of paralysis. The little Secretary, Déon, who had been privily admitted to the inmost circle of the Secret Service, was openly rewarded with the post of Secretary to the Embassy, which he retained till his final departure from Russia in 1760.

Two stories of Déon's sojourn in Russia are so notorious that they cannot be passed over even in this brief summary. The first is that, disguised as a woman, the effeminate looking Déon acted as Her Imperial Majesty's *Lectrice*, or Lady-reader, and was on the most intimate terms with the Czarina, and her Maids of Honour. All sorts of circumstantial details have been given in support of the story. Pictures have been painted by great artists; epigrams have been constructed by great wits; nay, a great poem has been besmirched by its noble author; all to make a little capital out of the supposed piquancy of such a situation. But the very circumstantiality of the details has enabled the latest investigator to demonstrate their falsity.[1] It is true that the undisguised debauchery of the Russian Court gave colour to the story. The amours of the time and place had none of the glamour of gallantry. The Czarina was frankly lewd. But this lewdness was much more likely to revolt than to attract Déon, and, as we now know, the story, like that of his feminine baptism, is a mere throw-back from the imagination of a later day. Still, though the particular charge must be held disproved, it is hard to resist a suspicion that the slim Secretary took advantage of his effeminate appearance to further his political mission.

[1] *The True Story of the Chevalier D'Eon*, by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly: London, 1895.

The other story redounds to Déon's credit for energy and endurance. In 1757, he found himself in Vienna on the King's business, at the very time when the great battle of Prague was fought; "the bloodiest battle of the age," as the Great Frederick called it. Starting immediately for Paris, Déon actually outstripped by thirty-six hours the special Austrian couriers, for whom all State facilities had been elaborately provided. And this, though he had the ill-luck to break his leg on the road, and had to complete his journey with the limb in splints. Surely, there was not much effeminacy in this headlong race! It was of the utmost importance to the French King to get early intelligence of the disaster, and Déon's pluck and determination met with a flattering reception. He was rewarded with a commission in a Dragoon regiment, and it was in communications of this date that the name of Déon blossomed into d'Eon under the Royal hand.

All this time the terrible struggle known as the Seven Years' War was raging, and when D'Eon left Russia in 1760, it was to join his regiment in the field. He served with distinction, and was wounded both in the head and in the thigh at the battle of Ultrop. He had, however, the misfortune to quarrel with a brother officer, the Count de Guerchy. D'Eon was self-opinionated, the Count was supercilious, and the quarrel bore bitter fruit in later years.

In 1763, the Seven Years' War came to an end, and the Treaty which closed it was largely negotiated by D'Eon, who was sent to London in the train of the French Ambassador. The treaty was unpopular in England. Many supposed that our interests had been neglected, owing to adroit bribery, conducted through D'Eon, the Secretary, rather than through the Duke de Nivernais, the Ambassador. Nor is it to be denied that the pecuniary aggrandizement of more than one wealthy peer takes a fresh start about this time. At any rate, the Ambassador went speedily back to France, leaving the conduct of the negotiations altogether to the Secretary, who was at first appointed *Chargé d'affaires*, and was shortly afterwards fully accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary.

D'Eon amply justified the confidence of his master. Although the English and French State Archives leave no doubt that D'Eon actually obtained for France and her allies more advantageous terms than they were prepared to accept, yet he produced so favourable an impression on the English Ministers, that they entrusted to him, an alien and an adversary, the conveyance of the official English ratification to the Court of Versailles. It was no wonder that when D'Eon presented himself with such credentials of success, his extraordinary services met with a corresponding recompense. In addition to the ordinary rewards, the King bestowed on him one of the highest distinctions to which a French officer could aspire, the coveted cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis. Thenceforward, he is the Chevalier D'Eon.

This was the culmination of D'Eon's career. If he had chanced to pass out of history at this epoch, he would have left a brilliant record. Within the short space of seven years, the young and untried official had raised himself to the highest diplomatic rank. He had steered his way skilfully amid the whirlpools of intrigue that engulphed the warriors and statesmen of St. Petersburg and Vienna. He had got the better of the English Ministers in negotiations on which the fate of Europe depended. He had known how to satisfy the conflicting requirements of the Public Service of his country and of the Secret Service of his Sovereign. He had proved on the field of battle a courage that had elicited the praise of his general.

Now, the tide begins to turn. On the conclusion of the peace in 1763, D'Eon was superseded in the Embassy by a personage of superior rank, and had the ill-luck to find in his successor his personal enemy, the Count de Guerchy. Then follow ten years of complicated and wearisome intrigue, during all of which D'Eon remained in the Secret Service. Whatever his ostensible position, he seems never to have wholly lost the private confidence of Louis XV. till the bond between them was severed by that monarch's death: a pregnant fact, of which the full significance has been revealed only by researches in the French archives within the last few years.

At the outset, D'Eon had carried off from the Embassy all the secret papers of his mission, and refused to give them up to the hated De Guerchy. The new French Ambassador resorted to means usually thought to lie outside the methods of diplomacy. He tried to have D'Eon drugged and kidnapped. At least, the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex found a true bill against the Count, who was driven to shelter himself behind his ambassadorial privileges. On the other hand, D'Eon was found guilty of a libel on the Count, and, no longer being entitled to the privileges of the Embassy, was outlawed for not submitting to the sentence of the Court.

The secret papers to which D'Eon clung so tightly seem to have been altogether distinct from the ordinary official documents of the Embassy. Amongst other unusual topics, they comprised whatever foundation there may have been for the charges of corruption by French gold which the Opposition brought so confidently against the Ministers who had concluded the Treaty. This was not all. The papers comprised elaborate plans for the invasion of England, secretly prepared on the spot under D'Eon's supervision at the very time when the French protestations of loyalty and friendship were loudest. It is no wonder that the Opposition tried to purchase them from D'Eon at a price which rumour magnified into £40,000, nor that the French King threatened him with the Bastille, and, having in vain demanded his extradition, tried to carry him off by violence. For D'Eon held the papers against all claimants. There is no saying what terms he might not have made, if the death of his master, Louis XV., in 1774, had not put an end to the schemes of French invasion, or if the parliamentary changes incidental to our system of government by party had not combined with the lapse of time to lessen the value of the papers to English politicians. Even in these altered circumstances, such was the power given D'Eon by the possession of the secret papers, that the new French monarch found it worth while to open, and to repeatedly renew, negotiations for their return. It was not till Beaumarchais, the most skilful of Parisian playwrights and the most insidious of political hucksters, took the matter in hand, that a bargain was struck. D'Eon was to obtain in return for the papers, £5,000, and an increase of pension. But this substantial price was coupled with the surprising condition that he should come back to France in the garb of a female. And, what is still more surprising than the condition, D'Eon accepted the bargain, and never again assumed the garb of a man.

At the time, the French king, like everybody else, was convinced that D'Eon was a woman. How this came about is one of the most wonderful stories in the history of mankind. Some part of the story must be told here, inasmuch as it has a direct bearing on the history of Freemasonry. The connection of D'Eon with the English Craft has hitherto remained doubtful. Being thought to cast a slur on the section of the Fraternity that had admitted so dubious a Brother, and being based solely on a sarcastic note by the champion of the other section, the asserted connection was

discreetly discredited. But historical students are beginning to find out that Laurence Dermott, even when most sarcastic, was a trustworthy writer.

It is difficult to say exactly when doubts as to the Chevalier's sex began to spread in England. The earliest instance yet adduced in print is that of a pamphleteer, who, in the interests of De Guerchy, published a scurrilous pamphlet in 1764, reflecting on D'Eon's manhood. But this may be discounted, as, at that very time, the pamphleteer's patron, De Guerchy, was refusing to meet D'Eon in arms, not on the ground that the latter was a woman, but on the ground that he was a *maître d' armes*, a professional swordsman. Still, when the ball had been set rolling, it was kept rolling by the disinclination of D'Eon's associates to attribute his comparative decency of conduct to any save disreputable motives, and by certain peculiarities in his personal habits and demeanour. The rumours came to a sort of head in 1769 and 1770, by which time wagers to an amazing amount had been laid on the question of the Chevalier's sex.

This was the age of betting. Books were kept at the great taverns and in the clubs for the purpose of registering the bets of the frequenters. Bets were made by everybody, who had anything to stake, on everything which presented a fair chance, and on some things which did not. Bets were not confined to racing or sporting events. Wagers were laid on births, on marriages, on deaths, on the length of sermons, on the dimensions of the Venus de Medici's nose, on the execution of criminals, on the comparative speed of turkeys and geese, on heights, weights, and distances of persons and of things, on every conceivable chance in the Heavens above, or in the Earth beneath, or in the Waters that encompass the Earth.

One day, as Horace Walpole tells us, a man fell down in a fit at the door of White's, whereupon bets were eagerly made by the members as to whether he was dead or not, and when a surgeon was going to bleed the poor fellow in the hope of restoring him, "the wagerers for his death interposed, and said it would affect the fairness of the bets."

When such was the fashion of the age, D'Eon's suspected sex could not well escape being made the subject of bets. His career had on it the glitter of romance that catches the eyes of high and low alike. He was on a familiar footing at Court, and was especially favoured by the Opposition, who hoped to glean from him some evidence of the bribery supposed to have taken place in negotiating the Treaty. He stood equally well with the mob, who broke the windows of the French Embassy, and threatened the sacred person of the Ambassador, by way of practical protest against the Count's virulent persecution of their favourite. When doubts began to arise concerning the sex of so notorious a personage, all the Town stood divided into two camps, burning for an opportunity of backing their opinion.

Taking advantage of the mania, the professional speculators sought to place the matter on a sound business basis, by issuing what they were pleased to call "Policies of Insurance on the sex of Monsieur le Chevalier (or Mlle. la Chevalière) D'Eon." The scheme took, and it is estimated that Policies were effected to the amount of £120,000. The accompanying curious statement of accounts prepared by one of these Insurance brokers is preserved among the D'Eon papers in the British Museum and was published in 1885 by Capt. Buchan Telfer, F.S.A., in his monograph on the Chevalier. The Schedule marks the depreciation, or, in the picturesque slang of the Stock Exchange, the "slump" in these Policies of Insurance that seems to have accompanied the rumour of the Chevalier's initiation. Assuredly the time was ill-chosen for the reception of so doubtful a candidate for the benefits of Freemasonry.

INSURANCE ON THE SEX OF MONSIEUR THE CHEVALIER D'EON.

Dr. 1770.				
March 28.	To premium on 600*l* at 15gs. per cent. ... ... 94*l*-10*s* Policy 10*s*-6*d*	95	0	6
March 30.	To premium on 200*l* at 15gs. per cent.	31	10	0
	Do. 300*l* do.	47	5	0
	Do. 200*l* do.	31	10	0
	Do. 100*l* do.	15	15	0
April 10.	Do. 500*l* do. 78*l*-15*s* Policy 10*s*-6*d* ...	79	5	6
April 30.	To premium on 500*l* at 20gs. per cent. and Policy	105	10	6
	Do 1000*l* at 10gs per cent.	105	0	0
	3400*l*	510	16	6
	To profit	658	13	6
		1169	10	0

Cr. 1770.		£	s	d
June 19.	By 300*l* compromised at 50 per cent	150	0	0
	,, 2,300*l* sold at 40 per cent ...	920	0	0
	,, 300*l* sold at 20 per cent ...	60	0	0
	,, 500*l* sold at 20 per cent ...	100	0	0
	3400*l*	1,230	0	0
	Brokerage at 5 per cent. ...	60	10	0
		1169	10	0

Whereof par. ¼ of the profit is £164-13-4.

The Chevalier was naturally indignant at the intolerable misuse of his name and personality by these speculators—or bookmakers, as we should style them to-day—and protested loudly that he would do his utmost to baulk them. When the system of Policies was set on foot, he went a step further, and caned two or three of the Insurance brokers. But what could he do against the popular delirium ? Far from quelling the storm, his opposition only incited the Brokers to plan his abduction. Kidnapping was all too common at that day, and, though the Chevalier was nobler quarry than was usually flown at, he ran unquestionably serions risk. He retired, or absconded, from his lodgings without warning. His disappearance intensified the uneasiness caused by his reception, as a fully qualified candidate into the essentially masculine Order of Freemasons, and led to many wagers being compromised. After two months' absence he reappeared at the end of June, 1771, to make solemn oath before Lord Mayor Crosby that

> "he never had, and never would have, directly or indirectly, any part in the policies of Insurance made on his sex ; that he had never touched, and never would touch, a single guinea from any person or persons on account of the said Insurances ; that he never would enter into any negotiations with any person or persons however considerable the sums offered him, and which had amounted to £25,000, to prove judicially his sex."

The object of the speculators had been to confer a sort of legal sanction on their schemes by issue of formal Policies of Insurance. Their over-caution, coupled with this uncompromising, if somewhat ungrammatical declaration of the Chevalier, by a turn of Fortune's wheel, came to be their undoing.

> " For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
> Hoist with his own petard."

In the full glare of this disgraceful notoriety the Chevalier D'Eon found his way into the ranks of the Fraternity. The exact particulars are to be found in the unpublished D'Eon MSS. in the rich collection of Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin, F.S.A., of Richmond, Surrey. It is the good fortune of the whole literary world that these MSS. form part of that magnificent collection. For the documents could not have fallen into more capal·le or more courteous hands. Reference to the documents is made in the

Fifteenth Report of the Royal Historical Commission, 1897, where they are, for the first time, catalogued in *Appendix II.* The MSS. meet with a more sympathetic notice in the quaint and charming pages of RARIORA, the delightful miscellany in which Mr. Eliot Hodgkin has recorded the glories and triumphs of his collection, to the infinite envy of all Brother-Collectors. The portions of the MSS. bearing on the Chevalier's connection with the Craft are now published for the first time, and the present writer desires to express his sincere thanks to Mr. Eliot Hodgkin for much kindness and courtesy in furnishing extracts.

Among Mr. Eliot Hodgkin's RARIORA, as his MS. treasures may well be called, are the account books in which the Chevalier D'Eon entered his current expenditure from day to day. The volume which supplies us with information about his Masonic career is a thick, narrow folio, bound in vellum, and ruled with the usual cash lines. The outer cover is lettered with the inscription, in large printed characters,

EX LIBRIS THE CHEVALIER D'EON.

Then follows this descriptive title:

JOURNAL DU CHEVALIER D'EON.

Pour sa dépense courante depuis 1766 *jusqu' au* 18 *Août*, 1777. *Plus Journal de dépense courante depuis le* 18 *Août*, 1777, *que Mad^lle^ D'Eon est partie de Londres pour retourner à Versailles et à Paris le* 21 *Octobre*, 1777, *le jour de la fête de Sainte Ursule, Vierge et Martyre. La dite demoiselle D'Eon par ordre de la Loi et du Roi a été contrainte de quitter l'habit d'homme et l' uniforme, et de se retirer en la Congrégation des Filles de Sainte Marie, pour bien apprendre à y mener une nouvelle Vie.*

[DAY-BOOK OF THE CHEVALIER D'EON.
For current expenditure from 1766 to 18th August, 1777. Together with Day-book of current expenditure from 18th August, 1777, when Mademoiselle D'Eon set out from London to go back to Versailles and Paris, 21st October, 1777, being the Festival of St. Ursula, Virgin and Martyr. The said Mademoiselle D'Eon, by order of the Law and of the King, has been compelled to leave off the male garb and uniform, and to withdraw to the Convent of the Children of Mary, to study to lead a new life there.]

Whether D'Eon posed as Chevalier, or as Mademoiselle, he was equally methodical in registering his expenses, and to this habit we owe the record of his Initiation.

The first entry recording D'Eon's connection with the Craft is as follows:

" Mai, 1768.
,, ,, du 18.—— Pour réception dans la respectable
Loge de l' Immortalité ... ... £0 10 6.
(plus payé d' avance pour la fête du 25 Juin)."

Juin, 1768.
,, ,, du 25 —— Payé pour le jour anniversaire du
Maître de la Loge de l' Immortalité, qui sera le
14 Juillet ... ... £0 10 6."

The Lodge to which the Chevalier gained admittance, notwithstanding the suspicion that he could not fulfil all the clauses of the Old Charges, was the French Lodge, No. 376 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns. According to the late Bro. John Lane (*Masonic Records*, 2nd Edition, 1896). its warrant was dated 16th June, 1766, and it was formally constituted on the 8th September following. It held its meetings at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand. Hence, it was called, to quote Bro. John Lane again, the " Crown and Anchor Lodge, constituted ye Lodge of

Immortality in ye Strand." It had adopted the French title of *L'Immortalité de l'Ordre.* The first W.M. of the Lodge was M. de Vignoles, and he seems to have been in the chair in January, 1769. He was obviously an energetic Brother, for forty-one members are registered in the Grand Lodge books as having been admitted before the end of 1767. Bro. Henry Sadler, who has, with his usual courtesy, searched the London Registers, finds that no members are registered after 1767, and that the Lodge was finally erased in 1775. The cause assigned for erasure in the Grand Lodge Minutes is the customary formula, "Not having contributed, etc, etc."

In November, 1768, the "newly admitted Brother" D'Eon visited the French Lodge of Friendship:

" Novembre, 1768.
,, ,, du 11—— Payé à la Loge de l'Amitié... ... 5s. 3d."

There does not seem to have been any Lodge in London with that exact title. The Lodge to which the quarter-guinea was paid was probably the "Ancient French Lodge," No. 254, on the Register of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns. This Lodge met in Covent Garden in 1769. It afterwards united with a Lodge bearing the title of "Loge des Amis Réunis," under which style the joint Lodge worked till 1821.

A few days after the payment to Lodge "de l'amitié," the Chevalier's Mother Lodge is credited with a payment which may be conjectured to be the balance of the Initiation Fee, of which half a guinea had been paid as earnest, on the 18th May.

" Novembre, 1768.
,, ,, du 16 —— Payé à la Loge de l' Immortalité £2 15 0."

This entry is followed some weeks later by the purchase of the Lodge-badge.

" Décembre, 1768.
,, ,, du 5—— Pour la médaille d'argent de la Loge de l' Immortalité ... ... 10s. 6d."

The Quarterage of the Lodge was unusually high, unless, perchance, in the following item, certain other expenses are included:

" Janvier, 1769.
,, ,, du 2—— Payé à la Loge de l' Immortalité, pour les frais de quartier ... ... £1 7 0."

However, the Fund of Benevolence was not neglected:

" Janvier, 1769.
,, ,, du 11—— Payé à M. de Vignoles, Grand Maître de la Loge de l' Immortalité, pour les pauvres ... ... £1 1 0."

Finally, we reach the record of the Chevalier's Third Degree:

" Janvier, 1769.
,, ,, — Pour ma réception au 3me Grade de Maçon dans la Loge de l' Immortalité ... ... £4 7 0."

Thus far, the courtesy of Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin in supplying extracts from his unpublished MSS. has enabled us to follow the Chevalier D'Eon's progress in Masonry. A kindred act of courtesy on the part of Bro. Henry Sadler, Sub-Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England, permits us to follow the progress a stage further.

We have already recorded the negative result of the search made by Bro. Henry Sadler in the books of Grand Lodge to ascertain if the Lodge *L'Immortalité de l'Ordre* had made any returns or registered any members after 1767. The researches of Bro.

Henry Sadler did not stop here. Inspired by that unfailing antiquarian acumen which has so often made him the admiration of his colleagues in the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, he has disinterred from the dusty archives of Grand Lodge a document that supplies authoritative evidence of the Chevalier D'Eon having served as Junior Warden of the Lodge.

As the document is totally unknown to the present generation and possesses an old-world interest of its own, quite apart from its bearing on the present enquiry, we subjoin it *in extenso* :—

Nous, Charles Dillon, Député Grand Maître de la Société des francs & acceptés Maçons, déclarons qu'en vertu de la commission à nous donnée par le Committé de charité du 30 Janvier & confirmée par la communication de quartier, pour assembler les frères qui ont autrefois apartenus à la loge L'Immortalité de l'Ordre & ceux qui la composent en ce jour, pour terminer à l'amicable les différends qui sont survenus entre eux, dont les premiers avoient soumis le jugement au dit committé; & sur le jugement desquels les dermiers avoient demandé au dit committé un délais, ne doutant point que dans l'intervale les choses ne se terminassent d'une façon fraternelle entres les dites deux parties: Nous, au titre susdit, aurions fait sommer les dites deux parties, par le f. Ja Heseltine, Grand Sécrétaire, en s'adressant au fr. de Vignoles pour les anciens membres, l'un d'entre eux, & au frère Des Baares pour les membres actuels & l'un d'entre eux, de comparoitre le lundi 18 février par devant nous, au lieu ordinaire de leurs assemblées au Crown & Anchor dans le Strand, pour les entendre contradictoirement et prononcer par provision, ce que nous croirions d'équité ami et arbitre :

Que sur la rémontrance que nous seroit venu faire en notre Logis le f. Vulliamy l'un des membres actuels qu'ils auroient besoin de quelques délais pour se préparer en leurs deffenses, nous lui aurions accordé, comformément à sa démande jusques au lundi suivant 25 du même mois : Que le dit Grand Sécrétaire auroit expédié les sommations respectives; mais qu'a notre grande surprise, les dits membres actuels auroient attendu jusqu'au dimanche 24 pour nous demander un nouveau délais, que nous n'avions pu leur accorder, vu l'impossibilité où nous nous trouvions dans vingt quatre heurs de faire à tems avis de ce changement aux membres qui, par leur requête avoient addressé leurs plaintes à la Grande Lego: Qu'en conséquence, après avoir fait notifier le matin du dit jour 25 par le grand Sécrétaire aux dits membres actuels, en s'adressant au dit frère des Barres, l'un d'entre eux, la nécessité où nous nous trouvious de paroitre a l'assemblée du dit jour 25 pour laquelle ils avoient été legalement sommés ainsi que leurs oposans, nous nous sommes rendus & aprés avoir attendu depuis quatre jusqu'à sept heures & n'y voiant que les frères

Jean de Vignoles	ancien Maître.	de la de Loge L'Immortalité de l'Ordre.
J. Pierre Duval	ancien Pr. Surv.	
Charles D'Eon	ancien Sec. Surv.	
F. L. Cardinaux	ancien Sécrét^e.	
J. P. Du Rouvray	ancien Sécrét^e.	
L. Lapeyre	ancien Archit^e.	
A. Giraudi	Initié dans la Loge;	
Ja. Dupré	Agrégé.	

d'entre ceux qui avoient signé la requête présentée au Committé & qui avoient donné lieu à notre dite commission, nous n'avons pu procéder à 'objet de notre dite commission, & les remerciant de leur docilité à se conformer aux intentions du committé en s'étant rendu à nos invitations sommes convenus avec eux.

1. Que le f. Holloway aïant été appellé est convenu de ne prêter aucuns des meubles, joïaux & ustenciles apartenans à la Loge L'Immortalité de l'ordre.

2. Que le R. Député Grand Maître donnera au Grand Sécrétaire les ordres nécessaires pour que les deux parties soient légalement convoquées au mercredi le 6 de Mars, en leur notifiant que soit en absence, soit en présence, il en tend examiner et prononcer sur la légitimité des plaintes portées devant le committé le 30 Janvier dernier.

3. Qu'il sera enjoint par le Grand Sécrétaire au Trésorier actuel de la Loge, ainsi qu' au caissier des pauvres de ne se dessaisir d'aucun des déniers apartenans à la Loge jusqu' à ce que les préfens différends soient terminés & que les uns & les autres aient à aporter leurs comptes respectifs & leurs résidus à l'assemblée prochaine du mercredi 6 Mars.

4. Qu'il Sera enjoint au f. Romer comme executeur du f. Leautier de raporter le mercredi 6 mars à l'assemblée qui setiendra au Crown et Anchor les livres, papiers, minutes apartenans à la Loge l'Immortalité de l'ordre. Arrêté en Loge occasionelle 25 du 2 mois 5771.

Signé Chas. Dillon D.G.M. J. de Vignoles G.M.S. & ancien Maître de l'Immortalité de l'ordre. S. Duval ancien Pr. surveillant Ch. D'Eon ancien Sécond surveillant. F. L. Cardinaux ancien Secrte. J.D. du Rouvray ancien Sécrétaire. L. Lapeyre ancien Archite. Ange Giraudy Enfant de la Loge Jas. Dupré aggrégé.

Je soussigné, Ancien Maître de la Loge L'Immortalité de l'ordre, atteste la presente copie conforme à l' original resté entre mes mains : à Londres ce 26 jour de fevrier 1771.

J. de Vignoles.

The verbiage of the document is in the most approved style of legal prolixity. But the gist can be briefly stated. The Lodge *L'Immortalité de l'Ordre* was unfortunate enough to suffer from internal quarrels, which seem to have reached a climax in 1770. In February, 1771, we find M. de Vignoles, whom we have noted in the Chair in 1769, and his friends described as being no longer members of the Lodge. The Committee of Charity made an effort to reconcile the parties, who agreed to submit the case for arbitration to the Deputy Grand Master. The effort proved abortive, for the Brethren who still continued members of the Lodge, applied for a postponement, and failed to appear before the Deputy Grand Master, who plaintively sets forth that he waited for them, to no purpose, from four to seven of the clock, at the Crown and Anchor. But M. de Vignoles and his friends did attend at the appointed time and place, and their names and Masonic rank are given in the foregoing document.

Jean de Vignoles	Past Master	of the Lodge *L'Immortalité de l'Ordre.*
J. Pierre Duval	,, Senior Warden	
Charles D'Eon	,, Junior Warden	
F. L. Cardinaux	,, Secretary	
J. P. Du Rouvray	,, Secretary	
L. Lapeyre	,, Architect	
A. Giraudi	Initiated in the Lodge	
Ja. Dupré	Affiliated to ,,	

The term of the Chevalier D'Eon's service as Junior Warden is thus definitely limited to 1769-70. The number of the Lodge, originally 376, was about the same time altered to 303, owing to the custom of "closing-up" which prevailed among the Moderns.

It is to be feared that the name of Charles Dillon, with which the document opens, rings with no familiar sound in the ears of ordinary Masonic readers. No account of him will be found in the *Cyclopœdias* and *Lexicons* which profess to narrate for English-speaking readers the development of English Freemasonry. It is little short of a disgrace that the pages of these English works should bristle with the uncouth appellations of Continental nonenities and charlatans, while the names of our English worthies of the Craft are ignored. The Honourable Charles Dillon was a notable man. He served as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns from 1769 to 1773. He was the first of his branch of the Dillon family which had followed James II. into exile, to break with the Jacobite traditions. He took the Oath of Abjuration in 1769, publicly conformed to the Established Church of England, and eventually succeeded to the peerage as 12th Viscount Dillon. Prominent as he was in English Freemasonry, this Irish nobleman makes no appearance in Irish Freemasonry.[1] Nor could he do so, without being "re-made an Antient." The Grand Lodge of the Moderns was not recognised by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, nor by the majority of English-speaking Freemasons of that day.

Though the Chevalier might be said to be "at home" in the Lodge of Immortality, he could hardly be said to have any other home. He was an outlaw in England, his land of domicile, and an exile from France, his land of birth. Shortly after the Third Degree had been conferred on him, however, a stroke of good luck befell him. One of his most ardent supporters, Admiral Ferrers, who had succeeded to the family title and estates as Earl Ferrers, was a Freemason. The new Earl offered D'Eon shelter and protection at Staunton Harold, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The offer was gladly accepted, and, thus removed beyond the cable-tow, D'Eon lost touch with the Lodge and with Freemasonry.

At all periods of D'Eon's life, much of his leisure was devoted to the pursuit of letters. At this period, suddenly freed from the strenuous strife that bid fair to drive him to distraction, his literary zeal blazed into a kind of frenzy, the veritable *cacoethes scribendi* of the classics. He is reported to have spent from twelve to fifteen hours a day at his desk. Not to mention a shoal of *Lettres*, *Pièces Justificatives*, *Mémoires pour servir*, and *Documents Authentiques*, he wrote, between 1769 and 1774, an extensive work in thirteen volumes, entitled *Les Loisirs du Chevalier de Beaumont, ancien Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la France : sur divers sujets importans d'administration, &c., pendant son séjour en Angleterre.*

[1] Baron Dillon (Sir John Dillon, Bart.), who served as Junior Grand Warden of Ireland, 1791-1795, belonged to a different branch of this great Irish family. See *A.Q.C.*, Vol. xiii, pp. 23-27

The book was published at Amsterdam in 1774, and appears to have earned some reputation both in England and on the Continent. In particular, it is said to have been honoured with the approbation of Frederick the Great. This may be so. Frederick the Great is credited with a wonderful variety of achievements, ranging from a new system of Tactics to a new system of Freemaşonry, and the perusal of *Les Loisirs* may have been among them. There is no evidence that anybody else has read through the thirteen volumes.

Meantime, the excitement, caused by the unsettled bets on D'Eon's sex, broke out afresh. The wagers had been checked for a time by the Chevalier's reception as a Brother, and his subsequent declaration before Lord Mayor Crosby. Another Pharaoh, who knew not Joseph, had now come to the throne of France, and was credited with the will and the power to close the mysterious negotiations which had been so long pending between the Chevalier and the Court of France. The probability of D'Eon leaving England for good, without deciding the question of sex, appalled both the Speculators, or Bookmakers, and the Policy-holders, or Backers. Both parties long hung back from an appeal to a Court of Justice. The hardiest gamblers are wont to shrink from "the glorious uncertainty of the Law." Bold before the hazards of the betting-ring or the card-table, they think twice before "risking a heat over the Lord Chancellor's course in Westminster Hall." Although more than one action was listed, yet none came to trial. At last, an action was brought in the Court of King's Bench, by Mr. William Hayes, a surgeon of Leicester Fields, to recover seven hundred guineas from a broker and under-writer in the City, named Jacques, on foot of a Policy on D'Eon's sex. It appeared that, just about the time of the Chevalier's reception into the Crown and Anchor Lodge, Mr. Hayes had deposited a sum of one hundred and five guineas in the broker's hands, for which he was to receive seven hundred guineas, "if ever it should be proved that the Chevalier D'Eon was of the female sex." The premium could not be considered an exorbitant charge in so ambiguous a venture, and Mr. Hayes averred he had evidence sufficient to prove his case.

Of course, such an action would be scouted out of Court in the Year of Grace, 1903, but the state of the law in 1777 was very different. Down to the year 1845, when the Act against Gambling, known as 8 & 9 Vict., c. 109, was passed, the English Law held wagers in general to be of the nature of contingent contracts. The winner of a bet, therefore, could enforce his claim in a Court of Law. The main exceptions to this rule were cases in which the wager was against public policy or private morality, or was inconsistent with the rights of third parties. Frequently, too, the Courts refused to try actions concerning frivolous or ridiculous bets, which were contemptuously dismissed as *sponsiones ludicrae.*

The action came on for trial on 1st July, 1777, before Lord Mansfield, one of the ablest lawyers that ever sat on the English Bench. His Lordship deplored the indecency of the case, and went so far as to express a wish that the verdict could be such as to leave neither party a winner. But Lord Mansfield felt constrained to let the case go to the jury. No doubt the magnitude of the stakes that would follow the verdict in this test case was not without its influence.

The plaintiff produced two witnesses, compatriots of the Chevalier, and likely, therefore, to be in his confidence. One was a surgeon, by name Le Goux; the other, a certain M. de Morande, a journalist by profession. The former swore positively that he had surgical knowledge, the latter that he had immoral knowledge of the fact that D'Eon was a woman.

The other side could only produce general evidence that D'Eon had been of the essentially masculine profession of a soldier; that he had been admitted into the Fraternity of Freemasons, a Society that was notoriously open to none but men: and so on. A futile plea was suggested that the bet was unfair, because the plaintiff had been betting on a certainty. The Lord Chief Justice made short work of such arguments, and charged the jury, who, without hesitation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Thus it was declared by a most competent tribunal, in strict conformity with the rules of legal evidence, that D'Eon was a woman. Yet he was not.

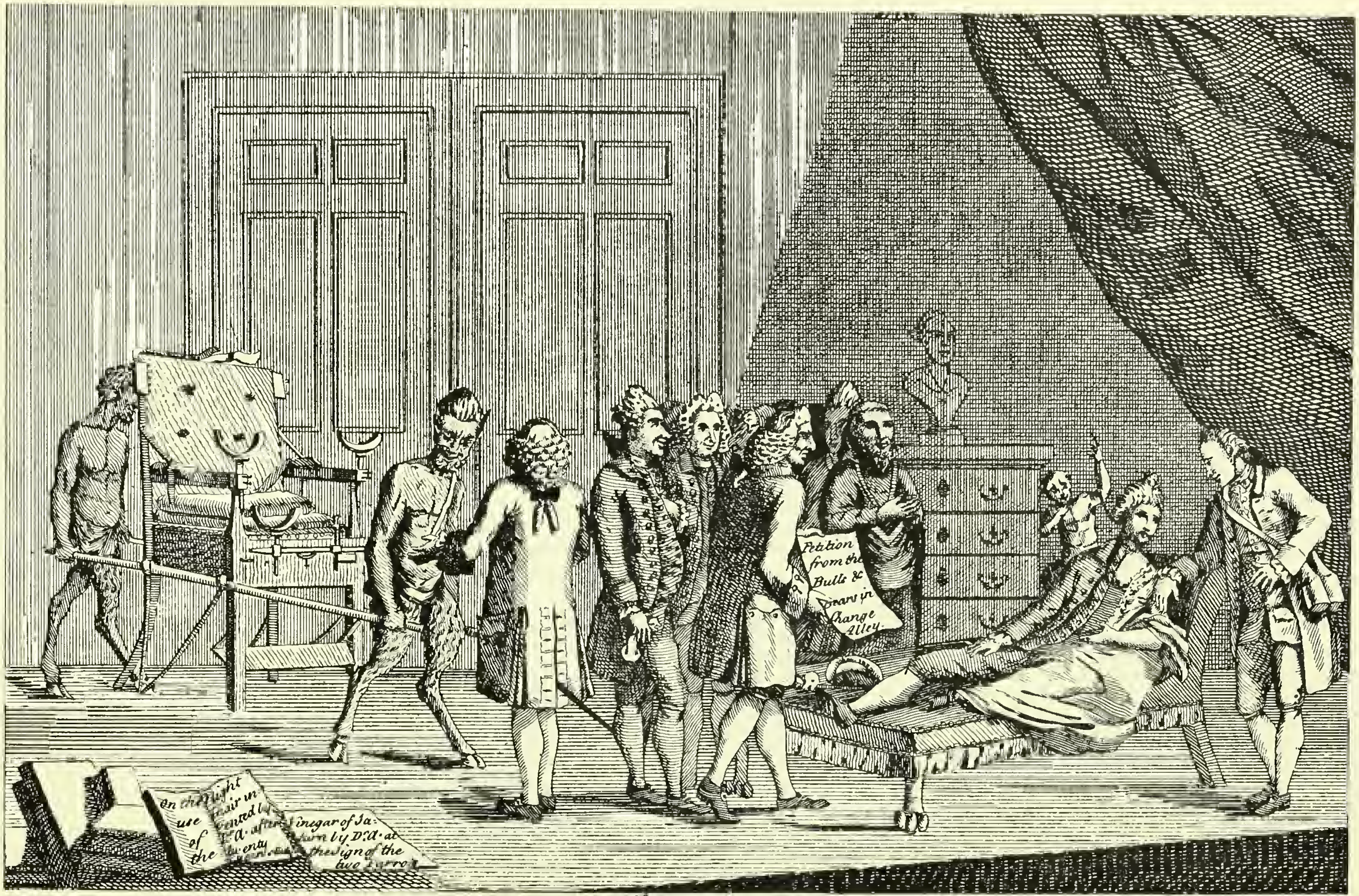
The defendant's case has an absurd parallel in the Irish Bar story of the Chairman of a Connaught District Council, who was accused of the larceny of a colleague's watch. The Chairman protested he had no need of Counsel or Attorney in meeting such a charge, hotly inveighed against the cold-blooded sloth of English procedure, and demanded a sworn inquiry on the spot. The Council formed itself into a Court of Inquiry. The accuser deposed that he had seen the Chairman steal the watch, and place it in his fob, where it was at that moment. The Chairman called no fewer than twelve witnesses, of unimpeachable veracity, who severally deposed that they had *not* seen him take the watch. With such an overwhelming mass of evidence in his favour, the Chairman was at once acquitted. This is the argument from weight of evidence. It will be found in extensive use in historical controversies concerning the development of Freemasonry.

If the antecedents of the two French witnesses had been as well known to the Jury as to us, the verdict might have been returned with some hesitation. The surgeon, Le Goux, was a practitioner of the lowest type, who tried to earn a livelihood by repairing the ravages of loose living. The other witness, De Morande, was so outrageous a rascal, that, in our generation, he has been deemed worthy of a separate biography, solely on account of his transcendent rascality.[1] His real name was Théveneau, or Thiévenot, to which he had added the more aristocratic title De Morande. Once an officer in a French Dragoon Regiment, he had fallen through layer after layer of the social strata, till he now lived by blackmail. There are degrees even among blackmailers. De Morande had begun by levying contributions on men who had something to conceal. Latterly, he had been unlucky in his choice of victims. He kept putting his hand on the wrong kind of man. Voltaire merely laughed, and took the wind out of the blackmailer's sails, by publishing his menacing letter. The Marquis de Villette retorted in kind to De Morande's threats:

> " Scoundrel!
> You demand fifty louis that you may not disclose certain doings in which I am concerned. Well! if you give me one hundred louis, I will place at your disposal, for publication, many other facts far more curious and private, which you can add to your collection.
> I await your answer,
> The Marquis De Villette."

Another of his clients, as De Morande impudently styled his victims, took an action for libel against him in the English Courts. Yet another, the Comte de Lauraguais, cudgelled him soundly. Disheartened by the perversity of his male clients, De Morande betook himself to the lampooning of women, and contrived to reach a lower depth of infamy in that abyss of shame by addressing himself to the persecution of those unfortunates of their sex who had forfeited their natural protection. He actually started

[1] *Thévenot de Morande, étude sur les mœurs*; par M. Paul Robiquet, Paris, 1882.



Nº 2

A Deputation from Jonathan's and the Free-Masons

Miss Epicene D'Eon is discover'd in close consultation with its Wine Merchant & Privy Counsellor. The Free-Masons beg the Secret of its Sex may be kept inviolable, the Committee of Under-writers on the other hand Petition for the Discovery, & propose that Mons. A shall explore the sexu Signature manually after the manner used on the election of a new Pope, for which purpose the Doctor is seen introducing his new invented Night-Chair.

Pub.d as the Act directs July 17. 1771.

FROM THE ORIGINAL ENGRAVING IN DR. CHETWODE CRAWLEY'S COLLECTION.

a sort of Magazine called *Le Gazetier Cuirassé, ou Anecdotes Scandaleuses*, solely devoted to blackmailing, and priced at a guinea a copy. The visit of Beaumarchais to London, which we have seen to result in the purchase of the Secret Papers from D'Eon, was originally due to a commission from the French Government to stop the publication by De Morande of an obscene pamphlet reflecting on the notorious Countess Dubary. De Morande lived on, wallowing in dirt, till by a stroke of retributive justice, he found himself among the hapless victims of the September Massacres of 1792. He did not deserve the honour.

Such were the credentials of the two witnesses. It is hard to conceive two witnesses less worthy of turning a verdict in their favour, the rules of legal evidence notwithstanding.

The verdict having been returned, one might have thought the matter settled. Not so: the uncertainty of the Law out-topped the chances of the gaming-table. In the following Term, when the reserved points came to be argued before the full Court, the defendant pleaded that the contract was admittedly of the nature of a policy of insurance. If so, the policy was void under a Statute just passed, which enacted that "no insurance shall be valid, where the person insuring cannot prove an antecedent interest in the person or thing insured." The Chevalier had solemnly repudiated all interest in the policies. The Lord Chief Justice and the full Court unanimously held the Statute to be binding, and thus shattered the very foundations of the stupendous fabric of speculation before which London had stood at gaze for years. But the decision of the jury on D'Eon's sex remained unaltered.

Amid this turmoil of conflicting interests, the Chevalier D'Eon had been conducting negotiations through Beaumarchais for the restoration of the Secret Papers. Suddenly the Chevalier took the most unaccountable step in the world. He acknowledged or, rather, asseverated that he was a woman. There seems no sufficient inducement for his doing so. But there is no doubt he did so, both privately to Beaumarchais, and officially to the French Ministers with whom he was negotiating for a pension. As a result, Louis XVI., who was more amenable to the proprieties than most of his predecessors, saddled the increased pension with the condition that the Chevalier should "resume" the garb of a woman. The Royal ordonnance was re-published in England, with a curious mixture of genders, probably due to the translator's bias:—

> "De par le Roi.
>
> Charles-Geneviève-Louise-Auguste-Andrée-Timothée D'EON DE BEAUMONT is hereby required to lay aside the uniform of a Dragoon, which he has been in the habit of wearing, and to resume the garments of her sex, and is forbidden to appear in any part of the kingdom except in garments befitting a female.
>
> Louis.
>
> Gravier de Vergennes.
>
> Given at Versailles, 19th August, 1777."

The Chevalier D'Eon made no difficulty about accepting the condition, and thenceforward became La Chevalière D'Eon.

Although the Chevalier D'Eon, like all others who had been admitted to the Crown and Anchor Lodge after 1769, was never registered as a Freemason in the books of Grand Lodge, yet the fact of his initiation undoubtedly leaked out. The crop of

caricatures and satirical prints that accompanied his career in London shows plainly the alacrity with which the incident was seized on to break a jest on the Fraternity. Two prints, designed to ridicule the Chevalier in his character as a Freemason, have been reproduced to illustrate this article. Both have the virtue of rarity, and the larger, which serves as frontispiece, might have been selected on artistic grounds as well. It is a fine mezzo-tint, spirited in drawing and excellent in technique. The inscription at foot of the plate, couched in a mixture of French and English, gives a list of the Chevalier's names and qualifications, and winds up with the statement:

> "Admitted a Freemason in the Lodge Immortality of the Order, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand."

The catalogue of the Chevalier's distinctions is appended in some detail, and is notable enough even at that date. All issnes of the engraving, however, do not bear the same inscription. For instance, the fine copy in the collection of Bro. E. J. Barron, F.S.A., differs considerably from the wording at foot of our frontispiece.

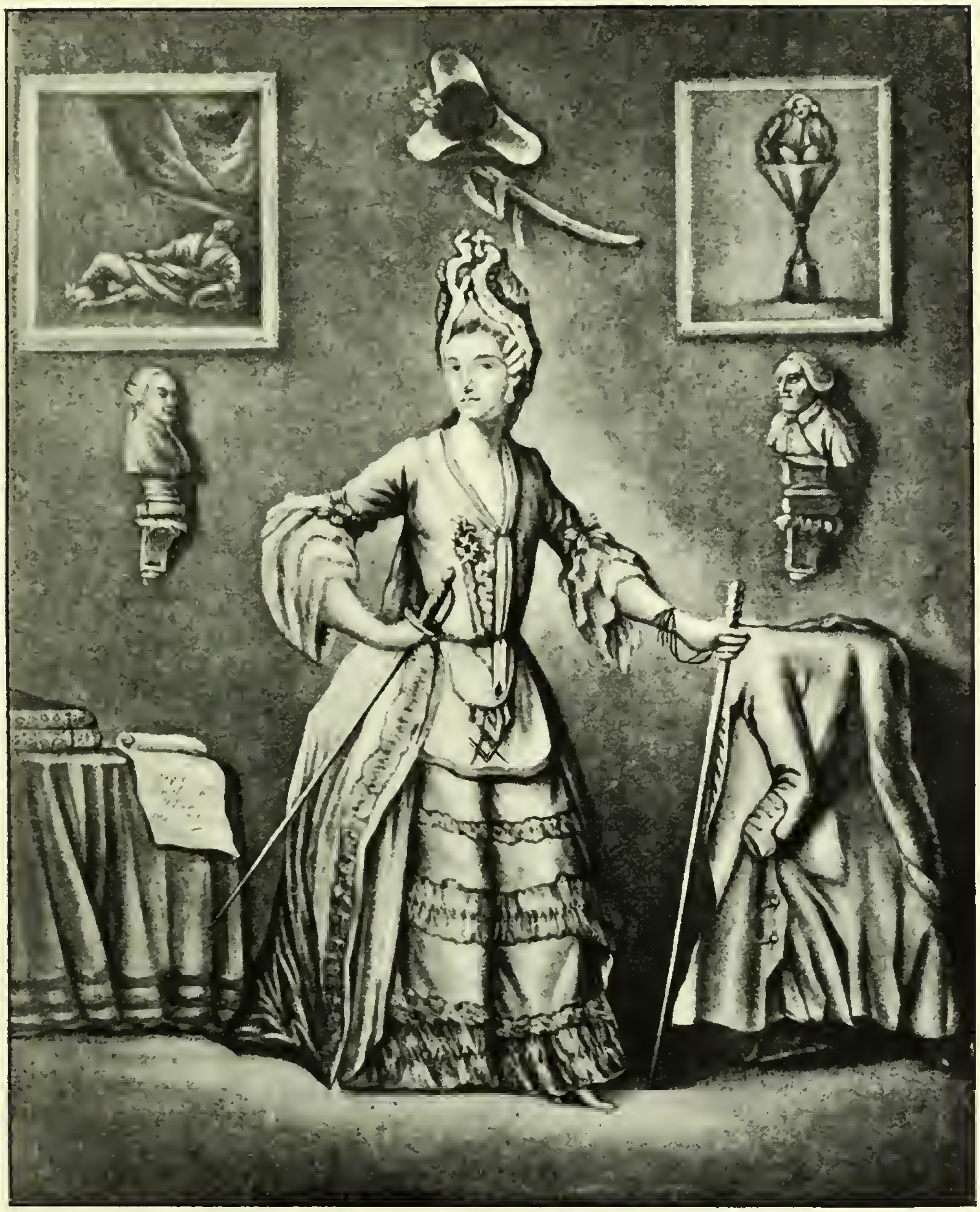
The pictures on the wall at each side of the central figure point the satire. The picture on the Chevalier's right represents Mary Toft, the Rabbit-breeder, of Godalming. This imposture was exposed in 1726, mainly by Sir Richard Manningham, the first of the eminent accoucheurs of London. Sir Richard's surname will sound familiar in the ears of Freemasons, as he was the father of that Dr. Thomas Manningham who served as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) in 1753 and following years. The picture on the Chevalier's left refers to the imposture of the Bottle Conjuror. This practical joker, or somebody for him, advertised widely in the London papers of January, 1749, that he would, among many other feats, carefully selected for their obvious impossibility, creep into a quart bottle and, while inside it, sing several songs, and otherwise divert the company. The advertisements drew a huge crowd on the appointed evening to the Haymarket Theatre, where the feat was to be accomplished. Naturally the feat was not accomplished, and the infuriated mob wrecked the theatre, and made a bonfire of the furniture and fittings. The story of the Bottle Conjuror still ranks as a typical instance of human credulity.

It is not so easy to identify the busts which stand on either side of the Chevalier. It would be quite in consonance with the rest of the design if they were meant for some such pair as Hermes and Aphrodite, thus suggesting the Hermaphrodite of fable.

Whatever doubt may be felt as to these accessories, there can be none as to the intention of fixing on Freemasonry the reproach of having accepted an unsuitable candidate. Not only are the petticoats adorned with a Freemason's Apron, but the jewel of a Junior Warden hangs, by a broad ribbon, round the Chevalier's neck.

In spite of the unflattering association thus dexterously insinuated, the engraving seems not to have been displeasing to the Chevalier. Entries in his *Journal de dépense* show that he purchased a dozen copies of the mezzotint, and one was still in his possession at the time of his death.

The doubtful notoriety with which the verdict of the jury in the Court of King's Bench had invested the initiation of the Chevalier, gave umbrage to the stalwarts of the Grand Lodge of the Antients. The sole justification for the existence of the Grand Lodge of the Antients was the belief that it preserved old Usages and ancient Ceremonies that ran some risk of being improved off the face of the earth. Here was an instance of Modern laxity. Surely, argued the Antients, the Lodge that admitted D'Eon ought to have ascertained that the candidate fulfilled the physical requirements of the Old Charges. The restriction of the benefits of the Fraternity to men was firmly imbedded



La Decouverte ou la Femme Franc Maçon.

Lady Charles Louis, Cesar, Auguste, Alexandre Timothée D'Eon de Beaumont, Avocat au Parlement, Secretaire de l'ambassade françoise a la Cour de Russie, Aide de Camp du Duc de Broglio, Capitaine de Dragons, Censeur Royal, Secretaire d'Ambassade Sous le Duc de Nivernois, Chevalier de l'ordre militaire de St. Louis, Ministre Plenipotentiaire auprès de S. M. Britanique, & reçu Franc Maçon à la loge de l'immortalité de l'ordre, at the Crown & Anchor in the Strand.

Printed for J Hooper, No 25 Ludgate hill.

The Discovery or Female Free-Mason.

Lady Charles Louis Cæsar, Augustus Alexander, Timotheus D'Eon of Beaumont —— Advocate of the Parliament of Paris, Secretary to the Ambassy at the Court of Russia, Aid de Camp of the Duke de Broglio, Captain of Dragoons, Royal Censor, Secretary of Ambassy under the Duke de Nivernois, Knt. of ye Military order of St. Louis, Minister Plenipotentiary to his Britanic Majesty & accepd. free Mason at the Lodge of immortality at the Crown & Anchor in the Strand.

25th June 1771, as the Act Directs

FROM THE ORIGINAL ENGRAVING IN THE COLLECTION OF
BROTHER E. JACKSON BARRON, F.S.A.

in the framework of the medieval organization, and had been rather strengthened than otherwise in the era of Grand Lodges. The clause of the Old Charge that enumerates the qualifications of candidates stands thus in the first *Book of Constitutions*, "extracted," by Dr. Anderson in 1723, "for the use of the Lodges in London."

> "The Persons admitted members of a *Lodge* must be good and true Men, free-born, and of mature and discreet Age, no Bondmen, no Women, no immoral or scandalous Men, but of good Report."

The foregoing clause was repeated, without variation, in the next issue of *The Constitutions of Freemasons*, Dublin, 1730. This edition was published by John Pennell, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, "for the use of the Lodges in Great Britain and Ireland."

The language of the clause was amplified, if not fortified, in the revised version of the Old Charges in *The New Book of Constitutions* published by Dr. Anderson in 1738.

The clause in the *New Book* was worded as follows :—

> "The Men made *Masons* must be *free-born* (or no Bondmen), of mature Age and of good Report; hail and sound, not deforme'd or dismembere'd at the time of their making; but no *Woman*, no *Eunuch*."

When Edward Spratt, Grand Secretary of Ireland, published his edition of *The New Book of Constitutions . . . . for the use of the Lodges in Ireland* (Dublin, 1751) he naturally followed Dr. Anderson's edition of 1738 rather than that of 1723. Hence the clause in Spratt's *New Book* is identical with that in Dr. Anderson's *New Book*. When Laurence Dermott was made a Mason in Dublin, Edward Spratt was Grand Secretary, and various allusions in the early minutes of the Grand Lodge of the Antients show in what esteem the neophyte held his Mentor. When, therefore, the infant Grand Lodge of the Antients set about compiling a *Book of Constitutions* of its own in 1756 Laurence Dermott fell back on the *New Book af Constitutions* sanctioned, in his eyes, by Edward Spratt's great name. In particular, he transferred to the *Ahiman Rezon*, as the Antients' *Book of Constitutions* was entitled, the *Old Charges* and the *General Regulations* as they appeared in the Dublin *New Book* of 1751. Thus it came about that the clause embodying the physical requirements of candidates was of identical wording in the three issues of 1738, 1751, and 1756.

But there was another issue, in 1756, of the *Book of Constitutions*; this time on behalf of the premier Grand Lodge, or Grand Lodge of the Moderns, as it had begun to be called, in consequence of certain modernizations or refinements, which it had the credit of having introduced. As might be expected, the roughened wording of the paragraph as it was recast in 1738 did not chime in with the refining tendencies observable in the Grand Lodge of the Moderns. They reverted to the wording of 1723, and in their *Constitutions* of 1756, edited by the Rev. John Entick, M.A., the clause reads exactly as in the London and Dublin *Constitutions* of 1723 and 1730 respectively. This distinction indicated a real difference in the tendencies of the two Grand Lodges of England, and continued all the time the Grand Lodge of the Antients existed as a separate organization.

A new edition of the *Ahiman Rezon* having been called for in 1778, while the Trial and Verdict in D'Eon's case were fresh in men's memories, Laurence Dermott appended to the clause just quoted the following acrid note :—

> "This is still the law of Ancient Masons though disregarded by our brethren (I mean sisters) the modern-masons, who (some years ago)

admitted Signiour Singsong, the Eunuch, T—nd—ci, at one of their Lodges in the Strand, London. And upon a late tryal at Westminster, it appeared that they had admitted a woman called Madam D'E—."

The tone of the note, half scornful, half reproachful, betokens the aversion with which the laxity that had permitted such an initiation was regarded by Laurence Dermott and those who thought with him. The caricatures and satires of the day speak sufficiently of the ridicule brought on Freemasonry by the reception into the Brotherhood of a candidate whom the world had agreed not to consider a Brother at all. The immemorial tradition of the Operative Craft, no less than the words of *The New Book of Constitutions*, held manhood to be a fundamental qualification of every Freemason. It cannot be denied that in the eyes of the Antients, and, perhaps, in the eyes of the majority of English speaking Freemasons at home and abroad, the resentment that glowed through the terms of the note seemed a just resentment.

When the Regulations of a Society are, rightly or wrongly, thought to be strained in favour of a candidate, there is always danger lest the relations between the candidate and the Society should be misunderstood, especially by the favoured candidate himself. It is pleasant, therefore, to record that the Chevalier D'Eon held the Craft of Freemasonry in high esteem. In the unrivalled collection of D'Eon MSS., from which Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin has so generously furnished extracts, there exists a rough draft of what was plainly meant to form the groundwork of a printed essay. It is a sort of hasty attempt to compare or assimilate the merits of the Society of Freemasons and of the Society of Friends.

"La Franc-Maçonnerie et le Quakerisme."

"Ce que je dis ici sur la maçonnerie n'est pas pour gagner la médaille d'or ou d'argent annoncé dans le Courrier Français de Londres, No [ ], du [ ], page [ ], mais seulement pour gagner dans mon cœur un prix tracé sur le compas et le triangle maçonnique, dont chaque point, comme la trinité, repose sur la vérité, la vertu et la charité : bases communes d'égalité et d'équité entre des frères jumeaux et chrétiens, et entre confrères, maçonniques illuminés par le soleil de la vérité, puisque c'est celle des premiers chrétiens de Jérusalem et d'Antioche, Mais depuis que les Eglises grecque, latine, gallicane, et anglicane se sont formées en corps redoutables, elles se moquent séparément ou conjointement de la triste Compagnie des bons Quakers, qui ne sont bons que pour gémir, pour pleurer et n'avoir plus de pauvres parmi eux ; de même que les Free Masons se sont établis en Loges réspectables pour rire, pour boire, pour chanter librement et pour répandre la charité sur leurs frères et confrères dispersés sur le Globe sans [ ] de Moïse ni [ ] pascal. Ils répandent la lumière du soleil, la consolation de Dieu et le vrai bonheur dans le cœur de tous les humains sensibles à la simple vertu. Le bonheur de l'homme et la félicité d'une matière se trouve dans la nature, la raison, la vérité, la justice et la simplicité, et non dans les gros livres composés par la philosophie et la théologie. Toute la politique de Machiavel n'est bonne qu' à porter l'homme à [ ], aux petites-maissons à Betlem, ou le conduire à Montfaucon, à Tyburn, ou au Panthéodémonon souterain du bas empire de Pluton. Le Chancelier Lord

Bacon, qui était de l'Angleterre le docteur le plus lardé de grec, de latin et de loi, avait raison de dire:

Honesty best Policy.

Ces deux mots renferment tout ce qu'il a de bon."

"Je trouve la Religion des Quakers bien belle puisqu'elle est si simple."

[FREEMASONRY AND QUAKERISM.

What I say here about Masonry is not meant to win the Gold or Silver Medal, advertised in the London *Courier Français*, No. . . . . . of . . . . . date, page . . . . . , but only to win, in my heart, a prize graven on the Masonic Compass and Triangles, each point of which, like the Trinity, rests on Truth, Virtue, and Benevolence, common foundations of Equality and Justice between brothers by birth and by Christianity, as between Brethren by Masonry, enlightened by the Sun of Truth, inasmuch as this is the Truth held by the primitive Christians of Jerusalem and Antioch. But since the Greek, Latin, Gallican, and Anglican Churches have organised themselves into formidable bodies, they deride, individually and collectively, the sombre Society of good Quakers, who are good only at whining, snivelling, and having no poor among them; while the Freemasons have established themselves in Worshipful Lodges, in order to laugh, drink, sing at their ease, and display benevolence towards their Brethren and Fellows dispersed over the Earth, without [infringing] the Laws of Moses or of the Paschal [Covenant]. They spread sunshine, God's consolation, and true happiness in the heart of all human beings capable of appreciating simple Virtue. The happiness of Mankind and the well-being of the Material World are to be found in Nature, Reason, Truth, Justice, and Simplicity, and not in huge books compiled by Philosophy and Divinity. All the State-craft of Machiavelli is only fit to drag man to [. . . . . .] to the cells at Bedlam; or to lead him to Montfaucon, to Tyburn, or to the underground Pantheodemonium of the Lower Empire of Pluto. Lord Chancellor Bacon, who, of all England, was the Doctor most stuffed with Greek, Latin and Law, was right when he said

Honesty best Policy.

These two words embody all that is good.

I hold the religion of the Quakers very beautiful, because it is so simple.]

The MS. is in the Chevalier's own hand, and was probably written before 1774, during his access of literary enthusiasm at Staunton Harold. The sheet of paper is much crumpled, and is so full of interlineations and corrections as to be in parts almost indecipherable.

In July, 1777, the Court of King's Bench recorded its verdict that the Chevalier D'Eon was a woman, and he conducted himself as a woman during the rest of his long life. It was impossible, therefore, for him to be received again by an English Lodge of Freemasons. Consequently, his subsequent career has no direct bearing on the Craft, and requires, at our hands, merely a brief summary.

The first time D'Eon appeared in London dressed as a woman, was on 6th August, 1777, nor has it been proved that he ever before wore the female garb. Exactly a week

later, 13th August, 1777, he put on his uniform as Captain of Dragoons for convenience of travelling, and that was the last time he appeared in London in the garb of a man.

On reaching France, the Chevalier, or, as he was thenceforward called, the Chevalière D'Eon, was naturally the object of much curiosity. He was presented to the King and Queen, and Her Majesty, better known as the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, is said to have defrayed the expense of a complete female outfit. He took up his residence in the family seat at Tonnerre, where his aged mother still lived. About this time, the Chevalière had a sharp fit of religion, and retired to the Convent of *Les Filles de Ste Marie*, and actually resided some time at *La Maison des Demoiselles de St Cyr*, a religious House that combined extreme piety with exclusive aristocracy. But the old leaven still worked. When the war of the American Revolution broke out, D'Eon offered his services, still in female garb, as a volunteer on board the fleet against the English. The offer was promptly rejected ; the French nation has always been keenly alive to the ridiculous.

On the restoration of peace, the Chevalier obtained permission to re-visit England in order to settle his pecuniary affairs. He came to London in November, 1785, dressed as a woman. He never left England again, nor ever changed the sex of his habiliments.

Though he lived twenty-five years longer, the story of those years can be summed up in a single sentence. On the stoppage of his pension by the French Revolution, the Chevalier at first maintained himself by his skill in fencing, but eventually had to sell, first, his jewels, then his library, and, at last, all that remained of his possessions. Finally, he passed away, bedridden and exhausted, in penury and seclusion, on the 21st May, 1810.

Then came the last surprise, and the reversal, by a higher power, of the verdict that had declared the Chevalier D'Eon to be a woman. Lord Mansfield, the greatest lawyer of his day, had presided over the court, and had taken care that the verdict should be in strict accordance with legal evidence. Yet the fact stood contrary all the time.

When the last sad offices came to be paid to the defunct, the corpse was seen to be that of a man. The startling discovery was at once made known to the medical men, who had attended the Chevalier in his last illness, notably to Père Elisée. This celebrated surgeon had belonged to the Fathers of Charity at Grenoble, had emigrated from France when his *confrères* emigrated, and was now medical attendant to the Duke of Queensberry, the redoubtable "Old Q." When the Bourbons were restored to the throne of France, Père Elisée became King's Surgeon to Louis XVIII. Father Elisée having ascertained the true state of the case, thought it his duty to apprise the friends of the deceased. Accordingly, the body was inspected by the Earl of Yarborough, Sir Sidney Smith, and a score of interested friends. To set the question at rest, an autopsy was made by an independent surgeon, Mr. Thomas Copeland, who gave a professional certificate, in the most unequivocal terms, that the deceased had been of the male sex.

The Chevalier D'Eon had not only worn female garb and conducted himself as a woman for three and thirty years, but had begun by affirming himself to be of the female sex. From this affirmation he never went back. His motives seem inadequate. We have already adverted to the disproof of the coarse motives that satisfied a coarse age. The scandalous stories of his earlier biographers may be dismissed with contempt. Some depend for point on his masquerading as a man among women. The others, on his masquerading as a woman among men. They are mutually destructive. The explanation must be looked for in some other direction.



LA CHEVALIERE D'EON.

Née à Tonnerre le 5. 8.bre 1728.

FROM THE ORIGINAL ENGRAVING IN THE COLLECTION OF BROTHER E. JACKSON BARRON, F.S.A.

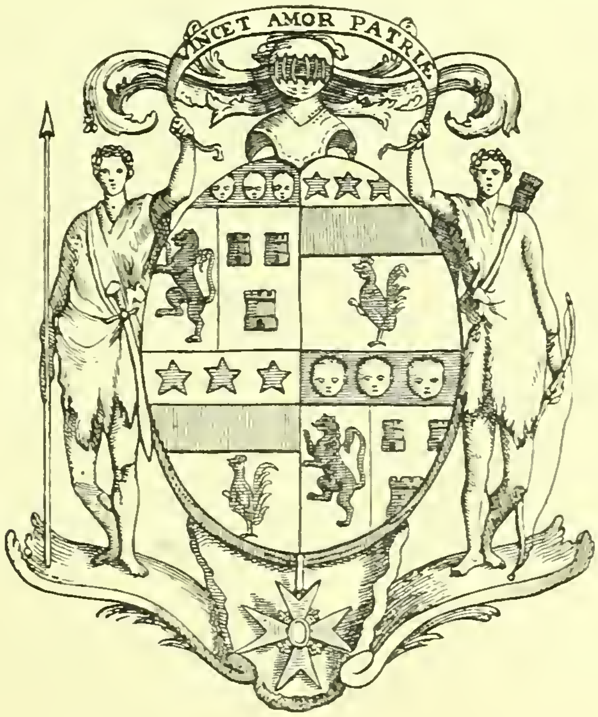
If we are permitted to conjecture that the Chevalier D'Eon's mind gave way partially under the strain and stress of the disastrous years during which his sex was bandied about from mouth to mouth, and that he laboured under the hallucination that he really was of the female sex, all would be explained. There is no difficulty in finding precedents. There is not an asylum in the United Kingdom that does not shelter one or more inmates sane on every point save one. Indeed, the experts make no secret of their opinion that few of us, if any, are sane on all points.

If this conjecture should seem not to be justified by the circumstances, we can, at least, label the case of our erratic Brother of the Lodge of Immortality as "a physiologico-psychological problem of the highest complexity." Perhaps that means the same thing.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

Bro. E. Jackson Barron has very kindly allowed the rare engravings in his collection mentioned above, to be photographed as illustrations of this paper.

W. H. R.



Book-plate of the Chevalier D'Eon.

REVIEW.

"**Friemaurerische Denkmünyen und Medaillen**" (Druck von *Br. F. W. Rademacher*, Hamburg, 1903).

The "Hamburg Correspondence Circle" has done a great work in relation to the production, illustration and particulars of Masonic Medals and Badges, for which the universal Craft cannot be too grateful. The cost has been heavy, and to a considerable extent quite unremunerative, the volumes having been sold below the actual outlay. Although the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge has had the honour to afford help financially, practically our Brethren in Hamburg and neighbourhood have provided the "sinews of war" and the literary labour, so that to them the credit is due of this remarkable series of volumes on the subject of Medals relating to the ancient Brotherhood.

I have had the great pleasure of writing brief notices of the various portions as published, viz., i. to iv., and the one devoted to Badges (Band i.), and now there are volumes v. to vi. to review in the *A.Q.C.*, making in all cxxi. plates, with 1090 Medals reproduced, with the obverses and reverses generally of each piece, accompanied with careful descriptions and much interesting matter else, thus providing their historical setting. The enterprise has been under the able management of the M.W., Bro. Carl Wiebe, Grand Master of Hamburg, and an exceptionally competent staff of willing helpers, with abundance of zeal and patience, scholarly attainments and indomitable perseverance, who together have admirably succeeded in their almost herculean task.

Band v. is supplemental to the German division, and contains some remarkable specimens of the medallic art. Some, however, are rather weak in design, and might almost have been classed with the Badges. Still, whether good or otherwise, as Medals of the Craft, they have rightly been reproduced, and a few of those not in circular form are of a very striking character. Heads and busts of some prominent Brethren come up wonderfully well, and are most effective. One or two concern us in Great Britain, because of their connection with the celebrated "Canongate Kilwinning Lodge No. 2," Scotland, especially No. 795. It was struck as a souvenir of the visit, officially, of some of the members of that ancient *Atelier* to Hamburg and the five historic Lodges in 1902. It is a very appropriate memorial of that never-to-be-forgotten pilgrimage and hearty reception.

Some of the triangular shaped pieces are curious and most suggestive, and the reproductions throughout are always up to the high level of the previous issues of this invaluable series.

Band vi. is also in part supplemental, as the No. v., but is likewise utilized for a number of French and other Medals, so the volume is more varied than usual, and of special interest and importance generally.

One extraordinary piece arrests the eye even in casually looking through the illustrations, viz., No. 978, being so exceptionally large, as given in Plate cvii., for in sixteenths of an inch it is 56, and is of bronze. It was sent for examination by Bro. L. Potier, of Paris, to Bro. G. L. Shackles, who had it photographed, and then returned it (rather unwillingly I fear, as it is unique), to the owner, who is also a zealous collector. It will also be found noted and reproduced by Bro. W. T. Marvin in the

" American Journal of Numismatics," January 1896, and by me in the "Freemason" for 14th March, 1896. It seems to have been struck to commemorate a Convention of Rosicrucian Free Masons in Great Britain about the latter part of the 18th century; the emblems are most suggestive in design, and it is to be hoped its origin and true character will soon be elucidated. So far no particulars have been discovered as to any such meeting.

Some of Bro. Marvin's numbers are supplied, but others have still to be identified, that is, however, easy to do, as the illustrations are an unerring guide for comparison, with the particulars given by our gifted American Brother, whose valuable work on "Masonic Medals" put new life and vitality into the study of the subject, and much increased the zeal of collectors.

Representative pieces from various European countries, besides the French and German Medals, making up a very attractive volume, should certainly lead to the edition being soon subscribed for.

Volume iv. may still be had from the Secretary of our Lodge for 10/6 (with postage), the wonder to me being that any are left for sale. Of the noble work on the "Medals of British Freemasonry," by Bro. G. L. Shackles, and valuable introduction by Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, there are a few copies left, also at half-a-guinea each, that sum being nothing like the cost of production.

A Catalogue of some 60 pages may be procured from either Hamburg or our own Secretary *for a trifle*, which gives all the Medals reproduced in the six volumes (arranged under countries, and in alphabetical order as to towns and cities), exceeding one thousand in number. This handy work, so carefully compiled and most useful as a guide to the series, should have a very wide circulation, as it is useful for reference, even if the volumes be not obtained, and is complete in itself. It is a very opportune and welcome compilation, but sadly needs a full Index.

W. J. Hughan.

THE MAGIC ROLL.

BY BRO. DR. WM. WYNN WESTCOTT, P.G.D., P.M. 2076.

AT the first sight this curious old scroll gave promise of a magical treat to the student of occult mediæval lore, but a fuller investigation, while not detracting from its age or rarity, has shown that it was composed by one who had not mastered the talismanic art.

True scrolls of this type, in which the designs are harmonious and the use of symbols correct, are rarely found; but there certainly was a system of symbolic correspondencies between figures and the planets, elements, etc.

Talismanic designs drawn by careful Kabalists were always decorated with Sacred Names, holy words and phrases from the Old Testament, and so made were considered of enormous value and as having great powers, conferring gifts and preserving health and possessions.

The most easily accessible and correctly drawn series of Talismans is to be found in an edition of "The Clavicules of King Solomon," arranged by Bro. S. L. M. Mathers; but the British Museum Library contains a large collection of these curious works in MSS. These mediæval talismans will be chiefly found there either named as above, or called "The Clavicles of Rabbi Solomon," or "Lemegeton," or "Theurgia," "Goetia," or "Almadel."

Francis Barrett in "The Magus" has a few copies: it was published in 1801.

The scroll before us is named Clavis (clavicle) or Key of Solomon, presumably of "King" Solomon, but it does not consist of the group of designs generally found collected in the Clavicles of Solomon, viz.:

Seven	designs in	Black,	relating to	Saturn.
,,	,,	Blue,	,,	Jupiter.
,,	,,	Red,	,,	Mars.
,,	,,	Yellow,	,,	the Sun.
Five	,,	Green,	,,	Venus.
,,	,,	mixed colours	,,	Mercury.
Six	,,	silver,	,,	the Moon.

These talismans are allotted certain powers, as are the designs of our scroll, but they are not identical either in drawing or purpose.

The long collections of names and titles found on the other side of the scroll are commonly found in books of magic; they were recited by the Magician in his consecrations and exorcisms in conjunction with the Latin prayers and responses. The numerous crosses in the text are the occasions for the Magician to cross himself, while saying Ateh Gibur Leolam Adonai, or alternatively naming four of the Kabalistic Sephiroth; such as Kether above, Malkuth below, Chesed on the right, and Gebureh on the left: being Crown and Kingdom, Mercy and Severity.

The author of this scroll was doubtless a monk, and probably a Capuchin as Bro. Adrianyi thinks. The Roman Church professed to condemn the use of magical arts, but for a very long period the monks were the only persons who had education sufficient to enable them to write these Hebrew as well as Latin words. The talismans of the *purely* Jewish Kabalists contained no words of Latin, and only Hebrew words in Hebrew letters; but after the time of Picus de Mirandole, about 1480, the Kabalistic philosophy was popular among Christian scholars, who professed to see in the Kabalah the germs of Trinitarianism.

It was, however, the Roman Catholic Christian who studied the talismanic system, magic and divination, for the Reformed Lutheran and Protestant churchmen not only condemned but actually avoided all magic arts. The Protestants, too, prayed and preached in the common language of the country and ceased to use the Latin prayers and phrases found in these old magical scrolls.

I agree with Bro. Adrianyi that the capital initials C, M, and B, refer to the three Magi (see p. 143) who visited Jesus. *Wassen* on p. 136 should have been *waffen;* and *waters* at foot of same page, *weapons.* Bro. Hughan says there are thirty-three medallions, and we constantly find in Christian magical papers that designs, seals, etc., are arranged to form a group of thirty-three; the number referring to the years of Jesus. Forty-two was also a prominent number among Kabalists, referring to the "Ways of Wisdom"; and Seventy-two also, the rounds of the ladder of Jacob, and the forms of the Shema hamphorash, the extended Name of God. There was a famous set of thirty-six Talismans, on the obverse and reverse of which were these seventy-two sacred words.

In the scroll before us, however, we find, I think, an odd assortment of thirty-three talismans, chosen by Frater Peter for his own purpose and not according to precedent.

On p. 141 we see circles, four of them allotted to the Four Evangelists; but the circles are simple and alike, whereas a more skilful magician would have added their respective well-known emblems of Fire, Air, Earth and Water, or Lion, Man, Bull and Eagle.

On p. 143 we read Cingulum or Clavis, in this case the Clavis or Key is written on the long scroll or Cingulum, girdle, which I expect was worn around the body as a scarf when in Magician's costume. Below this is the so-called Cross of Malta, and behind it the Ladder of Jacob, or the allegorical ladder of the Knight Kadosh. The letters Agla do not form a word, they are the initials of the sentence "Ateh Gibur Leolam Adonai"—"Thou O Lord art strong for ever"; or as said in Latin, "Tu omnipotens ad secula seculorum." Agla is repeated below around the limbs of a complex cross, and in several other designs.

On p. 147 we have a debased copy of one of the most famous talismans, including the Magic Square of twenty-five, and the letters thereon should read, "Sator arepo tenet opera rotas"; the words being legible up and down and across. These words in Latin do not make sense: the letters are again initials, and some say they mean "Sathanas Angelus Tonans Olympo Rejectus," and other phrases also. This design is found in the "Magia" of Dr. Faustus, and in many other volumes. In Faustus its use is said to be to recover buried treasure (see p. 241 of edition of 1849). In this scroll its purpose is said to be *Wissenschaft zu erlangen*, to obtain knowledge.

On the top of p. 152 we find a circle with the word Tetragrammaton, this four lettered word is of course I H V H, which we call Jehovah, Yehovah or Yahveh, the word which was not to be spoken except by the High Priest in the Holy Place; it was said that King Solomon, however, performed wonders by the pronunciation of this word.

On pp. 154 and 155 there are many presumably Hebrew letters, but they are such scrawls as not to be able to be identified with any certainty.

On p. 156 I do not feel able to decide on the meaning of the prominent letters Z D I A, etc., the I N R I below no doubt refer to Jesus, although there are many alternative readings well known. The final square diagram is imperfect and not arranged with any practical Kabalistic skill.

Bro. Emil Adrianyi writes:—I have turned over the talismanic manuscript and books in the German Museum at Nurnberg but have not found any similar scroll; I found a dozen books with talismanic figures, but they are, like this one, printed by the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, all very badly written, composed in an arbitrary manner and almost incomprehensible.

The designs of this scroll are strange, and I do not consider they are drawn on the true ancient magical principles; real talismans were always decorated with Hebrew phrases, which are absent here. I think it must have been drawn by a Roman Catholic monk (Frater Peter), for many such scrolls have been recovered from old remains found in Capucine cloisters. The three initials C.M.B. on page 143 refer to the Three Magi, Caspar, Melchior and Balthazar.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONRY Dissected, Sixth Edition.—In Bro. R. F. Gould's most interesting paper on "The Degrees of Pure and Ancient Freemasonry" in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi., it is stated (p. 47), that the dates of the fifth and sixth editions of *Masonry Dissected* are unknown. I am able to give the date of the sixth edition, viz., 1736, as a copy, I believe the only one yet traced, is in my collection. Reference to this copy, and to the list of Lodges contained therein, was made by our lamented brother John Lane in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xii., p. 37.

JOHN T. THORP.

The Rebuilding of Jerusalem.—My attention has been called by W. Bro. R. S. Brown, Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Bombay, to the enclosed passage, which he accidentally alighted upon. The passage is, to say the least, a remarkable one, and if it has not been previously noticed masonically, might be worthy of a place in the records of your Lodge.

Bombay. A. ROBERTS.

The following is a copy of chapter 14 of book 7 of the "Ecclesiastical History of Philostorgius" born about A.D. 364), contained in a work published some years ago by Henry G. Bohn, in his "Ecclesiastical Library," entitled "The Ecclesiastical History of Sozomen, comprising a History of the Church from A.D. 324 to A.D. 440. Translated from the Greek: with a memoir of the Author. Also the Ecclesiastical History of Philostorgius, as epitomised by Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople. Translated by Edward Walford, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford."

Photius was appointed Patriarch of Constantinople in A.D. 853.

Chap. 14. When Julian bade the city of Jerusalem to be rebuilt in order to refute openly the predictions of our Lord concerning it, he brought about exactly the opposite of what he intended. For his work was checked by many other prodigies from heaven; and especially, during the preparation of the foundations, one of the stones which was placed at the lowest part of the base, suddenly started from its place and opened the door of a certain cave hollowed out in the rock. Owing to its depth, it was difficult to see what was within this cave; so persons were appointed to investigate the matter, who, being anxious to find out the truth, let down one of their workmen by means of a rope. On being lowered down he found stagnant water reaching up to his knees; and, having gone round the place and felt the walls on every side, he found the cave to be a perfect square. Then, in his return, as he stood near about the middle, he struck his foot against a column which stood rising slightly above the water. As soon as he touched this pillar, he found lying upon it a book wrapped up in a very fine and thin linen cloth; and as soon as he had lifted it up just as he had found it, he gave a signal to his companions to draw him up again. As soon as he regained the light, he showed them the book, which struck them all with astonishment, especially because it appeared so new and fresh, considering the place where it had been found. This book, which appeared such a mighty prodigy in the eyes of both heathens and Jews, as soon as it was opened showed the following words in large letters: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." In fact, the volume contained that entire Gospel which had been declared by the divine tongue of the

(beloved) disciple and the Virgin. Moreover, this miracle, together with other signs which were then shown from heaven, most clearly showed that "the word of the Lord would never go forth void," which had foretold that the devastation of the Temple should be perpetual. For that Book declared Him who had uttered those words long before, to be God and the Creator of the Universe; and it was a very clear proof that "their labour was but lost that built," seeing that the immutable decree of the Lord had condemned the Temple to eternal desolation. The city of Jerusalem itself was formerly called Jebus, and was inhabited by some of the tribe of Benjamin, before King David took it by the aid of Joab. The army promised him the throne of Israel if he could only get possession of that city, and when he captured it, the army faithfully observed its promises. He then built a new city on the same site, and chose it as the metropolis of the entire Hebrew race."

Some Queries concerning the History of Calcutta Lodges.—The oldest Lodges now working in Calcutta are

Star in the East, No. 67 E.C. Constituted A.D. 1740, working under a warrant of confirmation dated November 3rd, 1813.

Industry and Perseverance No. 109 E.C. Constituted 1761. Now working under a warrant of confirmation dated April 30th, 1844.

True Friendship No. 218. Constituted 1773. Now working under an Atholl Warrant obtained after the secession of the Lodge, and dated December 27th, 1798.

Humility with Fortitude No. 229. Constituted 1774. Now working under a warrant of confirmation of Atholl Constitution granted on April 11th, 1798.

Marine No. 232. Constituted 1776. Working under a warrant of confirmation of Atholl Constitution.

The District Grand Lodge of Bengal was reformed in 1840, and possesses no records prior to that year. The records of the old Provincial Grand Lodge were in private hands in 1860, when Bro. A. de Cruz he saw them and made extracts from them for his History of Freemasonry in Bengal. The early records of *True Friendship* and *Marine* were made away with by their Secretaries about the middle of the last century. Those of *Humility with Fortitude* from 1774 to 1804 are lost, and those of *Star in the East* and *Industry with Perseverance* are still more defective.

It would therefore be a great boon if from English records, histories, etc., any reader would supply me with the names of the first officers of the above Lodges, founders, etc.

The history of *True Friendship* is most puzzling. The local tradition is that the Lodge was brought from the West Indies to East India by a Regiment in 1773. It seems to have fallen into abeyance in 1783 or 4 during the war in the Carnatic. It was revived in 1787 and numbered "No. 10 of Bengal," and at this date it was attached to the 3rd Army Brigade, which came to Fort William, Calcutta, in 1787, and left for Berhampore in the following year. When the Brigade thus left Calcutta some civilians who had joined it petitioned to be constituted as a new Lodge, received a warrant (1788) under which they became No. 12 of Bengal. What became of the old Military Lodge No. 10?

Humility with Fortitude, which had also gone into abeyance during the Carnatic troubles, had been revived in 1788 by R.W. Bro. Williamson, who acted under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, but was repudiated by the Provincial Grand

Lodge. In 1787 *Humility with Fortitude* submitted to R.W. Bro. Williamson's rival, W. Bro. Fenwick, and was granted a warrant and numbered "No 11 of Bengal." *Humility* was thus No. 10, while the present civilian Lodge *True Friendship* was No. 12.

At the close of the century, *True Friendship* led the way in seceding to the Atholl Constitution and was rewarded by becoming "No. 1 of Bengal" under that constitution. *Humility* followed a year later, and became "No. 2." This priority in secession has apparently led to the strange result that a Lodge first constituted in 1788 is now numbered eleven places higher up than a Lodge constituted in 1774. English records may, perhaps, on the other hand show that the old *True Friendship*, which was No. 10 of Bengal, has been merged in the younger "True Friendship," which was No. 12. Could any reader throw light on this subject?

I should also be deeply grateful for any names of officers of *True Friendship, Star in the East*, and *Humility with Fortitude*, between the dates 1788—1804, and any facts about the Lodge *Marine*.

WALTER K. FIRMINGER,
W.M. Lodge Humility with Fortitude, No. 229 E.C.,
District Grand Chaplain, Bengal.

The Centenary Jewel of the Grand Stewards' Lodge.—I send you herewith a photograph of the jewel I exhibited at the meeting of the Lodge in May last. The original of the jewel was designed by William Hogarth, the great caricaturist, who was a member of the Grand Stewards' Lodge in 1735, the year of its foundation. At the Centenary of the Lodge in 1835, permission was given to the members to place at the top of the jewel the letters G.S.L., and at the foot a scroll of gold bearing the inscription "1735 Centenary 1835." The jewel with these additions is exceedingly rare, as permission to wear it was granted to those only who were members of the Lodge in the centenary year. The specimen in my collection originally belonged to Bro. Richard Lea Wilson, a very distinguished Mason, who represented Lodge "Peace and Harmony" No. 72 (now No. 60) as Grand Steward in 1835, and was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London in 1846.

JOHN T. THORP.



OBITUARY.

IT is with regret that we have to announce the death of Brothers

Thomas Burne, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in March, 1903. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1889.

Professor **Philip G. Sandford,** M.A., of Queen's College, Galway; on the 2nd of August, 1903. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1899.

James Edgar Stevenson, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in August, 1903. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1896.

James W. Staton, Brooksville, Kentucky, on the 27th June, 1903. He was a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and for many years the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for his jurisdiction. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1889.

CHRONICLE.

MASONIC Education Fund of South Africa.—The Report of this fund for the year 1902-3 provides very interesting reading. As is no doubt well known, Masonry in South Africa is ranged under four distinct constitutions, viz., those of England, Scotland, Ireland and the Netherlands, and it is most gratifying to find that the members of all four bodies have formed a common bond of union in the promotion of the objects of this fund. It appears that 75 children are now on the books, and receiving education at different schools, not only in South Africa but even in England and France, the average cost being only about £7 per head. We may be allowed to congratulate our South African brethren generally on the true Masonic spirit by which they are achieved, and especially the Honorary Secretary, Bro. W. H. Tiffany, Provincial Grand Secretary S.A., Netherlands Constitution, through whose exertions the fund appears to have been brought to its present satisfactory position. The fact that Bro. Tiffany acts as our own Local Secretary for the Western Division of South Africa makes us feel the greater interest in his good work.

Concise History of Freemasonry. Bro. Gould's new work with this title has just appeared, and may be obtained from Messrs. Gale and Polden, 2, Amen Corner, E.C.

Correction. *A.Q.C.*, xvi., part ii., p. 128, line 2 up, *for* "specially pleaded" *read* "speciously pleaded."



H Dahl pinx. J. Faber junior fecit

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HEARTY GOOD WISHES

TO THE

MEMBERS OF BOTH CIRCLES

FROM THE

W.M. AND OFFICERS

OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076,

St. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,

A.D. 1903.

ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, London,



27th December, 1903.

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1903.

Founders and Past Masters:

* SIR CHARLES WARREN, *G.C.M.G.*, Lieut.-General, P.D.G.M., Eastern Archipelago, Past Master.
* WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.
* ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D., Past Master.
* REV. ADOLPHUS F. A. WOODFORD, *M.A.*, P.G.C. (Died 23rd December, 1887.)
* SIR WALTER BESANT, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.* (Died 6th June, 1901.)
* JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*
* SISSON COOPER PRATT, Lieut.-Col., R.A., Past Master.
* WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P.G.D.
* GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C. (Died 19th April, 1901.)
WILLIAM SIMPSON, *R.I.*, *M.R.A.S.*, Past Master (Died 17th August, 1899.)
WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, P.G.S.B., Past Master.
THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS, Professor *F.S.A.*, *F.R.I.B.A.*, Past Master (Died 10th December, 1898.)
WILLIAM WYNN WESTCOTT, *M.B.*, P.G.D., Past Master.
REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL, *M.A.*, Past Master.
EDWARD MACBEAN, Past Master.
GUSTAV ADOLPH CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT, A.G.S.G.C., Past Master (Died 30th Oct. 1901.)
SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.*, Past Master.
SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, *C.I.E.*, Past Master.
THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD, P.G.S.B., Past Master.
EDWARD CONDER, Junr., *J.P.*, *F.S.A.*, Past Master.
GOTTHELF GREINER, A.G.S.G.C., Past Master.
EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, *K.C.*, Immediate Past Master.

Officers of the Lodge and Committee:

Worshipful Master	SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, Admiral, *K.C.B.*, P.D.G.M., Malta.
Immediate Past Master	EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, *K.C.*
Senior Warden	REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, M.A.
Junior Warden	GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES.
Treasurer	HAMON LE STRANGE, Prov.G.M., Norfolk.
Secretary	WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C.
Senior Deacon	EDWARD ARMITAGE, *M.A.*, P.D.G.D.C.
Junior Deacon	FRANCIS HASTINGS GOLDNEY, P.G.D.
Director of Ceremonies	ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D.
Inner Guard	JOHN THOMAS THORP, *F.R.Hist.S.*
Steward	FREDERICK JOSEPH WILLIAM CROWE.
Steward	HENRY SADLER.
	WILLIAM JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY, *LL.D.*, *D.C.L.*, S.G.D., Ireland.
Assistant Secretary & Librarian	W. JOHN SONGHURST.

Tyler:

JOHN W. FREEMAN, P.M., 147. Freemasons' Hall Great Queen Street, W.C.

* Founders.

Past Masters.

1886—1887.	GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.
1887—1888.	R. F. GOULD.
1888—1889.	WILLIAM SIMPSON (Died 17th August, 1899.)
1889—1890.	LT.-COL. SISSON COOPER PRATT.
1890—1891.	WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER.
1891—1892.	WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS.
1892—1893.	PROF. T. HAYTER LEWIS (Died 10th December, 1898.)
1893—1894.	DR. W. WYNN WESTCOTT.
1894—1895.	REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL.
1895—1896.	EDWARD MACBEAN.
1896—1897.	CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT (Died 30th October, 1901.)
1897—1898.	SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN.
1898—1899.	SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE.
1899—1900.	THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD.
1900—1901.	EDWARD CONDER, Junr.
1901—1902.	GOTTHELF GREINER.
1902—1903.	EDWARD JAMES CASTLE.

Admiralty House,
Sheerness,
27th December, 1903.

Brethren,

It is not only with exceeding great pleasure, but also with a profound sense of the responsibilities that devolve upon me as the Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, that I send you my most cordial and hearty greetings on the anniversary of our ancient festival.

In these salutations the Officers of the Lodge I am assured, desire to associate themselves with me.

Brethren, I am in the proud position of being the first Naval Officer that has had the honour and the great distinction of taking the helm of this Lodge.

I hope with the help of that all-seeing pilot, the G.A.O.T.U., and with the assistance of my able and zealous officers, and the support of my gallant crew, I shall be able to steer a safe and proper course amid the devious and intricate channels and shoals through which I may be called upon to navigate the good ship "2076" during the ensuing year, keeping the established landmarks of the order on a safe and correct bearing, until the time comes for me to hand over the command to my successor, after let us hope a pleasant and a successful voyage on the termination of my year of office.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to announce that the Lodge is now in a very flourishing condition. Its prosperity is assured. Our central library is an accomplished fact. It is situated at 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields and is open daily for the use of our members. We have largely added to the list of books and documents already acquired, and we may confidently anticipate in due time possessing a really valuable collection of Masonic publications that will, we hope, be second to none in the world. The number of members of our Outer Circle is perhaps not increasing quite as much as we should wish to see. It therefore behoves all those members, both of the Inner and Outer Circles, who are interested in the prosperity of the Lodge, to do their best to submit the names of desirable candidates for admission to the Correspondence Circle. I sincerely hope that when I hand over the reins of office to my successor at the proper time, there will be a marked increase in this respect.

The Frontispiece to this card is taken from a very fine copy of the engraving now preserved in the British Museum. M. Dahl, pinx., I. Faber, junior, fecit. It represents John second Duke of Montagu, who was the Grand Master in the years 1721-1722.

Let me again on this St. John's Day offer my warmest greetings to the Brethren of the Lodge, and to that larger and important body of members of our fraternity who are scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and who comprise our Outer Circle.

A. H. MARKHAM, W.M.

MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

1a **Warren,** Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. Lieut.-General. 10 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate.* 278, 1417, 1832, P.M. Founder and First Worshipful Master. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago.**

1b **Rylands,** William Harry, F.S.A. *La Tuya, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent.* 2, P.M. Founder and First Senior Warden. Past Master. Secretary. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.**

1c **Gould,** Robert Freke, late 31st Regt., Barrister-at-Law. *Kingfield, Woking, Surrey.* 92, 153, 570, 743, P.M. Founder and First Junior Warden. Past Master and Director of Ceremonies. **Past Grand Deacon.**

1d **Rylands,** John Paul, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. *Heather Lea, Charlesville, Birkenhead.* 148, 1354. Founder.

1e **Pratt,** Sisson Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery. *Gloucester Mansions, Harrington Gardens, S.W., London.* 92. Founder. Past Master.

1f **Hughan,** William James. *Dunscore, Torquay, Devon.* 131, P.M. Founder. P.Pr.G.Sec , P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. **Past Grand Warden, Iowa. Past Grand Deacon.**

7 **Bywater,** Witham Matthew. 33 *Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 19, P.M. Past Master. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** Joined 7th April 1886.

8 **Whytehead,** Thomas Bowman. *Acomb House, York.* 1611, 2328, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. **Past Grand Sword Bearer. Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** Past Master. Joined 7th April 1886.

9 **Westcott,** William Wynn, M.B., Lond. 396 *Camden Town, N.W., London.* 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somersetshire. **Past Junior Grand Deacon.** Past Master. Joined 2nd December 1886.

10 **Crawley,** William John Chetwode, LL.D., D.C.L ,F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.Hist.S. Member of the Senate, Dublin University. *Ely Place, Dublin.* 357 (I.C.), P.M., Elected Grand Secretary of the G.L. of Instruction, and Past Registrar of the Grand Chapter of Instruction, Ireland. **Senior Grand Deacon, Ireland.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 2nd June 1887.

11 **Ball,** Rev. Charles James, M.A., Oxon., Clerk in Holy Orders. *Blechingdon Rectory, Oxford.* 1820. Past Master. Joined 8th September 1887.

12 **Castle,** Edward James, late Royal Engineers, Barrister-at-Law, K.C. 1 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 143, P.M. Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

13 **Macbean,** Edward, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L. *Rannochlea, St. Andrew's Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* 1 (S.C.), *2029*, Z. Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

14 **Goldney,** Frederick Hastings. *Camberley, Surrey.* 259, 335, 626, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Wiltshire. **Past Grand Deacon.** Junior Deacon. Joined 4th May 1888.

15 **Clarke,** Sir Caspar Purdon, C.I.E., F.S.A. 92 *Cromwell Road, S.W., London.* 1196. Past Master. Joined 4th January 1889.

16 **Klein,** Sydney Turner, F.L.S., F.R.A.S. *Hatherlow, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 404. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.

17 **Markham,** Sir Albert Hastings, K.C.B., Admiral, A.D.C., F.R.G.S. 73, *Cromwell Road, S.W., London.* 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master, Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Worshipful Master. Joined 24th June 1891.

18 **Ninnis,** Belgrave, M.D., Inspector General, R.N., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. *Brockenhurst, Aldrington Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 259, 1174, 1691, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Malta. **Past Grand Junior Deacon.** Joined 9th November 1891.

19 **Malczovich,** Ladislas Aurèle de. *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istzvan. Member of the Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** Local Secretary for Hungary. Joined 5th January 1894.

20 **Conder,** Edward, jun,, J.P., F.S.A. *The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 1036, 1074, *280.* Past Master. Local Secretary for Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. Joined 5th January 1894.

21 **Greiner,** Gotthelf. 10 *&* 12 *Milton Street, Cripplegate, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. **Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence.** Past Master. Joined 24th June 1896.

22 **Horsley,** Rev. Canon John William, M.A., Oxon., Clerk in Holy Orders, J.P. *St. Peter's Rectory, Walworth, S.E., London.* 1973. Senior Warden. Joined 24th June 1896.

23 **Shackles,** George Lawrence. 7 *Land of Green Ginger, Hull.* 57, 1511, 2494, P.M., *1511,* P.Z. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.R., North and East Yorkshire. Junior Warden. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. Joined 7th May 1897.

24 **Le Strange,** Hamon. *Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.* 10, 16, 52, P.M., *10, 52,* P.Z. P.P.G.W. P.Pr.G.Treas., P.D.Pr.G.M., Pr.G.H., Norfolk. **Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk.** Treasurer. Joined 1st October 1897.

25 **Armitage,** Edward, M.A. *Greenhills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 859, 1074, 1492, 2851, P.M., *859, 1074, 1* (S.C.), P.Z. **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Senior Deacon. Joined 7th October 1898.

26 **Crowe,** Frederick Joseph William. *Marsden, Chichester.* 328, P.M., *710,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Reg., P.P.G.Sc.N. **Grand Organist** (R.A.) Senior Steward. Joined 8th November 1898.

27 **Thorp,** John Thomas, F.R.Hist.S. 57 *Regent Road, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M., *279,* P.Z., Pr.G.W., Pr.G.J., Liecestershire and Rutland. Inner Guard. Joined 8th November 1900.

28 **Hovenden,** Robert, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. *Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 21, 2140, P.M. **Past Grand Steward.** Joined 24th June 1901.

29 **Sadler,** Henry. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* 147, 2148, P.M., *7, 169,* P.Z., **Grand Tyler.** Sub Librarian Grand Lodge of England. Junior Steward. Joined 1st May 1903.

30 **Breed,** Edward Aries Thomas. 13 *Buckingham Place, Brighton.* 811, P.M., *271,* H., P.P.G.S.W., Sussex. Joined 9th November 1903.

HONORARY MEMBER.

H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia. *Berlin.* Ordens Meister. National Grand Lodge of Germany. **Past Grand Master, England.** Honorary Member. Joined 4th January 1901.

MEMBERS of the CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.

GOVERNING BODIES.

			Joined
1	United Grand Lodge of England, Library	London	September 1887
2	Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1889
3	Provincial Grand Chapter of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1890
4	Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, Library	Leeds	October 1889
5	Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk	Norwich	November 1901
6	Grand Lodge of Ireland, Library	Dublin	November 1903
7	District Grand Lodge of Gibraltar	Gibraltar	March 1889
8	District Grand Lodge of Malta	Valetta	January 1890
9	District Grand Lodge of Natal	Pietermaritzburg	June 1889
10	District Grand Lodge of Punjab	Lahore	May 1888
11	District Grand Lodge of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
12	District Grand Lodge of Madras	Madras	May 1894
13	District Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	January 1891
14	District Grand Lodge of Eastern Archipelago	Singapore	October 1890
15	District Grand Lodge of Northern China	Shanghai	May 1895
16	District Grand Lodge of Queensland (E.C.)	Brisbane	June 1895
17	District Grand Lodge of Queensland (S.C.)	Brisbane	October 1891
18	District Grand Lodge of South Africa, W. Div.	Cape Town	June 1899
19	Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia	Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	October 1903
20	*Grand Lodge of Kansas	Topeka	October 1903
21	Grand Lodge of Iowa, Masonic Library	Cedar Rapids	October 1888
22	Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Library	Louisville	May 1889
23	Grand Lodge of Manitoba	Winnipeg	September 1887
24	Grand Lodge of Massachusetts	Boston	January 1890
25	Grand Lodge of Montana	Helena, Montana	March 1898
26	Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Library	New York	November 1890
27	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Library	Philadelphia	May 1900
28	Grand Lodge of Virginia	Richmond	January 1893
29	Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Library	Milwaukee	June 1899
30	*Grand Lodge of Florida	Jacksonville	January 1902
31	*Grand Lodge of British Columbia	Victoria, B.C.	January 1903
32	Grand Lodge of Canada	Hamilton, Ontario	October 1903
33	Grand National Lodge of Germany, Library	Berlin	May 1887
34	Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Library	Hamburg	May 1895
35	Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Saxony, Library	Hamburg	January 1894
36	Grand Lodge of the Netherlands	The Hague	October 1899
37	Provincial Grand Lodge, Netherlands, South Africa	Capetown	January 1899
38	Grand Lodge of the Republic of Costa Rica	San José	June 1902
39	Grand Lodge of New Zealand	Wellington	November 1891
40	Grand Lodge of South Australia	Adelaide	January 1890
41	United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Melbourne	November 1890
42	United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Sydney	June 1894
43	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., England	London	May 1888
44	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Belgium	Brussels	May 1887
45	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A.	Washington	March 1892
46	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Canada	Hamilton	March 1896
47	The Grand Council of the Order of the Secret Monitor in England	London	June 1888

LODGES AND CHAPTERS (ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.)

					Joined.
48	No.	19	Royal Athelstan Lodge	London	January 1890
49	,,	39	St. John the Baptist Lodge	Exeter	October 1890
50	,,	48	Lodge of Industry	Gateshead, Durham	June 1895
51	,,	57	Humber Lodge	Hull	May 1889
52	,,	61	Lodge of Probity	Halifax, Yorkshire	November 1890
53	,,	68	Royal Clarence R.A. Chapter	Bristol	October 1891
54	,,	75	Lodge of Love and Honour	Falmouth	November 1901
55	,,	84	Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship	Guernsey	November 1896
56	,,	107	Philanthropic Lodge	King's Lynn, Norfolk	October 1890
57	,,	117	Salopian Lodge of Charity	Shrewsbury	January 1889
58	,,	121	Mount Sinai Lodge	Penzance, Cornwall	January 1903
59	,,	133	Lodge of Harmony	Faversham, Kent	November 1890
60	,,	150	Lodge Perfect Unanimity	Madras	October 1893
61	,,	168	Mariners' Lodge	Guernsey	May 1891
62	,,	174	Lodge of Sincerity	London	March 1894
63	,,	195	Lodge Hengist	Bournemouth	March 1891
64	,,	227	Ionic Lodge	London	June 1895
65	,,	236	York Lodge	York	October 1888
66	,,	253	Tyrian Lodge	Derby	January 1888
67	,,	262	Salopian Lodge	Shrewsbury	January 1889
68	,,	278	Lodge of Friendship	Gibraltar	October 1888
69	,,	297	Witham Lodge	Lincoln	March 1891
70	,,	316	Lodge Peace and Concord, 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots	Kamptee, India	October 1901
71	,,	331	Phœnix Lodge of Honour and Prudence	Truro, Cornwall	November 1887
72	,,	345	Lodge Perseverance	Blackburn	May 1897
73	,,	374	St. Paul's Lodge	Montreal, Canada	June 1888
74	,,	391	Lodge Independence with Philanthropy	Allahabad, N.W. Prov.	January 1896
75	,,	393	St. David's Lodge	Berwick-on-Tweed	October 1896
76	,,	418	Menturia Lodge	Hanley, Staffordshire	May 1889
77	,,	422	Yarborough Lodge	Gainsboro', Lincolnshire	March 1890
78	,,	438	Lodge of Harmony	Cawnpore, Bengal	January 1901
79	,,	450	Cornubian Lodge, "Coombe" Library	Hayle, Cornwall	November 1887
80	,,	459	Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood	Simla, Punjab	October 1892
81	,,	465	Lodge Goodwill	Bellary, Madras	October 1893
82	,,	466	Lodge of Merit	Stamford	October 1898
83	,,	508	Lodge Zetland in the East	Singapore	October 1890
84	,,	510	St. Martin's Lodge	Liskeard, Cornwall	March 1890
85	,,	525	Lodge Zetland	Hong Kong	October 1888
86	,,	539	St. Matthew's Lodge	Walsall, Staffordshire	January 1889
87	,,	540	Stuart Lodge	Bedford	May 1900
88	,,	542	Lodge of Philanthropy	Moulmein, Burma	October 1890
89	,,	546	Etruscan Lodge	Longton, Staffords	March 1893
90	,,	551	Yarborough Lodge	Ventnor, I.W.	May 1893
91	,,	555	Lodge Fidelity	Framlingham, Suffolk	June 1903
92	,,	566	Lodge St. Germain	Selby, Yorks	October 1893
93	,,	587	General Lodge of Instruction	Birmingham	May 1900
94	,,	611	Lodge of the Marches	Ludlow, Shropshire	January 1889
95	,,	614	Lodge Star of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
96	,,	617	Excelsior Lodge	Buenos Ayres	May 1890
97	,,	637	Portland Lodge	Stoke-on-Trent	October 1888
98	,,	696	St. Bartholomew Lodge	Wednesbury, Staffords	January 1889
99	,,	711	Goodwill Lodge	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	June 1887

					Joined.
100	No.	726	Staffordshire Knot Lodge	Stafford	March 1888
101	,,	792	Pelham Pillar Lodge	Grimsby, Lincolnshire	May 1890
102	,,	796	North Australian Lodge	Brisbane, Queensland	January 1892
103	,,	804	Carnarvon Lodge	Havant, Hampshire	November 1887
104	,,	809	Lodge of United Goodfellowship	Wisbech, Cambridgeshire	March 1892
105	,,	828	St. John's Lodge	Grahamstown, Cape	March 1895
106	,,	832	Lodge Victoria in Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
107	,,	859	Isaac Newton University Lodge	Cambridge	May 1891
108	,,	876	Acacia Lodge	Monte Video	June 1890
109	,,	877	Royal Alfred Lodge	Jersey	January 1897
110	,,	904	Phœnix Lodge	Rotherham, Yorkshire	January 1891
111	,,	932	Lodge Leichhardt	Rockhampton, Queensland	March 1897
112	,,	988	Lodge Wahab or Benevolent	Sialkote, Punjab	October 1897
113	,,	1008	Royal St. Edmunds Lodge	Bury St. Edmunds	May 1902
114	,,	1010	Kingston Lodge	Hull	November 1889
115	,,	1022	Rising Star Lodge	Bloemfontein	October 1900
116	,,	1025	Lodge Star of the South	Buenos Ayres	June 1890
117	,,	1039	St. John's Lodge	Lichfield, Staffordshire	January 1890
118	,,	1060	Marmion Lodge	Tamworth, Staffordshire	May 1889
119	,,	1066	Lodge Rock of Gwalior	Jhansi, Bengal	January 1894
120	,,	1152	Lodge St. George	Singapore	October 1890
121	,,	1198	Lodge Pitt-MacDonald	Vepery, Madras	October 1893
122	,,	1244	Marwood Lodge	Redcar, Yorks	June 1898
123	,,	1248	Denison Lodge	Scarborough	November 1889
124	,,	1249	Lodge Pioneer	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
125	,,	1283	Ryburn Lodge	Sowerby Bridge, W. Yorks	November 1895
126	,,	1285	Lodge of Faith, Hope and Charity	Ootacamund, Madras	January 1895
127	,,	1301	Brighouse Lodge	Brighouse, Yorkshire	November 1902
128	,,	1402	Jordan Lodge	Torquay, Devonshire	January 1888
129	,,	1407	Star in the East Lodge	Maryborough, Queensland	January 1902
130	,,	1415	Campbell Lodge	Hampton Court, Middlesex	November 1891
131	,,	1428	United Service Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
132	,,	1436	Castle Lodge	Sandgate, Kent	January 1895
133	,,	1462	Wharncliffe Lodge	Penistone, Yorkshire	March 1888
134	,,	1469	Meridian Lodge	Cradock, Cape Colony	June 1889
135	,,	1513	Friendly Lodge	Barnsley, Yorkshire	January 1888
136	,,	1521	Wellington Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1887
137	,,	1544	Mount Edgcumbe Lodge	Camborne, Cornwall	March 1891
138	,,	1546	Charters Towers Lodge	Charters Towers, Queensland	January 1894
139	,,	1553	Lodge Light of the South	Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic	May 1898
140	,,	1554	Mackay Lodge	Mackay, Queensland	May 1894
141	,,	1596	Townsville Lodge	Townsville, Queensland	October 1895
142	,,	1603	Worcester Lodge	Worcester, Cape Colony	January 1899
143	,,	1611	Eboracum Lodge Library	York	May 1887
144	,,	1621	Castle Lodge	Bridgnorth, Shropshire	March 1889
145	,,	1628	Tyrian Lodge	Bundaberg, Queensland	June 1898
146	,,	1644	Alma Mater Lodge	Birmingham	November 1891
147	,,	1665	Natalia Lodge	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	March 1889
148	,,	1680	Comet Lodge	Barcaldine, Queensland	June 1892
149	,,	1721	Manawatu Lodge	Palmerston, New Zealand	March 1897
150	,,	1746	Lodge Fraternity and Perseverance	Benares, India	March 1900
151	,,	1747	Transvaal Lodge	Pretoria, V.R.C.	November 1893
152	,,	1792	Tudor Lodge	Harborne, Staffordshire	March 1889
153	,,	1824	Buffalo Lodge	East London, South Africa	May 1896
154	,,	1838	Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers	Wolverhampton, Staffs.	January 1889

					Joined.
155	No.	1850	Raphael Lodge	Roma, Queensland	May 1893
156	,,	1884	Chine Lodge	Shanklin, Isle of Wight	March 1888
157	,,	1896	Audley Lodge	Newport, Shropshire	January 1888
158	,,	1915	Graystone Lodge	Whitstable, Kent	March 1889
159	,,	1936	Lodge Star of Agra	Agra, India	November 1895
160	,,	1960	Stewart Lodge	Rawal Pindi, Punjab	May 1889
161	,,	1991	Agricola Lodge	York	November 1887
162	,,	2046	Robinson Lodge	Maidstone, Kent	May 1893
163	,,	2052	Douglas Lodge	Port Douglas, Queensland	May 1896
164	,,	2063	Prudence Lodge	Leeds	November 1887
165	,,	2074	St. Clair Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
166	,,	2088	Cango Lodge	Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony	January 1899
167	,,	2089	Frere Lodge	Aliwal North, Cape Colony	May 1891
168	,,	2109	Prince Edward Lodge	Heaton Moor, Lancashire	May 1891
169	,,	2149	Gordon Lodge	Hanley, Staffords	November 1902
170	,,	2155	Makerfield Lodge	Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.	May 1889
171	,,	2158	Boscombe Lodge	Boscombe, Hants	May 1899
172	,,	2188	Lodge Karala	Calicut, India	October 1900
173	,,	2208	Horsa Lodge	Bournemouth, Hampshire	January 1888
174	,,	2225	Lodge Perak Jubilee	Taiping, Malay Peninsula	October 1890
175	,,	2235	Lodge Port Curtis	Gladstone, Queensland	October 1901
176	,,	2253	St. Michael's Lodge	Bridgetown, Barbados	January 1894
177	,,	2263	St. Leonard's Lodge	Sheffield, Yorkshire	January 1896
178	,,	2264	Chough Lodge	London	May 1890
179	,,	2267	Lodge Laidley	Laidley, Queensland	October 1898
180	,,	2277	St. Paul's Lodge	Limassol, Cyprus	May 1899
181	,,	2288	Sitapur Lodge	Sitapur, India	October 1896
182	,,	2300	Aorangi Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1891
183	,,	2314	El Dorado Lodge	Zeerust, V.R.C.	June 1892
184	,,	2337	Read Lodge	Kwala Lumpor, Selangor	May 1895
185	,,	2338	Lodge Aramac	Aramac, Queensland	May 1896
186	,,	2342	Easterford Lodge	Kilvedon, Essex	March 1897
187	,,	2356	Lodge Pandyan	Madura, India	November 1896
188	,,	2365	Winton Lodge	Winton, Queensland	October 1895
189	,,	2419	Hope Lodge	Allora, Queensland	March 1893
190	,,	2433	Minerva Lodge	Birkenhead, Cheshire	November 1892
191	,,	2478	Gold Fields Lodge	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
192	,,	2481	Jeppestown Lodge	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
193	,,	2494	Humber Installed Masters Lodge	Hull	May 1898
194	,,	2510	Meteor Lodge	Longreach, Queensland	May 1895
195	,,	2517	Lodge St. John's	Buenos Ayres	June 1898
196	,,	2527	Lodge Dharwar	Dharwar, Bombay	June 1902
197	,,	2538	Metropolitan Lodge	Cape Town	January 1899
198	,,	2546	*Rahere Lodge	London	October 1898
199	,,	2576	Coorg Lodge	Pollibetta, India	January 1900
200	,,	2592	Lodge Waltair	Vizagapatam, Madras	May 1898
201	,,	2624	Excelsior Lodge	Eton, Mackay, Queensland	January 1897
202	,,	2678	Lodge Manica	Umtali, Rhodesia	November 1900
203	,,	2706	Foster Gough Lodge	Stafford	May 1899
204	,,	2726	Lodge Light on the Surma	Silchur, Assam	October 1900
205	,,	2735	Lodge United Service	Bangalore, Madras	March 1901
206	,,	2746	Lodge Tambo	Tambo, Queensland	October 1899

LODGES, &c., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

			Joined.
207	Ark Lodge, No. X. (I.C.)	Belfast	October 1888
208	Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 283 (I.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1894
209	Lodge Unity and Concord, No. 292 (I.C.)	Maryborough, Queensland	May 1896
210	Lodge Temple, No. 318 (I.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1897
211	West End Lodge, No. 331 (I.C.)	South Brisbane, Queensland	May 1892
212	Lodge Union, No. 339 (I.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1898
213	Lodge Toowoomba, No. 346 (I.C.)	Toowoomba, Queensland	June 1903
214	Prince Frederick William of Prussia L., No. 431 (I.C.)	Ballymena	January 1889
215	Derriaghy Royal Arch Chapter, No. 602 (I.C.)	Lisburne, Antrim	October 1893
216	Townsville Royal Arch Chapter, No. 207 (S.C.)	Townsville, Queensland	March 1897
217	Mount Morgan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 227 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
218	Saltcoats & Ardrossan St. John's R.A.L., No. 320 (S.C.)	Ardrossan, Ayrshire	June 1893
219	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.)	Capetown	October 1889
220	Lodge St. Andrew, No. 435 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	November 1891
221	Lodge Athole and Melville, No. 455 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1893
222	St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 651 (S.C.)	Grahamstown, Cape	March 1895
223	Douglas Lodge, No. 677 (S.C.)	Rockhampton, Queensland	June 1891
224	Lodge Level, No. 702 (S.C.)	Kirkee, Bombay	November 1900
225	Lodge Maranoa, No. 730 S.C.	Roma, Queensland	May 1896
226	Lodge Caledonian, No. 737 (S.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1896
227	Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	March 1895
228	St. John's in the South Lodge, No. 747 (S.C.)	Barberton, V.R.C.	October 1889
229	Lodge Athole, No. 752 (S.C.)	Bundaberg, Queensland	October 1893
230	Mount Morgan Lodge, No. 763 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
231	Lodge Sir William Wallace, No. 768 (S.C.)	Croydon, Queensland	March 1892
232	Mylne Lodge, No. 769 (S.C.)	Charters Towers, Queensland	May 1897
233	Lodge Pretoria Celtic, No. 770 (S.C.)	Pretoria, V.R.C.	October 1894
234	Lodge Hinchinbrook, No. 779 (S.C.)	Ingham, N. Queensland	October 1900
235	Lodge Sir Joshua Peter Bell, No. 798 (S.C.)	Dalby, Queensland	May 1902
236	Douglas Lodge, No. 799 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	January 1895
237	Lodge Braemar, No. 816 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	October 1901
238	Lodge Torres Straits, No. 820 (S.C.)	Thursday Is., Queensland	June 1896
239	Lodge Clydesdale, No. 821 (S.C.)	Caboolture, Queensland	October 1901
240	Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.)	Cunnamulla, Queensland	June 1899
241	Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
242	Lodge Rosewood, No. 878 (S.C.)	Rosewood, Queensland	November 1901
243	Cheshire Lodge, No. 883 (S.C.)	Inglewood, Queensland	March 1903
244	United Service Lodge, No. 898 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	March 1902
245	Lodge Temperance, No. 897 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1900
246	Lodge Heather, No. 928 (S.C.)	Munaor, S. India	January 1903
247	Lodge de Goede Hoop (D.C.)	Capetown	September 1887
248	Jubilee Lodge (D.C.)	Barberton, V.R.C.	October 1889
249	Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	June 1896
250	Lodge Oranje (D.C.)	Paarl, Cape Colony	January 1899
251	Lodge San Jan (D.C.)	Malmesbury, Cape Colony	January 1899
252	Lodge De Goede Trouw (D.C.)	Cape Town	January 1899
253	Lodge Frere (D.C.)	Riversdale, Cape Colony	October 1899
254	Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C.)	Batavia, Java	November 1899
255	Anglo-Belge Lodge	Antwerp	January 1897
256	L. Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis	Antwerp	June 1898
257	Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Reissbretern	Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg	November 1890
258	Lodge Indissolubilis	Berlin	June 1889
259	Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 31 (Assa.C.)	Medicine Hat, Assa, Canada	May 1901
260	Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule	Brunswick, Germany	May 1896

			Joined.
261	Lodge St. Lodewijk	Nymegen, Holland	June 1901
262	Lodge Nos Vinxit Libertas	Amsterdam	March 1902
263	Lodge Ultrajectina	Utrecht, Holland	March 1902
264	St. John's Lodge Olaf Kÿrre til de gÿldne Kjoede	Christiania	June 1901
265	Lodge Baldwin zur Linde	Leipsic, Germany	March 1901
266	Bow River Lodge, No. 28 (Man. C)	Calgary, Alberta, Canada	October 1903
267	Temple Lodge, No. 49 (Man. C.)	McGregor, Manitoba	January 1903
268	Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.)	Detroit, Michigan	October 1898
269	Mankato Lodge, No. 12 (Minn. C.)	Mankato, Minnesota	May 1900
270	Crescent Lodge, No. 109 (Wash. C.)	Enumclaw, Washington, U.S.A.	May 1900
271	Lodge of Fidelity, No. 5 (S.A.C.)	Gawler, South Australia	May 1892
272	Lodge of St. John's, No. 15 (S.A.C.)	Strathalbyn, South Australia	May 1892
273	Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.)	Norwood, South Australia	October 1892
274	Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.)	Adelaide, South Australia	October 1890
275	Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.)	Naracoorte, South Australia	October 1900
276	Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.)	Snowtown, South Australia	March 1900
277	Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.)	Dunedin, New Zealand	January 1894
278	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 9 (N.Z.C.)	Invercargill, New Zealand	January 1903
279	Lodge Ashley, No. 28 (N.Z.C.)	Rangiora, New Zealand	January 1903
280	Lodge Hawera, No. 34 (N.Z.C.)	Hawera, Taranaki, N.Z.	June 1893
281	Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.)	Nelson, New Zealand	January 1889
282	Lodge Robert Burns, No. 50 (N.Z.C.)	Reefton, New Zealand	October 1899
283	Lodge Dunstan, No. 103 (N.Z C.)	Clyde, New Zealand	March 1902
284	Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, A. & A.S.R.	Birmingham, Alabama	January 1899
285	La Luz Lodge, No 3 (Costa Rica Cons.)	San José, Costa Rica	November 1901
286	Zeehan Lodge, No. 20 (T.C.)	Zeehan, Tasmania	November 1902
287	Libertad Lodge, No. 4 (C.R.C.)	San José, Costa Rica	June 1902
288	Phœnix Lodge, No. 5 (C.R.C.)	Fort Limon, Costa Rica	November 1902

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

289	Masonic Hall Library	Leicester	November 1887
290	Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute	Washington, U.S A.	November 1889
291	The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	London	June 1900
292	York College of Rosicrucians	York	March 1890
293	Newcastle College of Rosicrucians	Newcastle-on Tyne	October 1890
294	Glasgow College of Rosicrucians	Glasgow	March 1899
295	Portland Masonic Library	Portland, Maine, U.S.A.	October 1891
296	Masonic Library and Historical Society	Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.	June 1892
297	Masonic Library Association	Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.	January 1894
298	Masonic Library	Walla Walla, Washington	January 1898
299	Masonic Library	Los Angeles, California	March 1898
300	Masonic Library	Detroit, Michigan	March 1899
301	Masonic Library	Quetta, Baluchistan	October 1902
302	Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction	Bournemouth	October 1897
303	Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction	Tunbridge Wells	May 1899
304	The Masonic Literary and Philosophical Society	Liverpool	January 1902
305	Masonic Club	Shanghai, China	May 1895
306	Ottawa Masonic Library	Ottawa, Canada	May 1895
307	The American Tyler	Ann Arbor, Michigan	October 1899
308	Brighton Masonic Library	Brighton	January 1901
309	The Western Mason	Winnipeg, Manitoba	November 1900
310	United Lodge of Instruction	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	October 1901
311	Oakland Cathedral Library	Oakland, California	May 1902

BROTHERS.

*(*The asterisk before the name signifies that the Brother is a Life-Member: the Roman numbers refer to Lodges, and those in italics to Chapters).*

312 **Abraham,** Jabez. *Hemmant, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.M. March 1895.

313 **Abud,** Major Henry Mallaby, I.C.S. *45 Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 456, *90* (S.C.) June 1896.

314 ***Aburrow,** Charles. P.O.B. 534, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* **Past Grand Deacon.** *1574*, P.Z. October 1888.

315 **Achard,** A.L., M.D. *9 Blandford Street, W., London.* 2045. May 1899.

316 **Ackers,** Arthur E. *Gill Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 845 (S.C.) October 1900.

317 **Acworth,** E. Cecil B. *Byculla Club, Bombay.* 549, P.M., *549.* March 1900.

318 **Adair,** A. P.O.B. 142, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

319 **Adams,** Alfred W. P.O.B. 467 *Kimberley, S.A.* 2383 P.M. Local Sec. for Kimberley. March 1897.

320 **Adams,** Arthur W. *Lynhales, Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.S.W., *739*, P.Z. Local Secretary for Warwickshire. January 1892.

321 **Adams,** Thoms Smith. *Maes Tej, Mold, North Wales.* P.P.G.S.B., *721*, P.Z. January 1896.

322 **Adcock,** William Henry. *Herberton, North Queensland.* 685 (S.C.) October 1901.

323 **Adkins,** W. Ryland D. *Springfield, Northampton.* 1911. January 1894.

324 **Adler,** Elkan N., F.D.B. *48 Copthall Avenue, E.C., London.* 1997. March 1895.

325 **Adrianyi,** Emilie. *Nuremberg.* Lodge Matthias Corvinus. October 1893.

326 **Aland,** Robert. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.W. May 1892.

327 **Alcock,** John White. *21 St. Peter's Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 1782, P.M., *1016.* Oct. 1901.

328 **Alcock,** W. D. *Box 1248, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 268 (I.C.) October 1902.

329 **Alexander,** Captain William Patrick, R.A. *The Fort, Allahabad, India.* 1394. October 1901.

330 **Allan,** Ebenezer, F.R.C S. *Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.* 0. May 1901.

331 ***Allan,** Francis John, M.D. *Lincluden, Fairfax Road, Teddington.* 1768, *2029.* January 1897.

332 **Allan,** Walter Thomas. *The Poplars, Beamish R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2929, *83* (S.C.) January 1903.

333 **Allen,** George. 163 *Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 144, P.M., *186*, P.Z. September 1887.

334 **Allen,** Percy James. *Mosman Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M., *1546*, P.Z. October 1900.

335 **Allen,** W. J. 798 *Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 638, P.M. May 1898.

336 **Aller,** Charles William. *Elmwood, Emerson Park, Hornchurch, Essex.* 2005. May 1897.

337 **Allom,** George Arthur Edward. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 824 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) March 1896.

338 **Allsop,** T. W. *Holywell, Madeley Road, Ealing, W., London.* 2429. March 1899.

339 **Amherst of Hackney,** the Right Hon. Lord. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk.* **Past Grand Warden.** May 1894.

340 **Amphlett,** George Thomas. *Standard Bank, Capetown.* Goede Hoop Lodge. October 1891.

341 **Anderson,** A. *Maghalien P.O., Basutoland, South Africa.* 2089. November 1897.

342 **Anderson,** Alexander, M.A. *Queen's College, Galway.* 14 (I.C.), P.M. March 1901.

343 **Anderson,** George Reinhardt, F.R.C.S. 18 *Hoghton St.,Southport, Lancashire.* 2505, P.M. Jan. 1902.

344 **Anderson,** John. *Port Lincoln, South Australia.* 45 (S.A.C.), P.M. January 1902.

345 **Anderson,** Joseph. 35 *Munster Street, Phibsborough, Dublin.* 556, P.M. March 1901.

346 **Andrews,** John. *Homewood, Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.), P.M., *86* (S.C.), P.Z. Oct. 1889.

347 **Andrews,** S. *Maraisburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. May 1898.

348 **Andrews,** William Henry. 60 *Broadway, New York City.* P.D.D.G.M. November 1897.

349 **Andy,** S. Pulney, M.D. 1 *Ritherton Road, Egmore, Madras.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.J. October 1893.

350 **Angel,** Robert Parsons. 36 *Hungerford Road, Camden Road, N., London.* 183, P.M., *179.* Jan. 1893.

351 **Ansell,** Frederick Henry. *Box* 530, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2313. March 1891.

352 **Apelt,** Emil. 49 *Lichfield Grove, Finchley, N., London.* 186, P.M. June 1894.

353 **Appleby,** Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J., Notts. January 1900.

354 **Appleton,** Charles Frederick. *Portugal House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 2722. October 1903.

355 **Appleton,** Henry Robert. 123 *Constantine Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2508. May 1900.

356 **Aravamuthu,** Iyengar, Vathanta. P.W.D., *Saidapet, Madras.* 2356, P.M., *1906.* March 1895.

357 **Argles,** T. A. *Eversley, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.* 129, P.M. October 1899.

358 **Armitage,** Samuel Harris Tatham, M.D. 39 *Grosvenor Street, W., London.* P.Pr.G.S.W., N. and E. Yorks. March 1902.

359 **Armitage,** W. J. *Verulam House, St. Albans.* 859. October 1896.

360 ***Armington,** Arthur Herbert. *City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **District Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island; Representative of Grand Lodge, Louisiana, and Grand Chapter of Colorado.** May 1893.

361 ***Armstrong,** Thomas John. 14 *Hawthorne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.St., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) February 1890.

362 **Ashby,** Francis Percivale. *Loxton, Croft Road, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101. March 1902.

363 **Ashdown,** Charles John. 19 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 1427, P.M. June 1898.

364 **Ashenden,** Harry. 133 *Flemington Road North, Melbourne, Victoria.* 2176. May 1902.

365 **Aspland,** W. G., F.R.G.S. *Newton Abbott, Devon.* 1138. May 1899.

366 **Atherton,** Jeremiah Leech. *Beech Grove, Bingley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.H., West Yorks. Local Secretary for Province of West Yorks. November 1887.

367 **Atkins,** Henry John. *The Firs Glen, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.W., Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, P.Pr.G.J., Hants and Isle of Wight. March 1887.

368 **Atkinson,** Rev. Christie Chetwynd, D.D. *Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.C. June 1894.

369 **Atkinson,** R. E. *White House, St. Blazey, Cornwall.* 711, P.M., *711*, P.Z. June 1895.

370 **Atkinson,** Richard. *P.W.D., Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

371 **Atkinson,** Robert Fisher. *Hawick, N.B.* 111. D.M., *89*, Z. May 1900.

372 **Atwell,** George Washington, jun. *Lima, Livingstone Co., New York.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1897.

373 **Attwell,** Benjamin Booth. *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

374 **Austen,** Arthur Elvey. *Cradock, Cape Colony.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Dep.Dis.G.M., E.Div. South Africa. May 1887.

375 **Austen,** Rev. Edward Gillmore. *Berrow Vic., Burnham, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Dorset. June 1890.

376 **Austin,** Sydney Montague. 11 *Park Side, Knightsbridge, London.* 146, P.M. March 1899.

377 **Austin,** William. *Shaw Mount, Crossgates, near Leeds.* 27, *50*. January 1898.

378 **Ayling,** Robert Stephen, A.R.I.B.A. 19 *Old Queen Street, S.W., London.* May 1894.

379 **Ayres,** George V. *Deadwood, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** October 1894.

380 **Bache,** T. Foley. *Churchill House, West Bromwich, Staffords.* 2784. March 1903.

381 **Bacon,** Col. Alexander S. 101 *Rugby Road, Prospect Park, S., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 656. May 1897.

382 **Bacon,** Henry Matthew John. 7 *Jedburgh Gardens, Kelvinside, N. Glasgow.* 2645, *832*. May 1902.

383 **Baelz,** Robert. *The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

384 **Baer,** Gustave Christian. *Heidelberg, T.R.C.* 2354. May 1898.

385 **Baht,** William. 28 *State Street, New York, U.S.A.* 3, *55*. November 1894.

386 **Baikie,** Robert. *Pretoria, T.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Pretoria. March 1894.

387 **Baildon,** James Owen. *Supreme Court, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1900.

388 **Bailey,** B. S. 95 *Caledonian Road, Leeds.* 2069, P.M. March 1898.

389 **Bailey,** J. T. Herbert. 2 *Carmelite Street, E.C., London.* 1196. March 1903.

390 **Bain,** George Washington. *Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Road, Sunderland.* P.P.G.R., P.P.G.Sc.N., Durham. Local Secretary for Province of Durham. March 1889.

391 **Bain,** J. Wilson. 113 *West Regent Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M. January 1894.

392 **Baines,** Arthur. *Lichfield House, Hanley, Staffords.* 2149, P.M., Pr.G.D. March 1901.

393 **Baird,** Reed McColloch, M.D. 1137 *Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.* 33, *1*. May 1895.

394 **Baird,** Robert Craig. *Box* 359, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) May 1902.

395 **Baker** George Comstock. 1090 *Madison Avenue, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.* 5, *242*. June 1887.

396 **Baker,** William. 16 *Ella Road, Crouch Hill, N., London.* 192, P.M., *192*, P.Z. October 1896.

397 **Baker,** William King. *Tredorwin, Towednack, Penzance.* P.Pr.G.W., P.P.G.J. January 1890.

398 **Baker,** Willis Edwards. *Casilla 42, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* **District Junior Grand Warden.** *1553*, P.Z. May 1902.

399 **Bakhsh,** Shaikh Miran. *Maymyo, Upper Burma.* 2526. October 1903.

400 **Bale,** W. H. *Drakefell Lodge, St. Catherine's Park, S.E., London.* 87, P.M. November 1901.

401 ***Balfour,** Charles Barrington. *Newton Don, Kelso, Scotland.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. March 1892.

402 **Ball,** William Thomas. *Oak Lodge, Harrow, Middlesex.* 435, P.M., *1260*, P.Z. November 1893.

403 **Ballantine,** Thomas J. 1105 *Sherman Avenue, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1896.

404 **Ballantyne,** Henry Norman. *Innerleithen, N.B.* 856, P.M., *56*. March 1899.

405 **Bamford,** William Brokaw, C.E. 213 *S. Clinton Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 5. Nov. 1900.

406 **Bamlet,** William Henry. *Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 183, P.M. Local Secretary for Essex. October 1897.

407 **Banham,** Joseph. *Calle Belgrano 650, Buenos Ayres.* 2517, P.M., *617*. May 1902.

408 **Banker,** S. M. *Helvellyn, Brownlow Road, N., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1894.

409 **Bannatyne,** Brice McAlister. *Surbiton, Surrey.* 216, P.M., *216*. May 1891.

410 **Barcham,** Captain Sidney. *Castleacre, Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 549, *549*. June 1900.

411 **Barchus,** T. J. 72 *Exchange, Memphis, Tennessee.* May 1895.

412 **Barefoot,** Major G. H., R.A.M.C. *East India United Service Club, S.W., London.* 1971. May 1901.

413 **Barefoot,** James William. *The Bank, Staines, Middlesex.* 1343. October 1900.

414 **Barker,** Jacob. *High Stanners, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.P.G.O., Durham, P.P.G S B. (R.A.), Northumberland. January 1895.

415 **Barker,** John. *Denby Leigh, Harrogate, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G D.C. (R.A.) May 1888.

416 **Barlow,** G. R. 137 *High Street, Tewkesbury.* 900. March 1901.

417 **Barlow,** Capt. John, J.P. *Wellfield, Bury, Lancashire.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** *42*, P.Z. May 1902.

418 **Barlow,** William, LL.D. *Morialta Chambers, Victoria Square, W., Adelaide.* 38, P.M. Jan. 1896.

419 **Barlow,** W. Tillott, A.R.I.B.A. *Willowmead, Bognor, Sussex.* 1464, W.M. June 1903.

420 **Barnard,** George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sec. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1890.

421 **Barnes,** Charles Henry. 62 *Colfe Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 19. June 1895.

422 **Barnes,** John Walter. 27 *Clements Lane, E.C., London.* 19. June 1895.

423 **Barnes,** William A. *Westland, Kells, County Meath.* P.Pr.G Sec. March 1901

424 **Barnes,** William Chapman. 89 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 19. June 1895.

425 **Barnet,** John. *Shildon, R.S.O., County Durham.* 2415, P.M., P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1901.

426 **Barr,** William Robert. *Hill Crest, Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1632, P.M., *1556*, P.Z. October 1898.

427 **Barrett,** J. Leach. 53 *Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1892.

428 **Barron,** Edward Jackson, F.S.A. 10 *Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1890.

429 **Barrow,** Charles James. *Stalbridge Chambers, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** March 1894.

430 **Barrow,** John, jun. *Elkton, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, *19*. May 1902.

431 **Barry,** David J. *Ledbury, Reigate.* 1362. October 1899.

432 **Bartlett,** George. 10 *Buckingham Gate, S.W., London.* 2030, P.M. January 1900.

433 **Baskett,** Samuel Russell. *Evershot, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.W., Dorset. March 1887.

434 **Bassett-Smith,** C. A. 10 *John Street, Adelphi, W.C., London.* 2416, *2416*. January 1901.

435 **Bastone,** John Millard. 3 *Tooting Bec Gardens, S.W., London.* 186, P.M., P.Z. March 1897.

436 **Bate,** Osborne Hambrook. *Standard Bank, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* P.D.G.W., South Africa. E. Div., Pr.G.M., South Africa (D.C.) June 1899.

437 **Bate,** Thomas Frederick. 9 *Park Street, Haslingden, near Manchester.* 345. January 1895.

438 **Bateman,** Arthur Charles. *Asthal, Burford, Oxon.* P.P.G.W. November 1899.

439 **Battersby,** Charles. *Georgetown, Queensland.* P.D.G St.B. October 1894.

440 **Battersby,** Lt. Col. J., R.A.M.C. *Quetta, Baluchistan.* 691 (S.C.), W.M. January 1903.

441 **Battersby,** William Maxwell, J.P. 11 *Clyde Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon, Ireland.** June 1896.

442 **Bayliss,** Thomas Abraham. *The High House, Kings Norton, Worcester.* 2724. November 1899.

443 **Beak,** Henry. *Pennard, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 767 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.) June 1891.

444 **Beamish,** Robert Jeffreys. 141 *Parrock Street, Gravesend.* P.P.A.G.D.C., P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) November 1903.

445 **Beamish,** William H. *Brooklodge House, Glanmire, Co. Cork.* D.Pr.G.M., Munster. June 1898.

446 **Bean,** Harold. *Kelsey House, Burstwick, near Hull.* 2134. May 1899.

447 **Bean,** Joseph Henry, J.P. *Gasworks, Cairns, North Queensland.* P.Dis.Gr.Stew. (E.C.) May 1898.

448 **Beard,** Edgar John. 2 *Geraldine Road, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 1839. June 1903.

449 **Bebbington,** George William. *Bexten Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.O. (C. & R.A.) May 1902.

450 **Beck,** Rudolph Carl. *Promenade 8b., Eschwege, Hessen.* **Past Grand Orator and Librarian, Saxony.** March 1887.

451 **Becker,** Pitt. 18 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. January 1896.

452 **Bedford,** James P., I.C.S. *c/o Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.* 150. March 1900.

453 **Beer,** Thomas James. 207 *Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.* 77, *250.* March 1901.

454 **Beer,** Captain William. *Highmead, Abergavenny, South Wales.* 1754. October 1901.

455 **Beer,** William A. 139 *Richmond Road, Cardiff.* 1992, *2547.* January 1896.

456 **Beerend,** Franz Philipp. *Jena, Germany.* L zur Akazie am Saalstrande. Dep. M. March 1896.

457 **Beever,** Cyril Howard. 27 *Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.Pr.G.J. March 1893.

458 **Begemann,** Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Charlottenberg, Wilmersdorfer Strasse 14, near Berlin.* **Past Provincial Grand Master of Mecklemberg.** February 1887.

459 **Bell,** George, M.B., C.M. *Box 1840, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 799 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) January 1895.

460 **Bell,** James Richard. *Hazledene, Ightham, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., Punjab. June 1898.

461 **Bell,** Maurice David, Capt. R.A. *Jun. Constitutional Club Piccadilly, W., London.* 415. Oct. 1897.

462 **Bell,** Seymour. *Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1891.

463 **Bellew,** Thomas Acheson. 13 *Percy Street, Liverpool.* 1380. May 1892.

464 **Bellingham,** Augustus William Harvey, A.M.I.C.E. *Tientsin, North China.* 1951, P.M. June 1896.

465 **Belstead,** Arthur Henry. *Roseland, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 108. November 1903.

466 **Bendle,** Frank. 36 *Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W., London.* 973, *1602.* November 1903.

467 **Bennett,** George Eric Oliver. *Eaton, Rosebank, near Capetown.* **Past Dep. Dis. G.M., W. Div. South Africa. Past Grand Warden, England.** January 1901.

468 **Bennett,** William Henry. *Education Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.O., *956* Oct. 1897.

469 ***Bennion,** Thomas. *Ophir Cottage, Croydon, North Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M., P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon and vicinity. June 1892.

470 **Benson,** Ralph Beaumont. 39 *Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W., London.* 1537, P.M. May 1902.

471 **Bergmann,** T. *Newlands, Oakleigh Park, N., London.* 1671, P.M. March 1902.

472 **Berry,** Carey Edward Ernest. 311 *Hay Street, Perth, West Australia.* 2281. January 1899.

473 **Berry,** Clement Harris. *Devonia, Stopford Road, Upton Manor, E., London.* 860, P.M., P.Z., Oct. 1899.

474 **Berry,** Frederick Gorton. 2 *Polygon Avenue, Ardwick, Manchester.* 44, P.M. May 1900.

475 **Berry,** Henry F., M.A., M.R.I.A., B.L., I.S.O. 51 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* 357, P.M., *33,* K. January 1895.

476 **Berry,** Mattias. *Burghersdorp, Cape Colony.* 2828, W.M. January 1903.

477 **Best,** Robert Valentine Brown. 138 *Mercer's Road, Tufnel Park, N., London.* 183. March 1898.

478 **Bestow,** Charles Horton. 233 *Brooke Road, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* Pr.G.Pt., Essex. March 1894.

479 **Beu,** John Charles Frederick. *Box* 203, *G.P.O., Wellington, New Zealand.* 32 (N.Z.C.) Jan. 1903.

480 **Bevan,** George Alfred. P.O.B. 39, *Germiston, V.R.C.* 2498, *2313.* November 1897.

481 **Bevan,** Paul, M.A., F.S.A. *Leadenhall Buildings, E.C., London.* 4. March 1897.

482 ***Bevington,** Richard George. P.O.B. 1091, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Sub.D.G.M., Transvaal (S.C.) October 1892.

483 **Beynon,** John Henry. *Garfield House, Liseard, Cheshire.* 2657 P.M., *2433.* May 1900

484 **Bice,** W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1898.

485 **Biden,** Lewis Marks. 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C., London.* 90. November 1900.

486 **Biebuyck,** Julien François. *Montague, Cape Colony.* 1469, *2379.* May 1902.

487 **Biggs,** Rev. Henry Sylvanus, B.A. *Grammar School, Lutterworth, Leicesters.* 523, P.M. P.P.G.S.W. May 1902.

488 **Billinghurst,** Henry. 13-22 *Wigmore Street, W., London.* 2508. May 1901.

489 **Billson,** Frederick William, LL.B. *The Bungalow, Gotha Street, Leicester.* 1391, P.M. Jan. 1902.

490 **Bilson,** John. 23 *Parliament Street, Hull.* 1010, P.M., *1010,* P.Z. March 1889.

491 **Bindley,** William Allen. *Armstrong Works, Chester Street, Aston, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Warwickshire. October 1892.

492 **Bingham,** Sydney Clifton. *St. Alban's, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary.** *1,* P.Z. October 1901.

493 **Binney,** Joseph. 27 *Broomgrove Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. Local Sec. for Sheffield. October 1890.

494 **Birdseye,** Henry. *Suffolk House, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C., London.* 715, P.M.,22,P.Z. Mar. 1899.

495 **Bishop,** Frederick William. 11 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 2823, P.M. March 1898.

496 **Bishop,** John Herbert. 117 *Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, N.E., London.* 2823. November 1900.

497 **Bissel,** Ernest. 22 *Gowlett Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1339. October 1896.

498 **Bixby,** Charles Sumner. *Ossawatomie, Kansas, U.S.A.* 24, P.M., *80*, P.H.P. June 1897.

499 **Bixby,** E. M. 137 *Mathewson Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 4, P.M. November 1901.

500 **Black,** Charles William. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* D.G.S.B. May 1899.

501 **Black,** William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master, Stirlingshire; Past Grand Architect; Depute Grand Zerrubabel.** October 1888.

502 **Blackbeard,** C. A. *Beaconsfield, Griqualand West, South Africa.* 1832, P.M., P.Z. October 1890.

503 **Blackden,** Marcus Worsley. 3 *Wells Road, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 2430. March 1902.

504 **Bladon,** Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, E.C., London.* 2523, *2501.* October 1901.

505 **Blair,** William Robert. *Wood Gate, Uttoxeter, Staffords.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1899.

506 **Blake,** Arthur. 2 *Halkin Road, Rangoon, Burma.* 1362. May 1898.

507 **Blake,** Col. Charles John, R.A. 4 *Sergeant's Inn, E.C., London.* P.Dis.G.J.W., P.Dis.G.Reg. (R.A.) Malta. March 1892.

508 **Blake,** William James. P.O.B. 329, *Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 918, P.M. June 1890.

509 **Blaker,** Walter C. 63 *St. James' Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.

510 **Bland,** William Edward. 5 *Park Avenue, Southport, Lancs.* 2295, P.M., Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) June 1894.

511 **Blinkhorn,** Edward. 64 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.

512 **Blommestein,** Christian van. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* L. Star of Africa (D.C.), *234* (S.C.) May 1893.

513 **Blood,** John Neptune, M.A., B.C.L. *Huntley Court, Gloucester.* 839. November 1899.

514 **Bloss,** Orlando Powers. 1009 *Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 219, *102.* Nov. 1899.

515 **Bluett,** Rev. Charles Courtney. *Longhurst, Wigan, Lancashire.* 2326, P.M., *1335.* October 1895.

516 **Blumenau,** Louis. 111 *Seville Place, Dublin.* 126, *126.* March 1900.

517 **Blunden,** Arthur Edward. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.* 2755, P.D.G.A.D.C. January 1902.

518 **Board,** George. *Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancashire. March 1894.

519 **Bock,** Johann Daniel. *Houghton, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, N., London.* 238. June 1903.

520 **Boden,** E. G. *North Street, Romford, Essex.* 1437. January 1902.

521 ***Bodenham,** John. *Edgmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1887.

522 **Bodilly,** R. T. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Woodbury, South Woodford, Essex.* 453, P.M., *2410*, J. January 1903.

523 **Boehmer,** Edward. 11 *Spring Gardens, S.W., London.* 11. March 1902.

524 **Boffey,** Harry Sutton. *Box* 796, *Capetown.* De Goede Trouw, P.M., *334.* March 1901.

525 **Bolton,** Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Lord. *Wensley Hall, Leyburn, York.* **Past Grand Warden.** September 1887.

526 **Bomeisler,** Louis Edwin. 27 *Pine Street, New York.* June 1898.

527 **Bomeisler,** Paltiel R. *East Orange, New Jersey.* 124. June 1898.

528 **Bonar,** William Macadam. *Herberton, North Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.

529 **Bond,** E. E. 7 *Wood Lane, Highgate, N., London.* 1232, P.M. March 1898.

530 **Bond,** G. M. *Alrewas House, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.* 850, P.M., P.P.G.S.W. March 1903.

531 **Boor,** Leonard George. *Greytown (North), Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past First Grand Principal, New Zealand.** January 1889.

532 **Booth,** A. B. *Santon, Salisbury Road, Moseley, Worcestershire.* 74. March 1903.

533 **Booth,** Major John. *Hazel Bank, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.A.So. Nov. 1889.

534 **Booysen,** T. J. *Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 882. March 1902.

535 **Boreham,** Harold James. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932, P.M., *205* (S.C.). May 1896.

536 **Bornecke,** William. 114 *Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E., London.* 238. March 1902.

537 **Bosustow,** Henry. *Box* 8 *P.O., Boulder City, Western Australia.* 896 (S.C.), W.M. November 1902.

538 **Boswell,** Arthur George. 31 *Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1339, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.

539 **Boswell,** Major-General John James, C.B. *Darnlee, Melrose, N.B.* P.D.D.G.M., Punjab, P.D.P.G.M., Roxburgh and Selkirk, P.G.D.C. (R.A.) March 1892.

540 **Boteler,** William Stewart. *Harbour Works, Penang.* P.D.G.S.B., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.), Madras. Oct. 1893.

541 **Boulton,** James. 267 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1891.

542 **Bourne,** John Kemp. *The Grove, Atherstone, Warwickshire.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1896.

543 ***Bourne,** Robert William. 18 *Hereford Square, S.W., London.* 32, P.M., *32.* June 1890.

544 **Bourne,** William George. *Bombay.* 2162, P.M. January 1898.

545 ***Boutell,** Frank Hepburn Chevallier. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Ayres.* 2329, P.M., *617.* Oct. 1901.

546 **Bowe,** William Fairbanks. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 412, 2, P.H.P. Loc. Sec. for Georgia. Oct. 1897.

547 **Bowers,** R. W. 89 *Blackfriars Road, S.E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191,* P.Z. May 1899.

548 **Bowles,** Lieut.-Col. Frederick Augustus, R.A. *Shoeburyness, Essex.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., P.Dis.G.H., Punjab. October 1891.

549 **Boyce,** John Alexander. *Townsville, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), P.M., 288 (S.C.), H. June 1891.

550 **Boyd,** Peter. 1001 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 368, P.M., *183.* May 1897.

551 **Boyd,** Rev. Thomas Hunter. *Wanweig, New Brunswick.* 23 (S.C.) January 1893.

552 **Bradly,** William. 158 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 140. June 1896.

553 ***Bradley,** Herbert, C. S. *The Albany, Nungumbaukum, Madras.* Dep.Dis.Gr.Master, Dis.Gr.H. October 1893.

554 **Bradley,** J. Wallace. 151 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.* 731, *175* (S.C.), J. October 1895.

555 **Bradshaw,** W. J. *Calcutta.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.So., Bengal. March 1898.

556 **Braine,** Woodhouse. 76 *Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon. Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1892.

557 **Braithwaite,** Edward A. *Edmonton, N.W.T., Canada.* **Grand Master, Manitoba.** November 1900.

558 **Bramble,** Colonel James Roger, F.S.A., J.P. P. Clifton Antiquarian Club. *Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft) **and Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** February 1887.

559 **Brand,** Koeniglicher Justizrath Alfred. *Herford, Westphalia, Germany.* Zur Rothen Erde, W.M. March 1903.

560 **Brayshaw,** John Lund. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 2091, *265.* January 1889.

561 **Brederkoft,** Jacob E. *Perth, West Australia.* 861 (S.C.) March 1900.

562 **Brereton,** Charles A. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. June 1898.

563 **Brewer,** Charles Samuel, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 7 *Park Road, E., Birkenhead.* P.P.G.D., P.P.A.G.So. January 1895.

564 **Brewster,** William Henry. *Middlebury, Vermont, U.S.A.* Gr. Junior Deacon, 22, P.H.P. Mar. 1900.

565 **Briant,** William. *Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W., London.* 101, P.M., *1329.* January 1896.

566 **Brice,** Albert Gallatin. *Hennen Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1891.

567 **Brickhill,** James. *Zeehan, Tasmania.* **Past Dep. Grand Secretary, Tasmania.** May 1895.

568 **Bridger,** Percy Louis Grey. 1169 *Calle Alsina, Buenos Ayres.* 2517, P.M., *617.* March 1902.

569 **Bridgman,** John Henry. *Hedgefield, Harpenden Common, Herts.* P.P.D.G.D.C., Essex, *1326.* October 1903.

570 **Bridgman,** William Henry. 5 *Milton Villas, Aylesbury, Bucks.* Pr.G.S.D. March 1901.

571 **Briers,** Frank Ellis. *Box* 243, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

572 **Briggs,** Herbert J. *Box* 101, *Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 1 Providence, *1.* November 1902.

573 **Brindley,** Charles Frederick. *Beechwood, Brincliffe, Sheffield.* 2491, P.M. May 1898.

574 **Briscoe,** Edward John. 114 *Caica, Pernambuco, Brazil.* 1601. March 1900.

575 ***Broadbent,** Claude Davos. *Nicola Lake, P.O., British Columbia.* 10 (B.C.C.), *2738.* June 1902.

576 **Broderip,** Edmund Francis, J.P. 7 *York Crescent Road, Clifton, Bristol.* 1363, P.M. June 1900.

577 **Brogden,** Thomas Skillbeck. *Granby Hotel, Harrogate.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1890.

578 **Bromawich,** Joseph. 61 *Chiswell Street, E.C., London.* 424 (S.C.) November 1902.

579 **Brooking,** William. *Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon.* 248. October 1895.

580 **Brooking,** William Francis. *Broughton Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.* P.P.G.W. (I.C.) October 1895.

581 **Brooks,** Arthur David. 95 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 587. June 1899.

582 **Brooks,** Francis Augustus, M.D. *St. Felix, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* 2371, P.M., *376.* October 1895.

583 ***Brough,** Bennett-Hooper, F.G.S., F.C.S. 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 777. November 1895.

584 **Brough,** James R. 29 *Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, N., London.* 2397. January 1899.

585 **Brough,** William Henry. 57 *Harold Road, Upton Park, E., London.* 1343, W.M. October 1903.

586 **Brown,** Albert. 19 *Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1024. November 1894.

587 **Brown,** Alexander Burnett, F.S.I. 33 *Waldegrave Park, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 1503. P.M., *1503,* H. January 1901.

588 **Brown,** Clarence William Haig. *Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M. June 1902.
589 **Brown,** Frederick. 10 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 1365. October 1899.
590 **Brown,** George Herold. 3 *South Hill Grove, Oxton, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1892.
591 **Brown,** G. R. *Burt Street, Boulder, West Australia.* 903 (S.C.) October 1902.
592 **Brown,** Harold E. Haig. *County Hall, Lewes, Sussex.* 2885, W.M. November 1903.
593 **Brown,** Harry. 6 *Ravensworth Terrace, Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Reg. (R.A.) May 1896.
594 **Brown,** Henry William. 2 *Millway Road, Andover, Hants.* 1373. January 1903.
595 **Brown,** J. *Park Lodge, Rawal Pindi, Punjab.* 1960, P.M. June 1888.
596 **Brown,** Julius L. 1 *&* 2 *Brown Block, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 96, *16.* June 1892.
597 **Brown,** Macdonald, F.R.C.S, 2 *Frognal, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408, P.M. January 1900.
598 **Brown,** Robert Smith. 75 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Scribe Ezra, Scotland.** Local Secretary for Edinburgh and Vicinity. May 1889.
599 **Brown,** Rowland. *c/o Excise Department, Durban, Natal.* 447 (S.C.), *175* (S.C.) May 1903.
600 **Brown,** Thomas. *Linthorpe, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 602. January 1901.
601 **Brown,** Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 23. June 1900.
602 **Brown,** William Alban Haig. *c/o King, King & Co., Bombay.* 549, P.M., *549.* March 1901.
603 **Brown,** Capt. William Henry. *Rock Life Assurance Company, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) June 1902.
604 **Brown,** William Peter. 3 *Austin Friars, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1897.
605 **Browne,** George Duncan. *Box 458, Manilla, Phillipine Islands.* 373. January 1900.
606 **Browne,** Herbert Henry. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, North. June 1895.
607 **Browne,** Major Henry Buxton. *Box 17, Durban, Natal.* P.S.G.W., D.G.J., Natal. November 1889.
608 **Browne,** John. *Parr's Bank, Wigan.* 1335, 2226, P.M. June 1894.
609 **Browning,** A. G., F.S.A. *Spencer Lodge, Wandsworth Com., S.W., London.* 83, P.M., P.Z. Jan. 1891.
610 **Browning,** Charles W. R. 7 *Buddle Park, St. Thomas, Exeter.* 1254. May 1903.
611 **Browning,** Robert William. *Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Ch., K. January 1899.
612 ***Bruce,** Alexander. *Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward. Second Grand Principal.** June 1894.
613 **Bruce,** John M'Lean. *Gladstone, Queensland.* 2235, P.M. March 1896.
614 **Bruce,** J. McPhail. 83 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., *481.* October 1898.
615 ***Bruennich,** Johannes Christian. *Agricultural Dept., Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.Sup.W. Oct. 1893.
616 **Brummerstaedt,** H. W. 5 *Lewisham Road, Highgate Road, N.W., London.* 238. March 1902.
617 **Bruton,** James. *Wootton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) June 1890.
618 **Bryant,** James. 48 *Osborne Road, Southsea.* 1099. June 1900.
619 **Bryant,** R. R. *The Chantry, Sawbridgeworth.* Pr.G.Std.B., P.Pr.G.J., Suffolk. October 1889.
620 **Buchanan,** Sir Ebenezer John. Puisne Judge. *Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge, P.M., P.Pr.Gr.Orator, South Africa (D.C.) October 1898.
621 **Buchanan,** Francis C. *Clarinish, Row, Dumbartonshire.* **Past Prov. Grand Master.** May 1894.
622 **Buchanan,** James Isaac. *Conestoga Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.* 219, P.M., *162.* Nov. 1896.
623 **Buchanan,** John. *Daily Graphic, Strand, W.C., London.* 1853, P.M., *1928.* March 1901.
624 **Buchanan-Dunlop,** Lieutenant A. H. 2 *Royal Berks Regt., Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022. Oct. 1901.
625 **Buck,** Edward H. *The Priory, Hardway, Gosport.* 2153. October 1892.
626 **Buckham,** George Milward. *Hill View, North Berwick, N.B.* 1184, *40.* January 1899.
627 **Buckeridge,** Edward Henry. *Bancroft Road, E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191.* March 1898.
628 ***Buckley,** Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. *Madras.* 150, *150.* June 1896.
629 **Budden,** Horace. *Boscastle, Iddesleigh Road, Bournemouth.* P.P.A.G.D.C., Dorset. Nov. 1895.
630 **Bugler,** Thomas. 43 *Morley Road, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 171. March 1895.
631 **Buist,** George Alexander. *Gympie, Queensland.* 816 (S.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1898.
632 **Bumstead,** Alfred. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valetta, Malta.* D.J.G.W., D.G.Sc.N. October 1896.
633 **Burdon,** Charles Sambrook. 24 *Lausanne Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2738, P.M., *2738,* P.Z. October 1898.
634 **Burgess,** Henry. *Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow.* P.Pr.G.Stew., Surrey. January 1900.
635 **Burgess,** J. W. 2 *Fulham Road, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1898.

636 *__Burkitt,__ Hon. William Robert, Judge, B.C.S. *Allahabad, India.* D.D.G.M., D.G.H., Bengal. Oct. 1898.

637 *__Burnand,__ Alphonse A. 1103 *Emerson Street, Denver, Colorado.* __Past Grand Master. Past Grand High Priest.__ March 1891.

638 __Burnicle,__ John Scoby. 10 *Woodlands Terrace, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 1848. October 1900.

639 __Burstow,__ Thomas Stephen. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.S.D.G.M. November 1892.

640 __Burtchaell,__ George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L. 44 *Morchampton Road, Dublin.* Pr.G.Sw.B., Wicklow and Wexford, *25*, P.K. January 1895.

641 __Busbridge,__ Walter. *Grasmere, Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. October 1893.

642 __Butler,__ Charles. 104 *Craven Park, Willesden, N.W., London.* 2489, P.M., *2489*, P.Z. March 1898.

643 __Butler,__ Charles McArthur. *St. James's Hall, W., London.* 195, *195*. May 1897.

644 __Butler,__ Rev. G. Corly. *Wesley Manse, Dongarra, West Australia.* Dis.G.B.B. June 1900.

645 __Butterworth,__ John. *Easingwold, Smedley Lane, Manchester.* 2387, P.M., *204*. May 1901.

646 __Byrne,__ William Samuel, M.B. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* D.Pr.G.M. (I.C.) Nov. 1892.

647 __Caddick,__ A. A. *Nicholls Street, West Bromwich, Staffords.* 2784. June 1903.

648 __Cairns,__ Andrew Struthers. *Dalveen, Queensland.* 2588. October 1900.

649 __Calhoun,__ Dr. S. Frederick, D.D., A.M., 69 *Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.* __Grand Chaplain of Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Vermont.__ September 1887.

650 __Calvert,__ Albert F. *Royston, Eaton Avenue, N.W., London.* 28, P.M. January 1900.

651 *__Cama,__ Dorabjee Pestonjee. 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C., London.* __Past Grand Treasurer.__ September 1887.

652 __Cameron,__ Sir Charles Alexander, M.D. 51 *Pembroke Road, Dublin.* __Past Grand Deacon.__ May 1896.

653 __Campbell,__ Archibald John. Lieut. 19th Hussars. *Charing, Kent.* 434. January 1898.

654 __Campbell,__ Henry Johnstone, M.D. *Manningham Lane, Bradford.* 974. March 1900.

655 __Campbell,__ John Lorne. *Melita, Manitoba, Canada.* P.M. January 1899.

656 __Campbell,__ John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S., F.R.S.G.S., 6 *Franklin Terrace, Glasgow.* __Past Grand Bible Bearer; Grand Representative, Dakota; Past Grand Joshua; Grand Representative of G. C. of Maryland.__ March 1889.

657 __Campbell,__ Robert John. 33 *Aldershot Road, Brondesbury, N.W., London.* 183, P.M. March 1899.

658 __Campbell-Everden,__ William Preston. *Suffolk House, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 19. May 1901.

659 __Campkin,__ Harry Herbert. *Indian Head, Assa., Canada.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M. March 1901.

660 __Campling,__ George Herbert. *Stracey House, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.* 1500. October 1902.

661 __Cane,__ Arthur Herbert. 25 *Savage Gardens, E.C., London.* 188. March 1902.

662 __Caney,__ Stanley. 44 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* 1415, *720*. October 1899.

663 __Canham,__ George Masters. 19 *Great Winchester Street, E.C., London.* 2694. May 1902.

664 __Cannon,__ A. J. 43 *Westhill Road, Southfields, S.W., London.* 1044, P.M. January 1897.

665 __Capel,__ George William. *Clydesdale, Altyre Road, Croydon.* 19, P.M. May 1894.

666 __Carew,__ Walter Alexander. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4. Local Sec. for Christchurch. Oct 1898.

667 __Carey,__ James. 15 *Trinity Place, Windsor.* 179, *179*. January 1893.

668 __Carkeek,__ Charles. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207, P.M. Local Secretary for Blackall. Oct. 1895.

669 __Carmon,__ William Francis. 3 *Queen Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., P.Z. November 1889.

670 __Carnell,__ James. *Ormond, Florida, U.S.A.* __Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.__ May 1894.

671 __Carpenter,__ A. J. 49 *Havelock Road, Brighton.* Pr.A.G.Sec., P.P.G.So. January 1901.

672 __Carpenter,__ Arthur. *Elmsleigh, Staines, Middlesex.* 2536, *135*. June 1900.

673 __Carpenter,__ Lieut.-Colonel John Austin. 17 *Greencroft Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2565, P.M. June 1900.

674 __Carrick,__ William Lowther. *Stokesley, Yorks.* Pr.G.R., North and East Yorks. March 1897.

675 __Carruthers,__ John. 8 *Firpark Terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* __Past Senior Grand Deacon; Grand Representative of Connecticut; Past First Grand Sojourner; Representative of G.C. of Dakota.__ May 1892.

676 __Carsberg,__ George Risden. 8 *Meredith Street, E.C., London.* 19. May 1893.

677 __Carson,__ Joseph Lougheed. *Alexandra Terrace, Enniskillen, Ireland.* P.P.G.S.W., Tyrone and Fermanagh. March 1890.

678 __Carson,__ T. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. June 1903.

679 __Carstens,__ C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.Sw.B. March 1899.

680 __Cart,__ Rev. Henry Thomas. 47 *Harold Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 2705. May 1900.

681 **Carter,** C. A. 18 *Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, S.A.* P.Dis G.D., P.Dis.A.G.So., E. Div. Oct. 1888.

682 ***Carter,** Elmer Josiah. *Box 496, Missoula, Montana, U.S.A.* 40, 25. October 1899.

683 **Cartwright,** Ernest H., D.M., B.Ch., Oxon. 1 *Bower Terrace, Maidstone.* P.Pr.G.Pt., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Oxon. January 1891.

684 **Cartwright,** Rev. Canon Harry Beauchamp. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776. October 1901.

685 **Carus-Wilson,** Edward Willyams. *Penmount, Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.

686 **Casper,** Ezekiel. *Perth, Western Australia.* P.D.G.W. (S.C.) Queensland. Local Secretary for Perth. May 1891.

687 **Cass,** Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Conservative Club, St. James' Street, S.W., London.* 622. May 1888.

688 **Cassal,** Lieut.-Col., Charles Edward, F.I.C., F.C.S. *Brenne House, Routh Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Middlesex, *1612*, P.Z. March 1891.

689 **Castello,** James. 46 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W., London.* 227, P.M., *7*, P.Z. January 1891.

690 **Caster,** F. *Devon House, Park Road, Peterborough.* P.P.G.A.D.C., P.P.G.So., Norths. and Hunts. May 1898.

691 **Caster,** G. C. *Medehamsted, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.* P.P.G.W., P.G.J. March 1892.

692 **Cathcart,** W. T. *Sileuri Tea Estate, Silchar, Assam.* 2726. October 1900.

693 **Cauthorne,** Edward Everett. 63 *Barclay Street, New York, U.S.A.* 106, *76*, March 1902.

694 **Cave,** William Henry. 4, *The Triangle, North Kensington, W., London.* 1767. January 1899.

695 **Cawley,** Richard. *Seagirt Cottage, Deal.* May 1902.

696 **Cawthorne,** John Elstone. *Elmete House, Sherburn, South Milford, Yorks.* 1221. May 1897.

697 **Cerf,** Albert J. W., M.A. 10 *St. Mary's Road, Dublin.* 357. May 1897.

698 **Chabot,** Clement. 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C., London.* 11, P.M. June 1900.

699 **Chamberlin,** Dr. Jehiel Weston. *Lowry Arcade, St. Peter's Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *45*. March 1893.

700 **Chambers,** James. 120 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 746, W.M., *8*, H.P. June 1903.

701 **Chambers,** Paul Bell. *Oficina de Ingenieros, Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Ayres.* 2517, *617*. May 1902.

702 **Chambers,** W. Boughton, Ed. *Indian Freemason. Clyde Row, Hastings, Calcutta.* P.M. June 1895.

703 **Chambers,** William. *Boy's School, South Ealing, W., London.* 2662. January 1901.

704 **Chant,** Thomas Whitemore. *Stone Lodge, St. Andrew's, Watford, Herts.* 2128. June 1896.

705 **Chapman,** A. C. 7 *Regent's Park Road, N.W., London.* 2397. November 1898.

706 **Chapman,** Arthur. *Durban, Natal.* D.G.Tr., East Africa. October 1895.

707 **Chapman,** D. S. 1 *Park Road, North Shields.* 431, P.M. January 1899.

708 **Chapman,** E. J. *Marlborough Head, Drury Lane, W.C., London.* 179. June 1902.

709 **Chapman,** John Midelton. 20 *Whitefriars Gate, Hull.* 907, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

710 **Charan,** Isa, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. *General Hospital, Akyab, Burma.* 36 (S.C.) November 1903.

711 **Charlton,** Matthew Forster. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. May 1893.

712 **Charlton,** William, J.P. *Burnage House, Levenshulme, Manchester.* Pr.G.J.D., E. Lancs. March 1901.

713 **Cheesman,** William Norwood. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorks.* P.P.G.D.C., P.P.G.A.So. Jan. 1893.

714 **Cheffin,** James. *Box 59 Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

715 **Chesterton,** Lewis Birch. *Box 2210, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 72. October 1891.

716 **Chick,** Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.

717 **Childe,** Rev. Canon C. V., LL.D. 8 *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1898.

718 **Chillingworth,** George. *Foleshill, Beaeontree Avenue, Forest Road, Walthamstow.* 1228, P.M. May 1902.

719 **Chinn,** Thomas Morton. *Sharia Emad El-Din, Abdin, Cairo.* 43 (Eg.C.) March 1902.

720 **Chirgwin,** Percy Teague. *Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, *121*. May 1890.

721 **Chisholm,** Edward A. 96 *George Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Treasurer.** October 1900.

722 **Clare,** James H. 416 *Mare Street, Hackney, N.E., London.* 1489, P.M., *1365*, P.Z. May 1901.

723 **Clark,** Charles Crabb. *Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. November 1898.

724 **Clark,** David R., M.A., F.S.A., Scot. 8 *Park Drive, W., Glasgow.* **Past District Grand Master** (S.C.) June 1890.

725 **Clark,** Edward Gibson. *Washington Depot, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 37, *33*. June 1903.

726 **Clark,** Henry Lewis. *Maid's Head Hotel, Norwich.* 93. October 1902.

727 **Clark,** Robert Douglas, M.A. *The College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.W. March 1889.

728 **Clarke,** Albert Edward. 40 *Long Street, Cape Town.* 2379, *2379*. June 1897.

729 **Clarke,** Arthur Laver. *Gas Works, Maldon, Essex.* 1024. October 1900.

730 **Clarke,** Rev. F. C. P. C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.Ch., Dis.G.Sc.N. March 1899.

731 **Clarke,** Francis Edward, M.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. *The Rectory, Boyle, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M., North Connaught. March 1892.

732 **Clarke,** John Alford. *Ravenscourt, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, *1260.* March 1902.

733 **Clarke,** John William Christy. 93 *Hurstbourne Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 206, *1260.* March 1902.

734 **Clayton,** Robert G. *Levenside, The Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 2391. October 1900.

735 **Cleaton,** Edmund Richard. 12 *Palace Mansions, Kensington, W., London.* 2077, P.M. May 1900.

736 **Cleburne,** William. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 3 (N.C.), Representative of Grand Lodge of Ireland. January 1902.

737 **Clements,** James. *The Ark, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.* 232 (I.C.), *93* (I.C.) May 1903.

738 ***Clendinning,** James Hermon. 95 *Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland.* 134, P.M., *602*, P.K. May 1890.

739 **Clifford,** C. L. *Gairkatta, P.O., Julpaigurie, Bengal.* 2439. March 1903.

740 ***Clifford,** Henry John. *Morrinsville, New Zealand.* 52. October 1898.

741 **Clift,** William Edwin. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. March 1901.

742 **Cloudsdale,** Benjamin. *Institute for Blind, South Brisbane, Queensland.* 879 (S.C.), *258*, (S.C.) June 1900.

743 **Clough,** G. T. 73 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2077. March 1895.

744 **Coates,** Arthur Robert. *Labasa, Vanua Levu, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. October 1899.

745 ***Cobham,** Charles, F.S.I. *The Shrubbery, Gravesend.* P.P.G.Sup.W., Durham, P.Z. June 1900.

746 ***Cobham,** George W. 1 *Edwin Street, Gravesend.* 1464, *829.* January 1902.

747 **Cochran,** Sam P. *Box* 119, *Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.* 760, P.M., Grand Scribe. June 1899.

748 **Cochrane,** E. F. *Box* 299, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 711. January 1898.

749 **Cochrane,** W. N. 2 *Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C., London.* 1379, P.M. January 1897.

750 **Cochrane,** William Percy. *Rezzola, Lerici, Sarzana, Italy.* 1448, *602.* November 1890.

751 **Cock,** William. 147 *Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.St., Middlesex. November 1889.

752 **Cockburn,** Sir John Alexander, K.C.G.M., M.D. 1 *Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Warden, South Australia. Past Grand Deacon, England.** November 1900.

753 **Cockburn,** Brigade Surgeon J. Balfour, M.D. *Elm House, Guernsey.* **Provincial Grand Master, Guernsey and Alderney.** October 1890.

754 **Cockson,** Edward Herbert. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* 2451. June 1893.

755 **Cockson,** William Vincent Shepstone. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* May 1889.

756 **Codding,** James H. 133 *Stewart Building, Broadway, New York.* 108, P.M., Dis.D.G.H.P. May 1890.

757 **Coffin,** Maitland, M.D. 8 *Wetherby Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) October 1900.

758 **Coghill,** W. *Valparaiso, Chile.* 1411, W.M. June 1903.

759 **Cohen,** Arthur P. 40 *Colville Terrace, Bayswater, W., London.* 395. March 1902.

760 **Cohen,** S. Charles. 42 *Kensington Palace Mansions, W., London.* 185. January 1903.

761 **Cohn,** Albert. *Ditton Park, Slough.* May 1897.

762 **Cohu,** Thomas. *Glatney, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent.* P.P.G.W., Guernsey & Alderney. Nov. 1890.

763 **Cole,** Christian John. P.O.B. 468 *Cape Town.* 651 (S.C.), P.M. March 1899.

764 **Cole,** Charles William. 55 *Dafforne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2105, P.M. May 1899.

765 **Cole,** William F. *Box* 1333, *Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 822. January 1892.

766 **Coleman,** George D. 7 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.* 2581, P.M. January 1902.

767 **Coles,** Samuel G. *Casilla* 69, *Talcahuano, Chile.* 2599, *2599.* October 1903.

768 **Collens,** William James. 2 *Gresham Bldgs., Guildhall, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Kent. Jan. 1896.

769 **Collingwood,** George Meadows. *St. David's Hill, Exeter.* 1437. June 1899.

770 **Collins,** Algernon Lionel. *Frankfort House, Maida Vale, W., London.* 1460. January 1902.

771 **Collins,** George Sherrington. 149 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 2192, P.M. *1471.* January 1897.

772 **Collins,** Howard J. *General Hospital, Birmingham.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.D.C. (R.A.) January 1894.

773 **Colman,** Thomas W. 29 *Castle Meadow, Norwich.* 93. October 1902.

774 **Colman,** Walter Stacey, M.D. 9 *Wimpole Street, W., London.* 2870. March 1902.

775 **Colyer,** Alfred Maurice. 1 *Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., London.* 1987. May 1903.

776 **Compton,** Walter George. *Box* 495, *Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

777 **Condell,** Thomas De Renzy. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec. June 1899.

778 **Conder,** Edward. *New Court, Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire.* 1204. May 1893.

779 **Cone,** Arthur H. 19 *Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 11, P.M. June 1902.

780 ***Conner,** William Tait, A.R.I.B.A. *Box 5615, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 510 (S.C.), *50* (S.C.) January 1902.

781 **Connor,** James Alexander. *P.W.D, Tavoy, Burma.* 834 (S.C.), *832.* October 1903.

782 **Cook,** Charles James. *Mueller Road, Subiaco, Perth, West Australia.* P.D.G.W. (S.C.) Nov. 1898.

783 **Cook,** John Oliver. *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M., *913,* P.Z. May 1898.

784 **Cook,** Thomas. *Box 105, Durban, Natal.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.J. Local Sec. for Natal. March 1889.

785 **Cooke,** C. Whitehall, M.D. 129 *Walm Lane, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 2361. May 1899.

786 **Cooksey,** James Hughes. *Town Clerk, Bridgnorth, Salop.* Pr.G.Treas. May 1896.

787 **Cooper,** Edward, Surg. R.N. *Portchester Lodge, Dean Park, Bournemouth.* 278. January 1897.

788 **Cooper,** Edwin Ernest. 37 *Harley Street, W., London.* **Grand Junior Deacon. Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) May 1894.

789 **Cooper,** Percy Stephen. 55 *Feldon Street, Fulham, S.W., London.* 1694. May 1901.

790 **Coote,** John. 265 *High Road, Lee, S.E., London.* 1259, P.M. November 1897.

791 **Corbett,** John W., M.D. *Camden, South Carolina, U.S.A.* 29, P.M., *4.* June 1896.

792 **Corey,** Robert Harris. 727 *Betts Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.* 141, *97.* October 1903.

793 **Corkill,** F. P. *New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand.* **Grand Superintendent, Past Grand Chancellor.** Representative Grand Lodge of Indian Territory. May 1902.

794 **Cornish,** James Mitchell. *Stanley House, Alverton, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, *121.* March 1890.

795 **Corsham,** Reuben. 28 *Kingsland Road, N.E., London.* 183, P.M. November 1891.

796 **Cory,** Paul Peter John. *Box 411, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

797 ***Cory-Wright,** Dudley. *Northwood, Hornsey Lane, N., London.* 357, *357.* October 1897.

798 **Costello,** F. *Saville Street, Hull.* 250. May 1898.

799 **Couch,** Richard Pearce. 21 *Chapel Street, Penzance, Cornwall.* P.P.G.W., P.Z. March 1890.

800 **Coux,** William Fairfield. *Dunelin, Hornsea, near Hull.* 1511, W.M. November 1903.

801 **Cowan,** James Bryce *Commercial Bank, Hawick, N.B.* 111, P.M., *89,* Pr.Gr.Treas., Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. Local Secretary for South Scotland. January 1892.

802 **Cowen,** George, M.D. *Dunurlin, New Malden, Surrey.* 889. November 1898.

803 **Cowell,** Sidney George. *Chester Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.A.D.G.D.C. March 1894.

804 **Cowey,** Charles Wesley. *Box 636, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

805 **Cowins,** Henry Somerfield. *Bound Brook, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 3, *27.* October 1897.

806 **Cowley,** Arthur Ernest. *Wadham College, Oxford.* 357. January 1902.

807 **Cox,** Charles Henry. 61 *Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W., London.* 163, *141.* May 1890.

808 **Cox,** F. J. *Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, Kent.* 190, P.M. March 1898.

809 **Cox,** George David. *Swan Creek, Warwick, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) March 1896.

810 **Cox,** John Samuel. 198 *St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.* P.Dis.G.R., Hong Kong and South China. February 1887.

811 **Cox,** W. Herbert. 12 *Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 1706, *2182.* March 1899.

812 **Coxen,** William George. 155 *High Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 183. March 1899.

813 **Crabtree,** Charles. *Hillside Villas, Bradford.* P.P.G.D., P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. March 1888.

814 **Craig,** William. *G.P.O., Singapore.* 508, P.M., *508.* March 1902.

815 **Craigie,** General J. W. S. *Sind District, Karachi, India.* P.G.J.W. January 1903.

816 **Cran,** Alexander, M.B. *Townfield House, Great Horwood, Lancashire.* 1504, P.M. March 1893.

817 **Crane,** Robert Newton. 1 *Essex Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2397. November 1895.

818 **Crane,** Stephen. 76 *Aslett Street, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 2664. October 1899.

819 **Crank,** William Henry. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 769 (S.C.) March 1900.

820 ***Cranswick,** William F. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Tr., C.S.Africa. March 1888.

821 **Craster,** Lieutenant-Colonel James Cecil Balfour. *Valmarie, Lansdowne Road, Cheltenham.* P.P.Dis.B.G.P., P.D.G.A.Sc.E., Bengal. May 1896.

822 **Craven,** Rev. James Brown. *St. Olaf's Episcopal Church, Kirkwall, Orkney.* Pr.G.Ch., Caithness, Orkney and Zetland. February 1887.

823 **Crawford,** George. 21 *St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Nov. 1897.

824 **Creasey,** Lionel. 15 *Wensum Street, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

825 **Crerae,** John. *Melita P.O., Manitoba, Canada.* **Grand Registrar, Manitoba.** January 1898.

826 **Creswell,** Frank O. 25 *Church Road, W., Walton, Liverpool.* 823. March 1901.

827 ***Creswell,** John. 5 *Penmartin Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 957. January 1894.

828 **Crick,** William Clifton. 51 *Carey Street, W.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. October 1898.

829 **Crider,** George A. 917 *Filbert Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 91, *52.* May 1897.

830 **Criswick,** George Stickland, F.R.A.S. *Rothley, Mycenæ Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 1593, P.M., *1593*, P.Z. January 1891.
831 **Crockford,** Alfred Hood. *Valletta, Malta.* 2755. *515.* January 1902.
832 **Crombie,** Walter G. *Junior Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* 574. October 1899.
833 **Crompton,** Frederick Leslie. *Shanghai.* P.D.G.O., Northern China. May 1895.
834 **Crone,** John Mann. *St. Anne's-on-Sea, West Lancashire.* 1375. *1387.* January 1899.
835 **Crookshank,** Robert Percy, M.D. *Box 125 Rapid City, Manitoba.* D.D.G.M., *105.* June 1900.
836 **Cross,** Edward William. *Old Bank, Portland, Dorset.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.Sc.N., Hants. March 1887.
837 **Crossle,** Francis C., M.B. 11 *Trevor Hill, Newry, Ireland.* Pr.Dep.G.Master, Down. January 1893.
838 **Crossthwaite,** Lawrence. *Dandy Rigg, Colby, Isle of Man.* 1289, P.M., *537.* October 1898.
839 **Crouch,** Frederick. 51 *High Street, Bognor, Sussex.* 1726. October 1903.
840 **Cruesemann,** Dr. Edward. 85 *Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. June 1903.
841 **Crundall,** Arthur William. *Vilela, F.C. Sud. Argentina, Argentine Republic.* 617, *617.* Oct. 1900.
842 **Cuckow,** Walter Mason. *The Lodge, Walton, Suffolk.* P.P.G.St., Suffolk. November 1895.
843 **Cullen,** T. F. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48. P.M. March 1895.
844 **Cumming,** John Arthur, I.C.S. *c/o Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras.* 2356. October 1901.
845 **Cummings,** William Hayman, Mus. Doc. *Sydcote, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** November 1900.
846 **Cundill,** Thomas Jordan. *Gladstone, De Beers, Kimberley.* 2486. November 1894.
847 **Cunliffe,** William Joseph. 16 *Byrom Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancs. January 1889.
848 **Cunningham,** Rev. William, D.D. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G Ch., Cambridge. May 1896.
849 **Curry,** William. 195 *Great Portland Street, W., London.* 435, P.M. January 1901.
850 **Curtis,** William Edward. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), *246* (S.C.) March 1894.

851 **Daley,** G. J. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, P.M. October 1902.
852 **Daley,** W. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, P.M. October 1902.
853 **Dalrymple,** James D. G., F.S.A. London and Scotland, F.R.S.E. *Meiklewood, Stirling, N.B.* **Subs. Grand Master, Past Dep. Grand Zerubbabel, Scotland.** June 1888.
854 **Dangerfield,** Frederick. *Haselmere, Beaconsfield Road, St. Alban's.* 1260, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.
855 **Daniels,** L. E. 1104 *Main Street, La Porte, Indiana, U.S.A.* 124, *31.* May 1887.
856 **Danielsson,** Leonard. 64 *Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1471. June 1897.
857 **Danneel,** Henry Maurice. 325 *Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.* **Grand Warden.** March 1901.
858 **Dansie,** Brandon. 86 *Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* *529*, P.M. January 1896.
859 **Dansie,** Crown. *Durban, Natal.* March 1897.
860 **Darbishire,** Bernhard Vernon, M.A. 36 *Holywell Street, Oxford.* 138. January 1903.
861 **Darby,** James Thomas. 54 *Brook Street, Bootle, Liverpool.* P.P.G.D.C., W. Lancs. *241.* June 1892.
862 **Darley-Hartley,** W., M.D. *Mayfield, Gilmour Hill Road, Kloof Road, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.R., East Division, South Africa. October 1888.
863 **Darling,** Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* 293, P.M., *393.* October 1895.
864 **Darlington,** George. *Amersham, Bucks.* 2421, P.M. May 1899.
865 **Davey,** Rev. H. M. *Cawley Priory, Chichester, Sussex.* **Grand Chaplain.** March 1899.
866 **Davidson,** Frank A. 182 *Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* Doric Lodge. January 1902.
867 **Davidson,** James Bell. *Box 23, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 69. October 1901.
868 **Davidson,** John, M.B. *St. Andrew's, Uxbridge, Middlesex.* 2000, *2000.* March 1901.
869 **Davies,** Charles. 50 *Wellington Street, Oldham, Lancashire.* 467. March 1898.
870 **Davies,** Charles H. 3 *Hamilton Street, Hoole, Cheshire.* 1576. May 1901.
871 **Davies,** F. Trehawke. 9 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 2771. October 1900.
872 **Davies,** J. Hudson. *Sion House, near Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1898.
873 **Davies,** James John. *Gwynnecote, Sanderstead Hill, Surrey.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. Oct. 1892.
874 **Davies,** John William. *Davalia, Anerley Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 511. May 1902.
875 **Davies,** Richard. *Brynmawr, Rosecroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 176. January 1899.
876 **Davis,** A. *Bellevue, St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon, Surrey.* 1693. May 1903.
877 **Davis,** Edward Laurence Hines. 57 *Devonshire Street, Gt. Portland Street, W., London.* 435. Jan. 1901.
878 **Davis,** F. R. 80 *Worting Road, Basingstoke.* 1373, W.M. November 1899.
879 **Davis,** John McNaught. *Farndon, Newark, Notts.* P.P.G.P., Derbyshire. October 1903.

880 **Davis**, W. H. *Prince of Wales' Hotel, Moseley, Worcestershire.* 1782, P.M. May 1901.

881 **Davison**, T. *28 Great Ormond Street, W.C., London.* 200. June 1899.

882 **Davy**, F. D. 18 *St. James' Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., Lincoln. June 1896.

883 **Dawbarn**, F. Hugh. *Ferham, Dimbula, Ceylon.* 587. November 1903.

884 **Dawe**, Alfred. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 744 (S.C.), P.M., *245* (S.C.) January 1895.

885 **Dawson**, William. *8 Marlborough Road, Lee, S.E., London.* P.D.G.D.C., Middlesex, *2048*, P.Z. October 1901.

886 **Day**, Edward P., M.D. *3 Holles Street, Cavendish Square, S.W., London.* 1636. June 1894.

887 **Day**, Edward Harry. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1898.

888 **Day**, Jack, C., C.E. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1896.

889 **Day**, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., V.P.R S.A., J.P. *Myrtle Hill House, Cork.* 8, P.M., *1* (I.C.), P.K. October 1898.

890 **D'Amer-Drew**, J. *69 Park Street, West Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Zerubbabel.** May 1898.

891 **Deacon**, Rev. Ernest W. *28 Thrale Road, Streatham Park, S.W., London.* October 1900.

892 **Dean**, Marshall H. *Glenwood Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** October 1903.

893 **Dearden**, Verdon George Steade. *Bush House, Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D., *139*, P.Z. March 1890.

894 **Deats**, Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 37, P.M., *37*. May 1897.

895 **Debenham**, Edward Percy. *55 London Road, St. Alban's, Herts.* P.P.G.Reg., Herts. Jan. 1893.

896 **Debenham**, Ernest Frederic. *2 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies,** *829*, P.S. November 1903.

897 **De Conlay**, James. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1895.

898 ***De Fabeck**, Surgeon-Major-General (I.M.S., retired) William Frederick, M.D. *Bangalore.* P.D.G.S.B., Madras. January 1893.

899 **Denholm**, William Munro. *6 Charing Cross, Glasgow.* **Past Senior Grand Warden, Past Grand Joshua, Scotland ; Grand Representative of G. C. of Delaware and Grand Lodge, Utah.** March 1891.

900 **Denny**, Charles Hill. *18 Wood Street, E.C., London.* 1671, P.M. May 1897.

901 **Dentith**, Arthur W. *Ecclesbourne, Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 859. June 1898.

902 **Denton**, John Burton. *Huby, near Leeds.* 1001. May 1900.

903 **De Rabours**, Jules. *2 Chemin du Square de Contamines, Geneva.* Union des Cœurs. Oct. 1900.

904 **De Ridder**, Louis E. *Brookland, Ulwell Road, Swanage.* 152, *68*. January 1890.

905 **Derbyshire**, John Stanley. *Ashfield Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.* P.P.G.D.C., Craft and R.A. May 1896.

906 **Derrick**, George Alexander. *Masonic Hall, Singapore.* Dis.G.Sec., Eastern Archipelago. Oct. 1890.

907 ***Dessen**, Hans Falck. *Orleans House, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise, N., London.* 28, P.M. June 1903.

908 **Deutsch**, Franz. *4 Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

909 **Dew** F. W. *4 Limesford Road, Nunhead, S.E., London.* 87. June 1899.

910 ***Dewell**, James D. *New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 1. January 1888.

911 **De Whalley**, L. J. *172 Erlanger Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1275. October 1897.

912 **De Wolf Smith**, William Andrew. *New Westminstster, B.C., Canada.* 9, P.M., *124*, P.G.O., Gr.Hist. (R.A.) June 1901.

913 **Dewsbury**, Alfred. *Burcot, Four Oaks, Warwicks.* P.Pr.D.C., Staffords. May 1900.

914 ***Dey**, Thomas Henry. *23 Douglas Road, Canonbury, N., London.* 2021, *2738*. May 1902.

915 **Diamond**, Arthur William. *28 Maldon Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1365, *1471*. March 1898.

916 **Dibdin**, W. T. *2 Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* January 1899.

917 **Dickins**, Vernon W. Frank. *The Oaks, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 822, *29*. May 1898.

918 **Dickinson**, William. *Sunnymount, Austen Road, Guildford, Surrey.* 1395. October 1898.

919 **Dickson**, Robert. *Jönköping, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary, Sweden.** September 1887.

920 **Dieffenbach**, William Hermann. *1748 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 454. June 1901.

921 **Diercks**, Dr. Gustav. *Berlin, S. 14, Splittgerbergasse* 3. **Grand Keeper of the Archives.** March 1898.

922 ***Dill**, James Brooks. *27 Pine Street, New York, U.S.A.* 124. June 1898.

923 **Dinwiddie**, William Alexander. *Bridge Bank, Dumfries, N.B.* **Past Provincial Grand Master, Dumfriesshire.** Proxy Pr.Gr. Master, Jamaica. May 1892.

924 **Dixon**, Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand.* 2113. November 1889.

925 **Dixon**, Lieut.-Col. George. *St. Valery, Sutton, Surrey.* **Dep. Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1899.

926 **Dixon,** James John. *6 Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W., London.* 1415, P.M. November 1896.

927 **Dobrovich,** Venceslao. *27 South Parade, Bangalore, Madras.* 1048, *71* (S.C.) May 1902.

928 **Dobson,** Edward Howard. *Chronicle Office, Yea, Victoria.* 172, P.M. October 1899.

929 **Dod,** Thomas Crewe Wolley. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

930 **Dodd,** Matthew Henry. *41 Devonshire Place, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. March 1890.

931 **Dodds,** William. *Murray Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. March 1897.

932 **Dodds,** William. P.O.B. 33, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481, P.M., *2313.* May 1897.

933 **Doe,** George Mark. *Enfield, Great Torrington.* P.Pr.G.Reg., Devon, *251.* October 1897.

934 **Doe,** Herbert William, A.R.I.B.A. 54, *Elborough Street, Southfields, S.W., London.* January 1901.

935 **Dolling-Smith,** H. *65 Wool Exchange, E.C., London.* 946. March 1898.

936 **Dorai,** Raj, Gnanaprakasam Vedamonikam. *1-13 Oilmongers Street, Blacktown, Madras.* 465. May 1902.

937 **Dorman,** Thomas Phipps. *Renicliffe House, Northampton.* A.G.D.C. March 1889.

938 **Dow,** J. M. *64 Grove Street, Liverpool.* 1013. May 1901.

939 **Dowden,** W. J. M. *41 Bermondsey Square, S.E., London.* 2208, P.M. March 1897.

940 **Dowding,** Capt. H. H. Hewitt. *Simla, Punjab.* 2439. January 1898.

941 **Downie,** Tom. *Northampton Downs, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207, P.M. October 1898.

942 **Dowse,** Francis. *Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M., *777,* P.Z. May 1895.

943 **Dowsett,** G. H. *1 Gloucester Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 79. May 1900.

944 **Drew,** William George. *69 Richmond Road, Islington, N., London.* 765, *1602.* November 1899.

945 **Dreyfuss,** J. *1 Wilbury Gardens, Hove, Sussex.* 1693. May 1903.

946 **Dring,** Edmund Hunt. *40 Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 229. January 1899.

947 **Dring,** John Whitford. *22 Billiter Square, E.C., London.* 1297, P.M. June 1899.

948 **Drummond,** Charles James. *21 Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1541, P.M., *1269,* P.Z. January 1899.

949 **Drysdale,** J. W. *Melley, College Park, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 263, P.M. June 1898.

950 **Du Cros,** Alfred. *Maitland House, Church Street, Kensington, W., London.* 2108. March 1902.

951 **Dudfield,** Reginald S. Orme, M.B. *19 Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 1974. Oct. 1898.

952 **Dudley,** William George. *Wolfgang Station, Clermont, Queensland.* 2207. January 1897.

953 **Duffield,** Albert John. *Box 74, Grahamstown, Cape.* 828, P.M., *711.* June 1895.

954 **Duffill,** John Henry. *Durban, Natal.* 730 (S.C.), *175* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1899.

955 **Dumolo,** William. *20 Bridge Street, Aberdeen, N.B.* P.Pr.G.I.G., Munster. October 1888.

956 **Dunaway,** H. J. *Glan Mor, Keyes Road, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 2698. May 1901.

957 ***Durell,** Captain A. J. V. *3 Whitehall Place, S.W., London.* 2537. October 1901.

958 **Durose,** Charles Edward. *Box 1111, Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), W.M., *231* (S.C.) October 1903.

959 **Dutt,** Prosonno Coomar. *14 Sectarim Ghose's Street, Calcutta.* P.D.D.G.M., P.Dis.G.H. (R.A.) March 1887.

960 **Dyer,** William John. *13 Church Terrace, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 14, W.M. November 1903.

961 **Dyson,** John William. *38 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2520, P.M., *24.* October 1898.

962 **Eaborn,** H. *Glen Helen, Heber Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1539. November 1898.

963 ***Eales,** C. L. M., I.C.S. *Lucknow, India.* D.G.R., Bengal. October 1900.

964 **Earley,** James Jerome. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3, P.M. June 1900.

965 **East,** Fred. J. *42 St. Kilda Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 11, P.M. June 1902.

966 **Eastcott,** Thomas. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40. March 1896.

967 **Eaton,** Alfred W. *Eldred, McKean Co., Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 560. May 1902.

968 ***Ebblewhite,** Ernest Arthur, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. *Tintern, Christchurch Road, Crouch End, N., London.* 99, P.M., *2580.* January 1898.

969 **Eden,** Alfred John. *Railway Station, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. June 1896.

970 **Eden,** Charles Stockwell. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *187* (S.C.) May 1896.

971 **Edwardes-Evans,** Rev. John, M.A. *The Grammar School, Lymm, Cheshire.* P.P.G.Chap. May 1901.

972 **Edwards,** Charles. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

973 ***Edwards,** Charles Lewis, F.S.S. *Sherwood, Bycullah Road, Enfield, N., London.* 617, P.M. October 1897.

974 **Edwards,** Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1888.

975 **Edwards,** Ellis. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

976 **Edwards,** Edward Tickner. *Camp Field, Overhill Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 788, P.M. October 1889.

977 **Edwards,** Joseph Hughes, M.D. *Wylam, Alabama, U.S.A.* 492, P.M., *108.* January 1902.

978 **Edwards,** P. G. 33 *Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, S.E., London.* 1627, P.M. January 1896.

979 **Edwards,** Percy J. *Argyll Lodge, Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 2105. Jan. 1898.

980 **Edwards,** Walter. *Belle Vue, Old Catton, Norwich.* 1500. October 1902.

981 **Edwards,** W. G. A. 3 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 2500. January 1899.

982 **Eedle,** F. T. 8 *Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.

983 **Egan,** Charles James, M.D. *Grey's Hospital, King Williams Town, South Africa.* **District Grand Master, Eastern Division of South Africa.** January 1889.

984 **Eggleston,** Dr. Wardner. *State Hospital, Binghampton, New York, U.S.A.* 435. May 1901.

985 **Eisenmann,** J. 46 *Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* 185, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

986 **Elder,** Henry Vavasour. 98 *Holland Road, Kensington, W., London.* 645. May 1901.

987 **Elgee,** Richard Waddy. *The Cottage, Carcur Road, Wexford.* 935 (I.C.), P.M. March 1901.

988 **Elkington,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 95 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M., P.Z. January 1898.

989 **Ellis,** John Gardener. 109 *Florence Road, Wimbledon, S.W., London.* 1368. May 1903.

990 **Ellis,** J. W. Hay. *Pettigrew Street, St. John's Hill, Bangalore, India.* 1841. May 1899.

991 **Ellis,** Lilley. 9, *Rock Park, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.R. (R.A.) November 1893.

992 **Ellis,** Lieut.-Col. Richard Sidney. 22*a Old Bond Street, W., London.* 2242, P.M. May 1896.

993 **Ellor,** Andrew. *Ashfield, High Road, Gorton, Manchester.* 104, W.M. January 1898.

994 **Elstob,** Arthur Charles Frank. *Durban, Natal.* 738, *738.* October 1895.

995 **Elvin,** John William. *Grove House, near Hadlow, Kent.* 2395, P.M. **Past Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1898.

996 **Ely,** Thomas Robert, J.P. *Ballaghmore Castle, Roscrea, Ireland.* Grand Sec. Midland Counties. January 1900.

997 **Embleton,** Henry C. *Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.* 289. January 1895.

998 **England,** Frederick. *Baxter Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.* 2442, P.M., *1000,* P.Z. June 1901.

999 **England,** Harry. 2 *Iverna Gardens, Kensington, W., London.* 1216. March 1903.

1000 **Enslin,** Ludwig Johann Frederick. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1898.

1001 **Ernst,** Waldemar Frederick Carl. *Uganda Railway, Nairobi, British East Africa.* 401 (S.C.) January 1902.

1002 **Evans,** A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt.* P.A.G.D.C., Egypt. D.G.St.B. of D G.L., North Africa. June 1899.

1003 **Evans,** Major George Alfred Penrhys. *Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.* P.D.G.St.B., Punjab. January 1897.

1004 **Evans,** Rev. John Pugh. *Llanddoget Rectory, Llanwrst, North Wales.* P.P.G.Chap. May 1901.

1005 **Evans,** Marthinus Andreas. *Box* 99, *Potchefstroom, V.R.C.* 766 (S.C.), W.M., *245* (S.C.) June 1899.

1006 **Evans,** Oliver Rhys. *Port Fairy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1892.

1007 **Evekink,** Huibert, jun. *Ravenstraat 2, Zutphen, Holland.* Karel van Zweden. May 1900.

1008 **Evens,** Richard. 81 *Bromfelde Road, Clapham, S.W., London.* 1949, P.M., *1589,* P.Z. Jan. 1893.

1009 **Everett,** Herbert Southwell. *Box* 146, *Cape Town.* Dis.Gr.Sec., S. Africa, W. Division. *334.* January 1898.

1010 **Everingham,** Edward. *Pittsworth, Queensland.* 2588, P.M., *1315.* June 1894.

1011 **Eversley,** William Pinder. 13 *Upper King Street, Norwich.* P Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. June 1893.

1012 **Ewbank,** Rev. Thomas Cranmer. *Sedgbrook, Grantham.* Pr.G.Chap., *1094.* January 1901.

1013 **Ewen,** Alfred. *Hardingstone, Northampton.* 475, P.M., P.P.G.Reg. Bedfords. March 1898.

1014 **Ewing,** William Henry. *Templin, Boonah, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.), P.M. May 1897.

1015 **Exham,** Francis R. *Calgary, Alberta, Canada.* 28 (G.R M.), W.M. October 1903.

1016 **Ezard,** Edward Henry, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.Hist.S. 220 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* 2140, P.M., *25,* P.Z. January 1891.

1017 **Fairbank,** Robert Stephens. 13 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., London.* 2000, P.M., *2000,* J. June 1900.

1018 **Fairburn,** Henry. *Market Place, Northallerton, Yorks.* 1337, P.M., *236.* March 1902.

1019 **Falconer,** William. 67 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* **Junior Grand Deacon.** June 1890.

1020 **Farrar,** Jacob Rushton. 120 *Calabria Road, Highbury, N., London.* 1339. May 1896.

1021 **Farrow,** Frederick Richard, F.R.I.B.A. 22 *New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C., London.* 1196, P.M., *1196*, P.Z. March 1897.

1022 **Faulkner,** Frank Walter. 7 *Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* 475, P.M., *1470*, P.Z. November 1902.

1023 ***Fawcett,** John E. *Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford.* 974, P.M. November 1900.

1024 **Fearnley,** James Banks. 12 *Springwood Avenue, Huddersfield.* 2321, P.M. January 1899.

1025 **Fellows,** J. W. *Manchester, New Hampshire, U.S.A.* P.M. January 1903.

1026 **Felton,** William. *Hill View, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. November 1903.

1027 **Fendelow,** Charles. *Carisbrooke, Riches Road, Wolverhampton.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer and Past Grand Deputy Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) Nov. 1887.

1028 **Fennell,** George H. 50b *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 1805, P.M. October 1899.

1029 **Fenwick,** R. *William Edward Street, Birmingham.* 1016, P.M. May 1901.

1030 **Ferguson,** James Finlay. *Durban, Natal.* 731, P.M. May 1897.

1031 **Ferguson,** John. *The Neuk, Bowdon, Cheshire.* 2793, P.M., Pr.G.A.Sec., P.Pr.G.A.So.E. Nov. 1898.

1032 **Fergusson,** T. E. 112 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, N., London.* 192. May 1903.

1033 **Fern,** Edmund Watkins. 55 *Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.* 338 (S.C.), *71* (S.C.), Z. June 1900.

1034 **Ferrier,** Richard Frederick Ernest. 6 *Kimberley, Great Yarmouth.* P.P.S.G.W. November 1901.

1035 **Ferry,** C. E. *Beverleys, Thornbury Road, Spring Grove, Isleworth.* 65, P.M., P.Z. February 1887.

1036 **Fichtner,** T. Clements. 3 *The Shrubberies, George Lane, Woodford, Essex.* 238. June 1903.

1037 **Fick,** William Charles. 4 *Raeland Street, Capetown.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

1038 **Fillingham,** Rev. Robert Charles. *Hexton Vicarage, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.* 393, *393*. June 1890.

1039 **Filt,** Thomas. *Box 203, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1040 **Finch,** Charles William. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, *201*. October 1901.

1041 **Finch,** Fred. *Dalby, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), P.M., *206*, P.Z. June 1895.

1042 **Finlay,** Capt. Alexander Russel. *Bedford Regiment, Barracks, Lichfield.* 1960, *1960*. May 1896.

1043 ***Finnemore,** Robert Isaac, the Hon. Mr. Justice. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **Past District Grand Master and Past Grand Superintendent, Natal.** January 1889.

1044 **Finney,** Maurice E. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 21, *21*. May 1897.

1045 **Firebrace,** Cordell William. *Stratton House, Cirencester.* 2. March 1896.

1046 **Firminger,** Rev. Walter Kelly. *Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.* 229, W.M., D.G.Chap., Bengal. March 1900.

1047 **Firth,** Oliver. 10 *Selborne Terrace, Manningham, Bradford.* 1545, P.M. May 1891.

1048 **Fischer,** Geheim-Regierungs-Rath, Robert. Editor of "Latomia." *Gera, Germany.* L. Archimedes z.d.e.B., W.M. October 1894.

1049 **Fisher,** A. 55 *Victoria Road, South Southsea.* 342, *342*. January 1901.

1050 **Fisher,** Rev. Canon Frank Hawkins, D.D. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* D.G.Chaplain. June 1895.

1051 **Fitch,** Stanley Fox. 60 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., London.* 1827. January 1903.

1052 **Fitzgerald,** James Percy. 38 *Balmoral Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* **Grand Standard Bearer.** *22*, P.Z. May 1902.

1053 **FitzGibbon,** Gerald, jun., B.A., B.L. *Smith's Buildings, Upper Ely Place, Dublin.* January 1895.

1054 **Fitz Herbert,** Arthur Hugh Francis. 4 *Harefield Road, Crouch End, N., London.* 1461, *2425*. March 1899.

1055 **Flather,** David. *Standard Steel Works, Love Street, Sheffield.* 2268, P.M., *139*. November 1903.

1056 **Fletcher,** Elliott G. *Riversdale, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.* 1000, P.M., P.P.G.R., Essex. May 1900.

1057 **Fletcher,** James. *Point Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.A.Sec., Natal. October 1888.

1058 **Fletcher,** John William. 12 *Princes Street, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121. October 1898.

1059 **Flintoff,** J. *Rokeby Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

1060 **Flowers,** Frank, C.E. *Box 1952, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* *2313*. October 1903.

1061 **Fogg,** James. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 2167, P.M., D.G.S. October 1900.

1062 **Foley,** Thomson. *Westwood Road, Beverley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Soj. June 1899.

1063 **Folker,** Herbert Henry. *Bedford Villa, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.* 2149, *418*. June 1902.

1064 **Fooks,** William, LL.B. 2 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2033. October 1891.

1065 **Footer,** Thomas. *Cumberland, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Junior Grand Warden.** Oct 1895.

1066 **Foppoli,** L. *Holford Villa, Holford Square, W.C., London.* 2687. January 1899.

1067 **Forbes,** Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape.* 711, P.M. May 1895.

1068 **Forbes,** Samuel Russell, Ph.D. 76 *Via della Croce, Rome.* Lodge Universo. November 1887.

1069 **Forbes,** Rev. William. *Buôna Vista, Wynberg, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.), P.M. *86*. January 1898.

1070 **Ford**, James H. 11 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1221, P.M., *289*. P.Z. January 1894.

1071 **Fordham**, C. H. *Chaloner Street, Guisborough, Yorks.* 561, P.M. June 1901.

1072 **Fornet**, Dr. E. *IV Vadász-kürt, Budapest. Hungary.* May 1903.

1073 ***Forrester**, William. *Purcell House, Staplehurst, Kent.* 2660, *599*. October 1901.

1074 **Forsyth**, Peter Hempseed. *Glenvale, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1596. June 1902.

1075 **Fortescue**, George West. *Fermain, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 2437, P.M., *946*. November 1898.

1076 **Fortmeyer**, George William. *East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1895.

1077 **Foster**, Charles Ross. *Armaside, Hampton Hill. Middlesex.* Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1900.

1078 **Foster**, Frank Oswald. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.D. Local Secretary for Rockhampton. June 1899.

1079 **Foster**, John Belcher. 4 *Nelson Road, Hastings, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Pt. March 1892.

1080 **Foster**, Walter A. *Glyn Menai, Bangor, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.St.B., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) May 1894.

1081 **Foster**, Wilbur Fisk. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Tennessee.** March 1892.

1082 **Fowler**, Thomas Benjamin Davis. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.* P.D.G.D.C. October 1890.

1083 **Fowler**, William. 2 *Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea.* 1728. March 1902.

1084 **Fox**, Charles. 21 *Stratford Road, Kensington, W., London.* 90, P.M., *2000*, P.S. March 1901.

1085 **Fox**, Clement Lyman. *State School, Bulimba, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2419, P.M., *908*, P.Z. March 1893.

1086 **Fox**, Edwin. 99 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1899.

1087 **Fox**, John Hives. *Christchurch Road, Norwich.* 943, P M. October 1902.

1088 **Fox**, Thomas E. *Willow City, North Dakota, U.S.A.* 47, P.M. October 1899.

1089 **Fox**, Walter Caughey. *Park Villa, Grange Crescent, Sheffield.* P.P.A.D. of C. *1260*, P.Z. May 1891.

1090 **Fox-Thomas**, Egbert. *Hill Top Hall, Bramley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1896.

1091 **Fox-Warner**, Richard. *Minto Villa, Staines.* P.P.G D., Middlesex, P.G.Sw.B., Stafford. Jan 1901.

1092 **Francis**, Charles King. 425 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610, P.M. February 1887.

1093 **Francis**, Léon Albert, F.S.I. 8 *John Street, Adelphi, W.C., London.* Pr.G.S.Wks., Middlesex, *1339*, P.Z. May 1903.

1094 **Francis**, Robert C. *Pretoria, T.R.C.* 1665. March 1894.

1095 **Francis**, Thomas. *Queen's Street, Emsworth, Hants.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.

1096 **Francis**, Wesley. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **District Grand Master and Grand Superintendent, Natal.** March 1889.

1097 **Fraser**, James. *Box 1223, Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 2313. January 1903.

1098 **Fraser**, Rev. W. Henry, D.D. *Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.Chap. January 1899.

1099 **Frazer**, James W. 10 *Archbold Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2260, W.M. November 1903.

1100 **Freedman**, Rev. D. J. *Brisbane Street, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.Chap., *274* (S.C.), H. November 1903.

1101 **Freeman**, Archibald de Morgan. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 835 (S.C.) October 1902.

1102 **Freeman**, Vincent Paine. 25 *Queen's Road, Brighton.* Pr.G.S. **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1894.

1103 **Freer**, Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffords.* 1941, P.M. March 1899.

1104 **Freer**, William J. *Stoneygate, Leicester.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J. May 1903.

1105 **Frenkel**, Emil. 111 *East 81st Street, New York, U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1903.

1106 **Friedman**, Monroe J. 4559 *Lake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.* 311, *69*. November 1899.

1107 **Frigout**, August A. 43 *Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* P.P.G.S.Wks., Kent. 25, P.Z. March 1903.

1108 **Fripp**, John Trude, L.D.S., R.C.S. *Station Road, Willesden Junction, N.W., London.* 2098. June 1899.

1109 **Frost**, Fred Cornish, F.S.I. 5 *Regent Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Devon. June 1891.

1110 **Fruen**, Charles. 120 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D., P.P.A.So., Middlesex. Jan. 1891.

1111 **Fry**, George Charles Lovell. 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 2427. March 1896.

1112 **Fuerst**, H. 64 *Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park, W., London.* 238, P.M. October 1897.

1113 **Fullbrook**, George. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.

1114 **Fuller**, Rev. A. S., D.D. *Leeson Park, Dublin.* **Representative of Grand Lodge, Hamburg.** May 1899.

1115 **Fuller,** Capt. Henry James. *Blewburton House, Aston Upthorpe, Wallingford, Berkshire.* 51. March 1902.

1116 **Furby,** William Stafford, M.I.E.E. *G.P.O., Wellington, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M. November 1893.

1117 **Furman,** Henry M. *Ardmore, Indian Territory, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** March 1899.

1118 **Gade,** Frederick Theodore. 14 *Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1626, *1644.* June 1903.

1119 **Gammon,** Victor Emmanuel. 94 *Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C., London.* 177. March 1898.

1120 **Gane,** William James. *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 2200. March 1899.

1121 **Gankrodger,** David William. *Terrick Terrick Station, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.

1122 **Garbutt,** Matthew, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. *Bishops Road Station, Paddington, W., London.* 2416. January 1898.

1123 **Garden,** John. *National Bank, Winburg, O R C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. October 1893.

1124 **Gardiner,** Bruce Herbert John, M.D. *Gloucester House, Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1261. March 1895.

1125 **Gardner,** Frederick Leigh. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, W., London.* 1017. March 1895.

1126 **Gardner,** James Cardwell. *The Firs, Amersham, Bucks.* March 1901.

1127 **Gardner,** Joseph Goodes. *Box* 1461, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 862. January 1901.

1128 **Gardner,** Rev. Richard Titley. *The Firs, Amersham, Bucks.* 2421. June 1903.

1129 **Garland,** Rev. Canon David John. *Church Office, Perth, Western Australia.* 485. October 1894.

1130 **Garner,** Frederick. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 455 (S.C.), P.M. June 1892.

1131 **Garnon,** Edward William. 701 *High Road, Tottenham, Middlesex.* 1777. May 1902.

1132 **Garraway,** Capt. Charles William. *Karrachee, Sind, India.* P.Dis.G.A.D.C. January 1897.

1133 **Gathercole,** William Henry Joseph. 141 *Rendlesham Road, N.E., London.* 2664. Nov. 1898.

1134 **Gaye,** W. H. E. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

1135 **Geary,** Percival Falle. *The Hollies, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2744. January 1903.

1136 **Gedge,** Alfred Sydney. *Endsleigh, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692. January 1901.

1137 **Gee,** Albert Fred-rick. *Tamerton, Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* 1192. November 1902.

1138 **Gensan,** A. von. P.O.B. 25, *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.

1139 **George,** Dr. W. H. 9 *Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 538. May 1903.

1140 **Gerrard,** John Henry. *Barkly West, South Africa.* 1417, P.M. October 1894.

1141 **Gerstenkorn,** Karl Andreas. *Esk Street, Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand.* P.G.St.B., *3*, P.Z. Local Secretary for Southland, New Zealand. May 1901.

1142 **Gervis,** Dr. Henry. 74 *Dyke Road, Brighton.* 409, P.M., *271.* March 1897.

1143 **Ghislain,** Louis. 16 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Lodge Parfaite Union. October 1895.

1144 **Gibbings,** George W. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

1145 **Gibbon,** R. Perceval. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. June 1903.

1146 **Gibbs,** Clement Stanley. 256 *Willesden Lane, N.W., London.* 2489, *2489.* March 1898.

1147 **Gibbs,** Major James Alec Charles. *1st Duke of Wellington's Regt., York.* P.D.G.Pt., Barbados. *1005.* January 1898.

1148 **Gibbs,** Charles Alfred. *Gloucester Lodge, Laurie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1397, *1397.* May 1900.

1149 **Gibson-Sugars,** John Sugars. *H.M.S. Pioneer, Mediterranean.* P.D.G.St.B., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Malta. Local Secretary H.M. Navy. March 1889.

1150 **Gieve,** John William. *High Street, Portsmouth.* Pr.G.Treas., Pr.G.Sc.N., Hants. January 1889.

1151 **Gilbert,** Alfred George Fisher. 5 *Lothbury, E.C., London.* 1521. January 1900.

1152 **Gilbert,** Arthur. 4 *Walbrook, E.C., London.* 15. January 1900.

1153 **Gilbert,** H. P. 22 *Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, N.W., London.* 1828, P.M. June 1898.

1154 **Gilbert,** Harry. *Government Railway Extension Department, Sierra Leone, West Africa.* 2374. May 1903.

1155 **Gilbert,** John. *Grove Park, Liskeard, Cornwall.* 510. October 1897.

1156 **Gilks,** William J. 15 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 2201, P.M. November 1894.

1157 **Gill,** Henry Frederick. P.O.B. 242, *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022, P.M., *241* (S.C.), P.Z. Jan. 1894.

1158 **Gillespie,** Rev. Canon Henry John, D.D. *Finnoe Rectory, Borris O'Kane, Tipperary.* P.G.Chap., Midland Counties. May 1900.

1159 **Gillott,** Arthur G. M. *Box* 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Costa Rica. November 1901.

1160 **Giraud,** Francis Frederick. *Faversham, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

1161 **Glaeser,** Edward Nicholas. *Cairngorm, Ullathorn Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1627. May 1893.

1162 **Glaeser,** F. A. *Hurstcomb, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

1163 **Glaister,** George J. 47 *Ash Grove, Hyde Park, Leeds.* 424, *18.* May 1897.

1164 **Glass,** John. 4 *Lordship Park, Green Lanes, N., London.* P.Pr.G.S. of W., Essex. May 1890.

1165 **Glen,** George. *Yoker Holm, Yoker, by Glasgow.* 426, P.M., *114,* P.Z. January 1902.

1166 **Glover,** Charles Richmond John. 165 *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Jun. Grand Deacon,** *4,* J. June 1901.

1167 **Goblet D'Alviella,** Le Comte, Membre de l'Academie, Royale. *Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** February 1890.

1168 **Godding,** J. W. S. 7 *Wyndham Square, Plymouth.* P.P.G.St.B., Oxon. March 1890.

1169 **Godfray,** Arthur Walter. 67 *St. John's Road, Jersey.* Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.

1170 **Godfree,** John. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. March 1895.

1171 **Goffage,** John. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, *194* (S.C.) May 1891.

1172 **Gohl,** Jacob Coenraad. *Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank Co., Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop. January 1901.

1173 **Goldenberg,** Maurice. *c/o Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Cairo.* **P.Grand Warden, Egypt.** May 1897.

1174 **Goldstein,** Oscar. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

1175 **Goode,** Henry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.), P.M. June 1899.

1176 **Goodinge,** James W. 10 *Gower Street, W.C., London.* 1818, P.M., *1269.* June 1899.

1177 **Goodfellow,** George Ben. *Birch Vale House, Romiley, near Stockport.* 1030, P.M. March 1900.

1178 **Goodman,** G. H. *Maiwand, Brockhurst, Gosport.* P.P.G.Stew., Hants and I. of W. March 1898.

1179 **Goodrich,** Edward Conyers, M.D. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166, *2,* P.H.P. March 1898.

1180 **Gordon,** George. *Freemantle, West Australia.* **P.Gr. Registrar, S. Australia.** May 1888.

1181 **Gordon,** Gerald. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, *1546.* October 1900.

1182 **Gordon,** Thomas. *P.O. Herberton, Queensland.* 685 (S.C.) January 1902.

1183 **Gorgas,** William Luther. *Harrisburg, Pennyslvania, U.S.A.* D.D.G.M. May 1896.

1184 **Gotthold,** Professor Dr. Christian Christoph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.* W.M. Lodge Einigkeit. January 1896.

1185 **Gould,** Joseph. 4 *Bouverie Place, Exeter.* 39, P.M. March 1899.

1186 **Gowan,** Hyde Clarendon, I.C.S. *Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, Central Provinces, India.* 2323. March 1902.

1187 **Gowan,** Robert A. *National Liberal Club, S.W., London.* 2029, P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.

1188 **Gowing,** Lionel Francis. 4 *Belsize Grove Mansions, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1928, P.M., *1928.* May 1902.

1189 **Graddage,** Stephen Albert. *The Wellington, Archway Road, Highgate, N., London.* 1708, P.M., *1385.* May 1896.

1190 **Granger,** Thomas. *Braemar, Beech Road, Stockport.* 323. June 1901.

1191 **Grant,** Alexander. 541 *Calle Ituzaingo, Buenos Ayres.* Dis.Gr.D. of C., *617.* June 1901.

1192 **Grant,** Major Donald. *The Chantry, near Frome, Somersetshire.* 973, P.M. May 1890.

1193 **Grant,** Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1897.

1194 **Grant,** John Miller, jun. 24, *Dryden Chambers, Oxford Street, W., London.* 176, P.M. March 1900.

1195 **Grasé,** Jan Carl Gysbert. 32 *Alex Boerstraat, Amsterdam.* Nos Vinxit Libertas, W.M. Local Secretary for Holland. Jan. 1901.

1196 **Gray,** Percy. 12 *Hewitt Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 1597, P.M. March 1898.

1197 **Gray,** Joseph. *Hooding Estate, Singapore.* **D.J.G.W., E. Archipelago.** *508,* P.Z. March 1901.

1198 ***Gray,** Thomas Lowe. 349 *Reconquista, Buenos Ayres.* 1025, *617.* October 1899.

1199 **Gray,** William Edwards. 2 *Rutland Park, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D., West Yorks, *296,* P.Z. June 1902.

1200 **Greatbatch,** D. W. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sup.W., C.S.Africa. May 1892.

1201 **Greaves,** W. C. 6 *Dyers Buildings, Holborn, E.C., London.* 22, P.M. January 1901.

1202 **Green,** Edward Thaddeus. *Georgetown, Queensland.* 2366, P.M. October 1894.

1203 **Green,** Robert Sheddon St. John. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* Lodge Star of Africa (D.C.) May 1893.

1204 **Greenefield,** Joseph C. *Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1898.

1205 **Greening,** Robert. 49 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1426. November 1900.

1206 **Greenleaf,** Lawrence N. *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1899.

1207 **Greenstreet,** William John, M.A., F.R.A.S. *Marling School, Stroud, Gloucestershire.* P.P.G.D.C., *702.* January 1897.

1208 **Greenwood,** Charles. 26 *Akeds Road, Halifax, Yorks.* 448. Local Secretary for Halifax. November 1888.

1209 **Greenwood,** Thomas. *Alderbury Farmhouse, Salisbury.* P.P.G.St., P.P.G.Sc.N., Oxon. Mar. 1888.

1210 **Greever,** Charles O. 1345 *East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 110, P.M., *14,* P.H.P. March 1899.

1211 **Gregory,** George. 21 *Barnsbury Park, N., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.T. (R.A.) M'sex. Oct. 1889.

1212 **Gregory,** George Ernest. 100 *Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1539. January 1900.

1213 **Gregory,** Harry. 116 *Union Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 37. May 1892.

1214 **Greiner,** Ernest. 10 *& 12 Milton Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1894.

1215 **Grey,** Arthur. *Lahore, Punjab.* P.D.G.W. October 1898.

1216 **Gribble,** James Dunning Baker. *Hyderabad, India.* D.G.S.B., Madras. October 1893.

1217 **Griffith,** Frank. *The Gables, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, Kent.* 2508, P.M. May 1902.

1218 **Griffith,** Right Hon. His Excellency Sir Samuel Walker, G.C.M.G. Chief Justice. *Merthyr, Brisbane, Queensland.* **Past Provincial Grand Master** (I.C.) **Queensland.** March 1894.

1219 **Griffiths,** Arthur. *Box 5834, Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

1220 **Griffiths,** C. J. W. *Blenheim, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Chancellor. Representative Grand Lodge of North Carolina.** March 1899.

1221 **Griffiths,** Harold. *Folgefonden, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon, Surrey.* 1347, P.M. May 1898.

1222 **Grigg,** William Henry. 11 *Oxberry Avenue, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2664. January 1898.

1223 **Grimston,** Viscount James Walter. *Gorhambury, St. Albans.* 357. March 1903.

1224 **Gripper,** Walter, M.D. *The Poplars, Wallington, Surrey.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1894.

1225 **Grisenthwaite,** R. T. *Dacre, Thrale Road, Streatham Park, S.W., London.* 857, P.M. Jan. 1900.

1226 **Gundelfinger,** Isaac. 26 *Aberdare Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* Lodge Star of the Rand. P.M. October 1892.

1227 **Gunner,** William Anson. 89 *Perry Hill, Catford, S.E., London.* 1538, W.M., *1056.* March 1903.

1228 **Gunson,** Rev. Herbert E., M.A. *Middlesex Hospital, W., London.* 2843. October 1901.

1229 ***Gunther,** Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Brighton.* 1198, *1198.* March 1896.

1230 **Gurney,** Arnold. 36 *Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1139. January 1898.

1231 **Guthrie,** Adam White. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sup.W., East Div., S.A. June 1887.

1232 **Guthrie,** James. 13 *Bourtree Place, Hawick, N.B.* 424. March 1894.

1233 **Guttmann,** C. 3 *Acol Road, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2191. May 1902.

1234 **Haarburger,** Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** October 1895.

1235 ***Haarhoff,** Daniel Johannes. *Kimberley, South Africa.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** D.D.G.M., C.S. Africa. January 1889.

1236 **Hackett,** Sir John Winthrap, M.A. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Master. Past Grand Warden, England.** October 1901.

1237 **Haes,** David. 28 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, S.W., London.* 1056. June 1898.

1238 **Hagborg,** Gustav. 2 *St. Alban's Villas, Highgate Road, N.W., London.* 2562. March 1898.

1239 **Hale,** Albert H. 3 *York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C. November 1892.

1240 **Hale,** Major Charles Henry, D.S.O. *A.M.S. South Camp, Aldershot.* 1971. January 1898.

1241 **Halford,** Edward E. 42 *Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W., London.* 134. March 1903.

1242 **Hall,** Albert Ernest, F.E.S. *Norbury, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.* 1779, *1296.* May 1898.

1243 **Hall,** Charles Robert. *Singapore, Harcourt Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1815, *1507.* June 1899.

1244 **Hall,** Edward. 4 *Glenton Road, Lee, S.E., London.* 1793, P.M. March 1899.

1245 **Hall,** Col. Geoffrey Craythorne, I.M.S. *Lahore, India.* P.D.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.So., Bengal. Oct. 1898.

1246 **Hall,** George W. 1131 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.* 121, P.M., *183.* May 1891.

1247 **Hall,** Henry Foljambe, F.R.Hist.S. 17 *Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield.* 296. Jnne 1900.

1248 **Hall,** James J. 17 *Empress Avenue, Ilford, Essex.* 1278, P.M. November 1892.

1249 **Hall,** Matthew A. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25. January 1902.

1250 **Hallett,** Frederick Charles. 23 *Brunswick Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) March 1890.

1251 **Halliwell,** Frederick William. *North Eastern Hotel, Scarborough.* 1611. January 1888.

1252 **Hallock,** James. Postmaster, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.Gr.St.B., E.Div. S. Africa. June 1902.

1253 **Hamel,** Fergus Edward. 73 *Hillfield Avenue, Hornsey, N., London.* 2408. June 1897.

1254 **Hamilton,** George M. E. 43 *St. Mary Axe, E.C., London.* 1446, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.

1255 **Hamlyn,** John D. 221 *St. George's Street East, E., London.* 1695. October 1903.

1256 **Hamm,** Johannes M. 57 *Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 238, P.M. March 1891.

1257 **Hammerich,** Sophus Johannes August. *Durban, Natal.* 1747 (E.C.). *175* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.

1258 **Hammett,** B. W. 184 *Barking Road, E., London.* 860. March 1899.

1259 **Hammond,** William. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 209. Oct. 1899.

1260 **Hammond,** Dr. William. *Stuart House, Liskeard, Cornwall.* P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.

1261 **Hamsher,** William. *Gulistan, Laurie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. Jan. 1898.

1262 **Ham-Smith,** W. J. 71 *The High Street, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 2096. May 1899.

1263 **Hanckel,** Robert Stuart. *Casilla 362, San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1901.

1264 **Hancock,** Frank Rider. 536 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.* Dep.Dis.G.M. May 1890.

1265 **Hancock,** F. W. 33 *Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* Pr.G.J.D., Surrey. March 1898.

1266 **Hancock,** Walter, M.I.E.E. 10 *Upper Chadwell Street, E.C., London.* 2191, P.M., *91,* P.Z. May 1898.

1267 **Hands,** Joshua. 57 *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 188. May 1899.

1268 **Hanify,** Gerald Page, *Box 281, Brisbane, Queensland.* 339 (I.C.), P.M., *127* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for South Brisbane. May 1895.

1269 **Hankin,** Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts.* Pr.G.W. January 1900.

1270 **Hanks,** Walter Samuel. *Glenside, Erith Road, Erith, Kent.* 2466. March 1893.

1271 **Hann,** Lewis. *Lindisfarne, Cheltenham.* 82, P.M. June 1900.

1272 **Hannay,** David Ferguson. 2 *Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2742. March 1902.

1273 **Hansen,** Johan Henrik. *Oxböl, Mejeri pr. Varde, Denmark.* June 1901.

1274 **Hanson,** John Currie. 5 *Hong Kong Road, Shanghai.* 570, *570.* Local Secretary for Shanghai. March 1898.

1275 **Hantke,** Theodore John Charles. 82 *Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Dep. Grand Master, Grand Haggai, South Australia.** November 1889.

1276 **Harben,** Henry Andrade. 107 *Westbourne Terrace, W., London.* 2408. May 1899.

1277 **Hardie,** Peter Curtis. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2365. January 1896.

1278 **Hardiman,** John Percy. *Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma.* 542. May 1901.

1279 **Harding,** James Cooper, M.I.Mech.E. *Cherryhurst, Knock, Belfast.* 2462, P.M., *764.* Nov. 1898.

1280 **Harding,** Thomas James. *West Street, West Durban, Natal.* 738, P.M. March 1902.

1281 **Hardy,** Andrew Allen. 7 *St. John's Terrace, Southall, Middlesex.* 2163, P.M., *1549.* May 1899.

1282 **Hardy,** Charles Albert Creery. *Rakaia, Canterbury, New Zealand.* **Deputy Grand Master.** June 1900.

1283 **Hardyment,** Archibald Frost. 7 *Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.* 2698, P.M. January 1901.

1284 **Hargreaves,** J. E. *Printing Works, Euston Street, Blackpool.* October 1903.

1285 **Hare,** Sholto Henry, F.R.Hist.S. 7 *Litfield Place, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. Jan. 1892.

1286 **Harrer,** Dr. C. 34 *City Road, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. January 1898.

1287 **Harries,** Frederick James. 283 *Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.* Editor of "The Craftsman." May 1894.

1288 **Harris,** Edward Bernard. 1 *Holy Innocent's Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2580. June 1900.

1289 **Harris,** Ernest Edmund. *Box 310, Durban, Natal.* 1937, *1937.* October 1899.

1290 **Harris,** Ernest Wormser. 124 *Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.* 158, P.M., P.K. October 1899.

1291 **Harris,** Henry. 2 *Bancroft Road, E., London.* 1349. March 1894.

1292 **Harris,** Herbert. 47 *High Street, Bangor, Maine, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden, Maine.** March 1894.

1293 **Harris,** James. *Boundary Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), *206* (S.C.) Nov. 1901.

1294 **Harris,** Richard. *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.Stew., E. Div., South Africa. May 1891.

1295 **Harris,** William Henry. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G D., P.Z. June 1891.

1296 **Harris,** Walter. 300 *Banbury Road, Oxford.* 1515, P.M. November 1894.

1297 **Harrison,** Frederick Drake. *Henley Beach Road, West Adelaide, South Australia.* 22 (S.A.C.), P.M., *363* (I.C.) January 1902.

1298 **Harrison,** G. H. 3 *College Road, Norwich.* 85. October 1902.

1299 **Harrison,** Percy, I.C.S. *Allahabad, India.* P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. March 1897.

1300 **Harry,** William Moodie. *Box 276, Cape Town.* 2379, P.M., *2379,* J. October 1896.

1301 **Hart,** Charles Sumner. 226 *Elm Street, Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* **District Deputy Grand Master.** Walden Chapter. Local Secretary for Massachusetts. May 1898.

1302 **Hart,** George. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 863, P.M. June 1898.

1303 **Harte,** Albert Edward. *Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1894.

1304 **Hartley,** Harold. *Balliol College, Oxford.* 357. January 1903.

1305 **Harty,** John. P.O. *No.* 11, *East London Division, Cape Colony.* D.G.W., E. Div. October 1892.

1306 **Harvest,** Major William Sidney Smith, R.M. *R.M. Barracks, Plymouth.* 2721, *1269.* Jan. 1901.

1307 **Harvey,** J. M. *Palace Green, Ely.* P.Pr.G.W., Suffolk. October 1899.

1308 **Harwood,** Charles William. *The Acacias, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 2744. March 1903.

1309 **Hascall,** Lee Claflin. 36 *Bromfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts.* Mt. Hermon Lodge. Jan. 1891.

1310 **Haslam,** Professor Francis William Chapman. *Canterbury College, University, Christchurch, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.W. January 1897.

1311 **Hastings,** David Whyte. *Townsville, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) March 1896.

1312 **Hatherly,** William Firmer. *Hong Kong.* 1341. October 1888.

1313 **Haugeberg,** Drengman J. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, *19.* March 1901.

1314 **Hawkins,** William Charles. *The Rectory, Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.), P.M. March 1902.

1315 **Hawkins,** William Isaac. *Bank House, Dunstable, Bedfords.* 31. March 1898.

1316 ***Haworth,** Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M., *738.* Local Secretary for Mashonaland. June 1899.

1317 **Hawthorne,** Sydney Charles James. *Kimberley, South Africa.* November 1903.

1318 **Hawtrey,** Wilfred R. J. *Assistant Superintendent Police, Penang.* 1555. June 1902.

1319 **Haydon,** William Nicholson. 71 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* 2128. January 1896.

1320 **Hayes,** George S. 111 *Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.* 454. May 1902.

1321 **Haysom,** George. 109 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1816. May 1899.

1322 **Hazel,** H. J. 2 *Caversham Road, Kentish Town, N.W., London.* 1693, P.M., P.Z. October 1901.

1323 **Hazzledine,** F. A. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2098, P.M., *141.* March 1899.

1324 **Headlam,** John Emmerson Wharton, Capt. R.H.A. *Meerut, India.* 1789. October 1897.

1325 **Heanley,** Marshall. 4 *Flottergate, Grimsby.* 2533, *1560.* March 1899.

1326 **Heap,** John Henry. *High Bank, Blackburn Street, Radcliffe, near Manchester.* P.P.G.Tr. March 1903.

1327 ***Heap,** Herbert Ryder. *Blackmore, West Derby, Liverpool.* P.G.Stew. March 1895.

1328 **Heard,** Henry Charles. *Thatcham, Newbury, Berks.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1890.

1329 **Heath,** Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol.* Pr.A.G.Sec., Bristol. May 1893.

1330 **Heath,** Rev. William Mortimer. *Lychett Matravers, Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** November 1887.

1331 **Hehner,** Otto. 11 *Billiter Square, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. February 1887.

1332 **Heimann,** C. A. 6 *Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.D.G.Tr., Japan. March 1898.

1333 **Heitzman,** Charles C. *Heathfield, East Drive, Queen's Park, Brighton.* 2395. January 1898.

1334 **Heller,** Adolf. *Barberton, T.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

1335 **Hellmuth,** Carl August. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. March 1899.

1336 **Hemmann,** John Christian Theodore. *San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) October 1903.

1337 **Hemming,** Alfred O. *St. Agnes, Pinner, Middlesex.* 1503, *1503.* March 1902.

1338 **Henderson,** John Robson. 34 *St. Alban's Terrace, Gateshead.* 2520. October 1899.

1339 **Henderson,** William, J.P. *Klipdam, South Africa.* P.D.G.R., C.S.Africa. November 1887.

1340 **Hendry,** Major John Burke. 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., London.* 396 (N.Y.C.), *173* (N.Y.C.) June 1889.

1341 **Henley,** Edward W. *Barnwood, Gloucester.* 839, P.M. October 1900.

1342 **Henley,** J. F. 62 *Kennington Oval, S.E., London.* 2504. January 1897.

1343 **Henning,** Albert. 28 *Lennard Road, West Croydon.* 1741, P.M. January 1898.

1344 **Henry,** George. 3 *Trewsbury Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M., *180.* January 1898.

1345 **Henry,** Joseph Carruthers. 1895 *Iglehart Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 190, P.M., *55,* P.H.P. January 1899.

1346 **Hensley,** Henry Clay. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1892.

1347 **Herman,** Henry Edward. 92 *Bartholomew Close, E.C., London.* 2501, P.M. October 1894.

1348 **Hertslet,** Gerald Spencer. 22 *Linacre Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2722. Oct. 1899.

1349 **Hertslet,** Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. *Brooklyn, Larkfield, Richmond, Surrey.* 1503, *1503.* October 1899.

1350 **Hewer,** Henry John, M.D. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1896.

1351 **Hewett,** Graham. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 835 (S.C.), *248* (S.C.) October 1901.

1352 **Heymann,** Samuel Leopold. 20 *Lawrence Lane, E.C., London.* 744 (S.C.) October 1892.

1353 **Hick,** Dr. Herbert E. *Volksrust, T.R.C.* 2479. May 1902.

1354 **Hicks,** Edward. *Sunnyside, Sutton, Surrey.* 1025, P.M., *617.* October 1898.

1355 **Hicks,** Thomas. *Tregamere, St. Columb, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. June 1889.

1356 **Hide,** George John. 682 *Bartclomé Mitre, Buenos Ayres.* 617. June 1901.

1357 **Higgs,** Charles James. *c/o Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.* Dis.S.G.W., Dis.G.Sc.E. October 1893.

1358 **Higman,** John Wheeler. *St. Austell, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. May 1888.

1359 **Hildesheim,** Paul. 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C., London.* 34. March 1901.

1360 **Hill,** Elliot. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.D., Dis.G.A.So. June 1895.

1361 **Hill,** J. Coteswortb. *The Moors, Barnwood, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1898.

1362 **Hillman,** W. *George Hotel, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 539, P.M. November 1894.

1363 **Hills,** David. *Rosetta, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 185, P.M. May 1899.

1364 **Hills,** Gordon P. G., A.R.I.B.A. 7 *New Court, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., London.* 2416. May 1897.

1365 **Hinxman,** Ernest. *Kitnocks, St. Thomas's Street, Winchester, Hants.* 76, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.Wks. October 1895.

1366 **Hiskens,** Joseph John. *Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.), P.M., *3* (N.Z.C.), Z. October 1903.

1367 **Hitchcock,** John Franklin. 339 *Broadway, New York.* 197, P.M., *160.* May 1893.

1368 **Hoare,** George. 105 *Mount View Road, Stroud Green, N., London.* 1950. March 1901.

1369 **Hobbs,** Hugh Marcus. *Lloyds, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1890.

1370 **Hobbs,** Thomas H. 59 *Grosvenor Road, S.W., London.* P.P.A.G.Sec., Bucks. May 1899.

1371 **Hobbs,** W. C. *Kingswood, Gipsy Lane, Barnes, Surrey.* 901. November 1899.

1372 **Hoblyn,** Edward Robert. 97 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 39, *247.* May 1899.

1373 **Hodge,** A. P. D. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.

1374 **Hodge,** William John. 785 *Rivadavia, Buenos Ayres.* **Past Dis. Grand Warden.** June 1901.

1375 **Hodgkinson,** John Newton. *Epworth Cottage, Stock Lake, Aylesbury.* 2420, *1501.* May 1900.

1376 **Hodgkinson,** Rev. William Eccles. 286 *Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Ayres.* January 1897.

1377 **Hodgson,** Charles Wilbert. 65 *Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 659, P.M. May 1901.

1378 **Hodson,** F. H. 31 *Spenser Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 2744. March 1902.

1379 **Hodson,** James. *Mill House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.* 1184, P.M. May 1892.

1380 **Hoffman,** Gert Joel. P.O.B. 86, *Capetown.* Lodge Oranje. P.M., *103,* P.Z. January 1899.

1381 **Hogg,** James C. 2 *Clifton Terrace, Forest Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 58 (S.C.), P.M. January 1894.

1382 **Hokanson,** Carl Gustav. 34 *Hans Road, Hans Place, S.W., London.* 1513. May 1894.

1383 **Holbrook,** Jasper Leslie. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 872 (S.C.) March 1899.

1384 **Hole,** Hugh Marshall, J.P. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M., *2566,* P.Z. January 1898.

1385 **Holland,** Job. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D.D. of C. May 1898.

1386 **Holland,** Joseph H. 119 *Victoria Road, Seacombe, Cheshire.* 1276. October 1901.

1387 **Hollander,** Felix Charles. *Box 228, Durban, Natal.* Dis.Gr.Sec. (S.C.) May 1903.

1388 **Hollander,** George Henry. *Winburg Road, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. November 1892.

1389 ***Holliday,** Cecil. *Box 18, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 1729, P.M. October 1889.

1390 **Hollingbery,** Charles William Paulet. 277 *Ivydale Road, Nunhead, S.E., London.* 1139. Nov. 1903.

1391 **Hollingshurst,** H. G. C. 127 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1524. June 1900.

1392 **Holloway,** John Majendie. *Herberton, Queensland.* 1978, P.M., *206* (S.C.) November 1896.

1393 **Holman,** Major Herbert W. L., R.M. *Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales.* 2612. Jan. 1901.

1394 ***Holme,** Henry Edward. *Pilibhit, N.W.P., India.* 391, *398.* October 1896.

1395 **Holme,** Richard Hopper. 6 *Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1676, *48.* Local Secretary for Northumberland. October 1890.

1396 **Holmes,** Andrew. 71 *London Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 548, P.M., P.Z. March 1895.

1397 **Holmes,** John Richard, District Judge Papho. *Cyprus.* 387. June 1888.

1398 **Holmes,** W. J. 99 *Barcombe Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 1981, P.M. January 1903.

1399 **Holt,** John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Durham.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.H. June 1900.

1400 **Holt,** William Henry. 11 *Ashville Road, Birkenhead.* P.P.G.W. November 1894.

1401 **Hood,** Harry John, M.A. 115 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D.C., Oxon. June 1899.

1402 **Hood,** James. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 329 (I.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1403 **Hood,** W. H. 51 *Milton Street, E.C., London.* 1671. November 1902.

1404 **Hope,** Andrew. 38 *Prospect Park, Exeter.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.So. November 1889.

1405 **Hope,** H. Curling. *Portland House, Guildford, Surrey.* 1395. January 1903.

1406 **Hopkins,** A. Bassett. 5 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., London.* 2108, P.M. May 1901.

1407 **Hopwood,** James William. *Vrede, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Vrede. May 1899.

1408 **Horley,** Percy H. *Griqualand, Woodside, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. Jan. 1898.

1409 **Hornsby,** Thomas Nightingale. 1640 *Billinghurst, Buenos Ayres.* 617. October 1900.

1410 **Horst,** Christian. *Fairmount, Church Hill, Walthamstow.* 1471. March 1898.

1411 **Horton,** Edward. *Stanley Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. January 1892.

1412 **Horwill,** Hughes. *Shawford, Winchester.* 694, *694*, Sc.E. January 1898.

1413 **Hosker,** J. R. *Argus Printing Co., Tudor Street, E.C., London.* 2528. June 1901.

1414 **Houlden,** John William. *Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire.* 1504, P.M. Local Secretary for Burnley and vicinity. March 1893.

1415 **Houndle,** Henry Charles Herman Hawker. 3 *Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.

1416 **Howard,** John William. *Box 221, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2566, P.M., P.Z. October 1899.

1417 **Howard,** Sir Richard Nicholas. *Greenhill House, Weymouth.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Jan. 1894.

1418 **Howard,** William Crewdson. *Box 551, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.* 28 (Man. C.) October 1902.

1419 **Howe,** George. *Tallarook, Victoria.* 87, P.M. March 1894.

1420 **Howell,** Alexander Nathaniel Yatman. 24 *Albany Road, Southsea.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.O. (R.A.) Hants. March 1888.

1421 **Howell-Jones,** David. *Balcarras, Knowle, Bristol.* 103, P.M., *103*. January 1903.

1422 **Howlett,** Arthur G. 29 *Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M. October 1902.

1423 **Hubbard,** Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., West Lancs., P.Pr.G.Tr., Bucks. March 1899.

1424 **Hudson,** Robert. 24 *Hotspur Street, Tynemouth.* Pr.G.Sec. and Pr.G.Sc.E. **Past Grand Sword Bearer and Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) March 1889.

1425 **Hudson,** Robert James. *Rathfriland, Ireland.* 80, P.M., *80*, P.K. October 1899.

1426 **Hughes,** A. 307 *Camden Road, N., London.* 179, P.M. June 1902.

1427 **Hughes,** Frank. *Lea Bridge House, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 482, P.M., Pr.G.Reg., Staffs. March 1898.

1428 **Hughes,** George W. *Window Lane, Garston, near Liverpool.* 220, P.M., *220*, P.Z. March 1901.

1429 **Hughes,** William. 66 *High Street, Sandgate, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.J., Malta. May 1892.

1430 **Hughes-Hallett,** Colonel Henry Thomas. *Headquarters Office, Valetta, Malta.* **District Grand Master, Malta.** *407*. January 1902.

1431 **Hullett,** Alfred Charles. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Grand Janitor.** May 1899.

1432 **Hully,** Francis. 2*a Piazza Miratore, Floriana, Malta.* 2755, *515*. January 1902.

1433 **Humphreys,** Alfred W. 46 *Clerkenwell Road, E.C., London.* 1677. June 1892.

1434 **Hunt,** A. H. *Clovelly House, Marine Terrace, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M. June 1898.

1435 **Hunt,** Charles John. *State School, Nudgee, Queensland.* 803 (S.C.) June 1899.

1436 **Hunt,** Frank. *c/o J. Kirschbaum, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1437 **Hunt,** Rev. Jasper Benjamin. *Casilla Correo 26, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, *1553*. May 1901.

1438 **Hunt,** J. H. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* District Grand Inner Guard. June 1900.

1439 **Hunter,** Colonel Charles, F.R.S. Edin., F.S.A. Scot. *Plas Coch, Anglesey.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece, Past Grand Deacon, England.** March 1893.

1440 ***Hunter,** William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **Scotland.** March 1890.

1441 **Hurst,** Walter, B.Sc. *Kirkgate, Tadcaster, Yorkshire.* 2255. June 1903.

1442 **Husbands,** Joseph. 7 *Little Britain, E.C., London.* 23, P.M., *720*. October 1902.

1443 **Hutchence,** William Atkinson. 32 *Albert Road, Middlesborough, Yorks.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.Reg. May 1901.

1444 **Huxtable,** William Charles. 110 *Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 617. June 1903.

1445 **Ikkink,** Peter Jan. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* 2480. May 1896.

1446 **Inches,** Robert Kirk. 2 *Strathearn Road, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Jeweller.** June 1900.

1447 **Inghram,** John T. 236 *N. Fifth Street, Quincey, Illinois, U.S.A.* 159 (Mich.C.) 5. P.H.P. Mar. 1899.

1448 **Inglis,** Joseph W. S. 110 *George Street, Edinburgh.* *757*, *56* J. June 1899.

1449 **Innes,** Harry Osborne Blois. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valetta, Malta.* 2755, *515*. January 1902.

1450 **Inskipp,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 5 *Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 1997, P.M. March 1897.

1451 **Irvine,** Thomas William. *East London, Cape.* 1800. May 1898.

1452 **Irving,** David Halliday. *Morning Herald Office, Freemantle, West Australia.* 35 (W.A.C.) June 1900.

1453 **Irving,** William. *Cintra Villa, Lover's Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* 63, *171.* November 1896.

1454 **Isebree-Moens,** Joost. *Villa Blovis, Rotterdam, Holland.* L. Frederick Royal, W.M. **Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of the Netherlands.** October 1890.

1455 **Isherwood,** John Vernon. *West View, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827. January 1899.

1456 **Isitt,** Sidney Frederick. *Little West Hatch, Chigwell, Essex.* 2108. March 1902.

1457 **Isler,** C. 45 *Marlboro' Mansions, Cannon Hill, Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 1471. October 1897.

1458 **Jack,** Evan M. *Cossipore, Victoria Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 488. January 1903.

1459 **Jackman,** Joseph. 4 *Kenwood Park Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D. June 1891.

1460 **Jackson,** Charles Napier. 1 *Cleveland Villas, The Green, South Tottenham, Middlesex.* 1579, P.M. May 1901.

1461 **Jackson,** Harry George Lees Giffard. 91 *Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 1297. Jan. 1902.

1462 **Jackson,** Henry, J.P. *Southleigh, Fox Hill, Staleybridge, Cheshire.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1901.

1463 **Jackson,** Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 313, P.M. **Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) January 1895.

1464 **Jackson,** Thomas Clepham. *Caixa 675, Rio de Janeiro.* 3. January 1897.

1465 ***Jackson-Jones,** W. 222 *Chepstow Road, Maindee, Newport, Monmouth.* March 1894.

1466 **Jacob,** William Henry. *Magdala Villas, Winchester.* Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.

1467 **Jacobsen,** George Oscar, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Milton under Wychwood, Oxford.* 1036. May 1903.

1468 **Jacobsen,** W. 9 *Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C., London.* 238. March 1902.

1469 **James,** Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

1470 **James,** Hugh. 85 *Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 1441, P.M., *946.* June 1898.

1471 **James,** Stephen. *N. Kalgurlie Gold Mines, Boulder City, West Australia.* *279* (S.C.) Nov. 1902.

1472 **Jamieson,** James. *Gibson Place, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.

1473 **Jarvis,** Matthew Jervoise. *Hawthorns, Twyford, R.S.O., Berks.* 12. May 1895.

1474 **Jauncey,** John. 2 *Bridgewater Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.

1475 **Jefferis,** Arthur Henry. 4 *St. Peter's Square, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. September 1887.

1476 **Jenkins,** Henry. 5 *Henry Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 860, P.M., *860,* P.Z. June 1894.

1477 **Jenkins,** Joseph Molyneux. *Headmaster, Grammar School, Rye, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.St.B. Jan. 1892.

1478 **Jenks,** Maurice. *The Firs, Ashford, Middlesex.* 2108. March 1902.

1479 **Jennings,** Major W. E. *c/o Wm. Watson & Co., 7 Waterloo Place, S.W., London.* P.Sub.Gr. Master of Scotch Masons in India. March 1903.

1480 **Johns,** Frederick. *South Australian Register Office, Adelaide.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, South Australia.** Local Secretary for South Australia. November 1891.

1481 **Johnson,** Charles Thompson, A.M.I.C.E. *Town Hall, Thornaby-on-Tees.* Pr.G.D.C., P.A.D.Sc.E. March 1899.

1482 **Johnson,** Harry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 667 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1895.

1483 **Johnson,** H. T. C. 346 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* 110. May 1898.

1484 **Johnson,** Joseph. *Danderoo, via Warwick, Queensland.* 293 (I.C.), P.M. May 1898.

1485 **Johnston,** James. *Emu Vale, Warwick, Queensland.* 2629. October 1900.

1486 **Johnston,** Professor Swift Paine, M.A. 6 *Trinity College, Dublin.* 357, P.M. June 1898.

1487 **Johnstone,** Guy Vyvyan Gordon. *Lantoka, Fiji.* 562 (S.C.) January 1903.

1488 **Jolley,** Philip Henry. *Waipukurau, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand.** May 1894.

1489 **Jonas,** David. 78 *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* 2691, W.M., D.G.Sw.B. June 1903.

1490 **Jones,** Herbert Edwin. *Ewias Harold, Hereford.* 120. May 1903.

1491 **Jones,** Dr. H. J., M.R.C.S. 167 *Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2512. May 1903.

1492 **Jones,** John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. 2 *Stanhope Avenue, West Hartlepool.* 1848, P.M., *602.* Nov. 1895.

1493 **Jones,** Thomas. 41 *Prospect Hill, Walthamstow, Essex.* 1607, P.M. January 1890.

1494 **Jones,** Thomas. 34 *Anerley Hill, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1495 **Joscelyne,** R. Hamilton. *Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W., London.* 2098, *2098.* March 1903.

1496 **Joy,** J. T. *Beaconsfield House, The Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 2391. January 1901.

1497 **Joyce,** Alfred. *c/o Messrs. Binney & Co., Madras.* 2356, P.M. October 1900.

1498 **Judd** Joseph H. *Pier Hotel, Folkestone.* 558. May 1902.

1499 **Junius,** Gustav Edward. *37 Rue de Bretagne, Asnières, Paris.* 538. June 1901.

1500 **Junius,** Heinrich. *Banhofstrasse 29, Hagen in Westphalia, Germany.* Lodge Victoria zu Morgenröthe. June 1901.

1501 **Justice,** Lt. Col. Charles le Gendre. *48th Pioneers, Roorkee, N.W. Prov., India.* 552, *552.* Oct. 1902.

1502 **Jutsum,** J. Arthur. *London City & Midland Bank, Waltham Green, S.W., London.* 144. May 1903.

1503 **Kayser,** Julius. *Traben, a/. Mosel, Germany.* Lodge Friedrich zur Vaterlands Liebe. March 1902.

1504 **Keble,** Harman, J.P. *Albyfield, Cliftonville, Margate.* 183. March 1894.

1505 **Keeson,** Charles Albert Cuthbert. *St. Cuthbert's, Crediton Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 822, *29.* November 1895.

1506 ***Keighley,** Lieut.-Col. C. M., C.B., D.S.O. *The Elms, North Curry, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** January 1897.

1507 **Keith,** John Meiggs. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Treasurer.** November 1901.

1508 **Kelley,** John Goshorn. *27 North 38th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 368, *250.* May 1897.

1509 **Kellner,** E. F. F. G., B A. *Horst College, Pannal, Harrogate.* 1001. November 1899.

1510 **Kelly,** John Robert. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.

1511 **Kemmis,** Henry William Shore. *Cowley P.O., Alberta, Canada.* 45, P.M. March 1901.

1512 **Kemp,** H. *7 Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C., London.* 862, P.M., *862,* M.E.Z. May 1901.

1513 **Kemp,** William Coster. *13 Marlborough Grove, Birkenhead.* 477, *477.* November 1893.

1514 **Kemp,** William David. *32 Academy Street, Inverness.* 339, *115.* May 1894.

1515 **Kempster,** William Henry, M.D. *Chesterfield, Clapham Common, North Side, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1888.

1516 **Kendal,** Edward Austin, I.C.S. *55 Parliament Street, S.W., London.* 2830, W.M., *1936.* Jan. 1899.

1517 **Kennan,** Henry Laurens. *Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Jan. 1900.

1518 **Kennedy,** Alfred C. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 3. June 1902.

1519 **Kennedy,** James Edward. *Ba River, Fiji.* 1391. May 1902.

1520 **Kenning,** Frank Reginald. *Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, E.C., London.* 192, *192.* March 1894.

1521 **Kenworthy,** Robert Judson. *41 Park Row, New York.* P.Dis.D.G.M. January 1898.

1522 **Kenyon,** George Henry, M.D. *123 North Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island.** October 1890.

1523 **Kenyon,** William John Charles. *South Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25 (Neb. C.), *45.* Jan. 1893.

1524 **Kephart,** Rev. William H. *683 East 143rd Street, New York City, U.S.A.* 435, *139.* Oct. 1900.

1525 **Kerbey,** F. W. *4 Bloomfield Road, Burdett Road, Bow, E., London.* 11. June 1902.

1526 **Kerr,** James A. S. *19 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward, Past Grand Joshua, Representative of G.C. Massachusetts.** November 1893.

1527 **Kerr,** Robert England, M.B., M.A. *Box 2909, Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 339. June 1895.

1528 **Kettlewell,** Dr. George Douglas. *Capstone Lodge, Ilfracombe.* 1266. October 1903.

1529 **Kersey,** Harry Augustus. *39 Grosvenor Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 24. May 1903.

1530 **Key,** Thomas E. *Kent House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.* 936, *376.* May 1899.

1531 **Keys,** Clement. *71 Temple Row, Birmingham.* 662, W.M. March 1903.

1532 **Keys,** W. Hall. *Lyndon House, West Bromwich, Staffords.* 2784, P.M. October 1901.

1533 **Keyser,** Charles Edward. *Aldermaston Court, Reading.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1893.

1534 **Khory,** Edalji Jamsedji. *8 Raffles Place, Singapore.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Archipelago. Local Secretary for Singapore. October 1890.

1535 **Kiallmark,** Henry Walter. *5 Pembridge Gardens, W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1895.

1536 **Kieser,** Charles John. *Klipdam, Kimberley, South Africa.* 2486. June 1899.

1537 **Kiesow,** Robert. *25 Fore Street Avenue, E.C., London.* 2020. June 1903.

1538 **Kilham,** John. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1891.

1539 **Kindness,** William. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.) May 1902.

1540 **King,** Andrew. *62 Market Place, Hull.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.Sc.N. March 1902.

1541 **King,** Arthur William. *72 Preston New Road, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, W.M. January 1896.

1542 **King,** Frank. *22a Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* 1607. January 1890.

1543 **King,** George Seymour. *91 Fore Street, E.C., London.* 765. November 1898.

1544 **King,** Henry. *29 The Avenue, Ealing, W., London.* 1329, *1339.* May 1902.

1545 **King,** Herbert. *Upper Bangor, North Wales.* 384. March 1901.

1546 **King,** Stephen. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.

1547 **King,** Major Thomas Fraser. 23 *Brookfield Road, Bedford Park, W., London.* 1068. January 1903.

1548 **King,** William Yuill. 27 *Rutland Street, Edinburgh.* 1 bis, P.M. March 1898.

1549 **Kingdon,** Henry Faulkes. *Quethiock, Castle Road, Horsell, Woking.* 822. May 1898.

1550 **Kipps,** William. 93 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1894.

1551 **Kirchhoffer,** Samuel G., M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S. *Yately Grange, Blackwater, Hants.* **Past Dep. Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) Nov. 1887.

1552 **Kirchner,** Conrad Philip. *Broadwater Sugar Mill, Richmond River, N.S. Wales.* 1554. May 1897.

1553 **Kirkpatrick,** Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.So. May 1897.

1554 **Klein,** Dr. Valdemar. *Sölvgade* 87, *Copenhagen.* June 1901.

1555 **Knight,** Arthur. *Singapore.* P.D.D.G.M., Eastern Archipelago. May 1896.

1556 **Knight,** Charles Neil. 36 *Kensington Park Road, W., London.* 1036. May 1895.

1557 **Knight,** Herbert Manning. *Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden,** *17,* Z. **President Board of General Purposes.** June 1892.

1558 **Knight,** W. Walworth. 323 *Hay Street, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Steward.** Local Secretary for West Australia, S. Div. March 1900.

1559 **Knobel,** Alfred. *Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. October 1897.

1560 **Koester,** Carl. 22 *Kuesebeck Strasse, Charlottenberg, Berlin.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. June 1903.

1561 **Koetze,** Gysbert Willem. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan, P.M. May 1898.

1562 **Koop,** E. C. *Stalheim, Finchley Lane, Hendon.* 238. January 1903.

1563 **Krall,** C. 291 *Regent Street, W., London.* 238. June 1903.

1564 **Krasa,** Ferdinand. 9 *Garlinge Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1504. January 1899.

1565 **Krueger,** Albert J. 45 *Deop de Wael Street, Antwerp.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1899.

1566 **Kuehn,** M. 33 *Maitland Park Villas, N.W., London.* 238. March 1902.

1567 **Kuhles,** George F. 451 *Dewey Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 190, *55.* November 1899.

1568 **Kundig,** Henry. *Case Post* 54 *Stand, Geneva.* Union des Cœurs. March 1900.

1569 ***Kyle,** James, sen. *Box* 28, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 152 (I.C.), P.M., *198* (I.C.) March 1895.

1570 **Lake,** Richard, F.R.C.S. 19 *Harley Street, W., London.* 2000, P.M., *2000,* H. November 1898.

1571 **Lake,** William. *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham.* **Assistant Grand Secretary,** May 1887.

1572 **Lambert,** Alfred. *Belclare, Ashburton Road, Croydon, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.W., P.P.G.J. Jan. 1897.

1573 **Lambert,** Charles Alexander. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200,* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.

1574 **Lambert,** R. P.O., *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. October 1899.

1575 **Lambert,** Richard. *Room 21, Masonic Temple, New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Past Grand High Priest Louisiana.** Local Secretary for Louisiana. May 1887.

1576 **Lambert,** Thomas. *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon. Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1899.

1577 **Lamberton,** James McCormick. P.O.B. 297, *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.* 21, P.M. January 1897.

1578 **Lambton,** John William. 96 *West Percy Street, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1897.

1579 **Lamonby,** William Farquharson. *Ballarat, Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, S.E., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England ; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.); **Past Deputy Grand Master, Victoria.** November 1889.

1580 **Lancaster,** George Felton. *St. John's Cottage, Forton, Gosport.* **Past Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) May 1887.

1581 **Lane,** Charles Sheriff. *Market Place, Ripon.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H. March 1888.

1582 **Lane,** Stanley Herbert Newman. 33 *Morgan Avenue, Torquay.* 1402. May 1900.

1583 **Lange,** Albert Jacob. *Eidsvold, Voerk, Norway.* 39 (S.C.) October 1899.

1584 **Lange,** Paul. *Senekal, O.R.C.* Lodge Unity (D.C.) May 1893.

1585 **Langemann,** Max. 42 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C., London.* 1409. March 1902.

1586 **Langford,** Frederick. *Ladbrooke Hall, North Kensington, W., London.* 1571, P.M. March 1903.

1587 **Langlands,** G. Nasmyth, R.S.W. 2 *Melville Street, Edinburgh.* 2, *56.* May 1901.

1588 **Langton,** John Gordon. *Finsbury Pavement House, E.C., London.* P.Pr.Gr.Treas., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Middlesex. October 1898.

1589 **Lansdell**, Edwin. *Pumula Lodge, Umbilo Road, Durban, Natal.* 799 (S.C.) March 1895.
1590 ***Lapham**, Thomas Uriah. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.
1591 **Lapin**, Bernard. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) June 1889.
1592 **Lapping**, James Edward. *Panhalanga, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. June 1903.
1593 **Lapsley**, James M. *Fire Brigade Station, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.W. (S.C.) Nov. 1898.
1594 **Lardner**, Henry Joseph. 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) May 1890.
1595 **Larkin**, Edgar. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* October 1899.
1596 **Larsen**, August. 117 *Holborn, E.C., London.* 2105. May 1898.
1597 **Larter**, Ezekial Henry. *State School, Nundah, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2167. October 1900.
1598 **Last**, John Thomas. 48 *Sunbridge Road, Bradford.* P.Pr.G.R., West Yorks. March 1887.
1599 **Last**, J. T., F.R.G S. *Zanzibar.* 2098. January 1900.
1600 **Lavery**, Hugh. *Survey Office, Bendigo, Victoria.* 64, P.M., **Past Grand Scribe N.** Oct. 1892.
1601 **Lawrance**, Walter, F.S.I. 13 *Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London.* 2416, *2416.* October 1889.
1602 ***Lawrence**, General Samuel Crocker. 28 *Lancaster Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.** March 1888.
1603 **Lazenby**, Frederick. *Capital & Counties Bank, Basingstoke.* 694, P.M. May 1901.
1604 **Lea**, Edwin, J.P. *Cear Glow, Churchdown, near Cheltenham.* P.P.J.G.W. October 1900.
1605 **Le Cronier**, Dr. Maxwell. 40 *David Place, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1897.
1606 **Lee**, Andrew Ronald. 40 *Brockley Road, S.E., London.* 1339, P.M. March 1903.
1607 **Lee-Bryce**, Robert. *Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* Dep.D.G.M. (S.C.) March 1895.
1608 **Lee-Dillon**, the Hon. Harry Lee Stanton. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon.* 1165, *1165.* May 1897.
1609 **Le Feuvre**, Major John Emilius, J.P. 19 *Carlton Street, Southampton.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) September 1887.
1610 **Le Feuvre**, Dr. William Philip. *Tou's River, Cape Colony.* 1603. January 1899.
1611 **Lehmann**, Ludwig. 68 *Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* 2705. June 1903.
1612 **Lehmann**, Viggo .*Pilestroede 70b, Christiania, Norway.* Lodge Oscar til den flammende Stjerne. October 1897.
1613 **Leigh**, George. 52 *George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B., North and East Yorks. May 1897.
1614 **Leighton**, Albert. *West Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E.C., London.* 263, P.M., *1326,* P.Z. May 1897.
1615 **Leighton**, Alexander Robert. 183 *Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres.* P.Pres.D.B.G.P. October 1898.
1616 **Leins**, Dr. H. 37 *Ridge Road, Stroud Green, N., London.* 238. June 1903.
1617 **Lello**, Horace John. 467 *West Street, Durban, Natal.* 1937. May 1898.
1618 **Lemon**, Rev. Thomas William, D.D., Oxon. *Vicarage, Poughill, nr. Bude, North Cornwall.* P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Devonshire. September 1887.
1619 **Lena**, Joseph. 132 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 11. November 1900.
1620 **Lennard**, George Hamilton. *P.O. Box* 3082, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 265 (I.C.) October 1902.
1621 **Letts**, Alfred Woodley. 2 *St. Wilfred's Road, New Barnet, Herts.* 2509. October 1898.
1622 **Levander**, Frederick William, F.R.A.S. 30 *North Villas, Camden Square, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. Local Secretary for Middlesex and North London. January 1890.
1623 **Leversedge**, Robert Coram. 49 *Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.G.S., Middlesex. June 1900.
1624 ***Leveson**, Edward John. 6 *Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** January 1901.
1625 **Levoy**, Louis G. *Webster, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893.
1626 **Levy**, George, F.R.C.I. *Box* 240, *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022. January 1903.
1627 **Lewis**, Charles Edwardes. *Breda Street, Cape Town.* **Deputy Grand Master** (D.C.) Oct. 1892.
1628 **Lewis**, Edward Charles. 13 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Essex. January 1897.
1629 **Lewis**, Harold. *Mercury Office, Bristol.* Keeper of the Archives, Bristol. February 1887.
1630 **Lewis**, Rayner Blount. 37 *Annerley Park, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Hereford. November 1897.
1631 **Lewis**, Thomas White, M.A., M.D. *Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.* XXV. (I.C.) Oct. 1898.
1632 **Liebheim**, Dr. E. *Poetenweg 8, Leipzig-Gohlis, Saxony.* Akazie am Saalestrande. Nov. 1903.
1633 **Lidgey**, William. *Devoran, Truro, Cornwall.* 589, P.M., *1006,* P.Z. October 1889.
1634 **Lightfoot**, Bruce. *Station Master, Shoreham, Kent.* 1915 P.M., *131.* March 1889.

1635 **Lightfoot,** Richard Henry. *Herbexton, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.), P.M. May 1894.
1636 **Lindesay,** Crawford. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 1976, P.M., *738*, P.H. May 1902.
1637 **Lindsay,** Thomas. 13 *Minerva Street, Glasgow.* **Grand Marshall,** *69*, P.J. October 1897.
1638 ***Lindsay,** Thomas A. *Carnoustie, N.B.* Pr.G.H., Angus and Mearns. May 1894.
1639 **Lininger,** George W. 224 *North 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** June 1902.
1640 **Linsell,** William Goode. *Little Waltham, Essex.* 1543. October 1900.
1641 **Lipscomb,** William Gull, M.A. *Hope Villas, Spring Grove, Isleworth.* 1470. March 1901.
1642 **Lister,** Colville William. *Railway Station, Grandchester, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1893.
1643 **Littleton,** Joseph. 28 *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1901.
1644 **Livingston,** Donald McKenzie. *B. & M. Railway, Beira, Portuguese East Africa.* 2678. May 1902.
1645 **Llewellyn,** W. Melville. 57 *Barker Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield.* 2647. May 1902.
1646 **Lloyd,** F. *Hillingdon, Botanic Garden Road, Durban, Natal.* 2426. October 1902.
1647 **Lloyd,** James John. *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2486. January 1897.
1648 **Lloyd,** J. W. *c/o H. E. Wilkins, Moulmein, Burma.* 614. June 1903.
1649 **Lloyd,** Dr. Samuel. 50 *Bloomsbury Street, W.C., London.* 1201, P.M. June 1898.
1650 **Lloyd,** William Thomas. *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539, P.M. Local Secretary for Krugersdorp. Oct. 1894.
1651 **Lobingier,** Charles Sumner. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25. Local Sec. for Nebraska. May 1900.
1652 **Lockwood,** Joseph. 1 *Florence Terrace, Little Heath, Old Charlton, S.E., London.* 2755, P.M., P.D.G.Sup.W., Malta. May 1899.
1653 **Lockwood,** Luke A. 115 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Connecticut, Grand Representative of England.** October 1894.
1654 **Lockwood,** William. 36 *Gerrard Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W., London.* 795. May 1903.
1655 **Lodge,** Alexander John. *Hartshill Cottage, Stoke-on-Trent.* 2149, *418*. May 1902.
1656 **Lodge,** W. R. 14 *Fern Terrace, Manningham, Bradford.* 2391. January 1901.
1657 **Loesch,** Frederick Ogden. *Goldfinch, Heathfield, Sussex.* 1184. October 1903.
1658 **Loewy,** Benno. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 209, *220*, P.H.P. Local Secretary for New York. May 1894.
1659 **Logan,** William. *Langley Park, Durham.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. February 1887.
1660 **Logan,** William Charles. *Hendre, Penrhyndeudraeth, North Wales.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J. June 1895.
1661 ***Long,** Geoffrey Rogers. *Moulmein, Burma.* 542, *542*. November 1896.
1662 **Long,** Hiram. 29 *Blackheath Road, S.E., London.* 79, P.M., *79*, P.Z. January 1903.
1663 **Longman,** Henry. *Laurel Bank, Lancaster.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. January 1896.
1664 **Longman,** Val. J. Rod. 35 *Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1328. January 1898.
1665 **Lonnon,** William, R.N. *Imperial Hotel, Valletta, Malta.* 349. May 1903.
1666 **Lord,** Paul Francis. 25 *Ramshill Road, Scarborough.* 1248. October 1902.
1667 **Loutit,** William F. *Naracoorte, South Australia.* 42, P.M. October 1900.
1668 **Lovegrove,** Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. 18 *Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1887.
1669 **Lovell,** Arthur. 5 *Portman Street, W., London.* 1425. October 1898.
1670 **Lowder,** E. Gordon. *Pendennis, York Road, Woking.* 1912, *570*. May 1903.
1671 **Lowe,** F. J. *The Mount House, Shrewsbury.* 117. March 1898.
1672 **Lowe,** William Wallace. 16 *Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California, U.S.A.* 327, P.M. June 1903.
1673 **Luetchford,** George Harry. 16 *Beaumont Road, Hornsey Rise, N., London.* 1677. January 1903.
1674 **Lunt,** Dr. D. C. M. *Lymm, Cheshire.* 1565. October 1901.
1675 **Lyell,** J. C. 55 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2508. March 1902.
1676 **Lyon,** H. Thomson, M.I.E.E. 57 *Onslow Square, S.W., London.* 1789. January 1899.
1677 **Lyons-Montgomery,** Foster Kynaster Walter. *Brit. S.A. Co., Cape Town.* 1331. Jan. 1898.

1678 **MacAlister,** Robert. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701 (S.C.), P.M. October 1895.
1679 ***Macartney,** Samuel Robert. *Lynton House, Gravesend.* Pr.G.Sec., Pr.G.Sc.E., Kent June 1902.
1680 **Macaulay,** John James. *c/o Denham Bros., Rockhampton, Queensland.* 344 (I.C.) October 1902.
1681 **MacBride,** Andrew Somerville. 13 *Doune Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.* D.P.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.
1682 **MacCalla,** W. A. Editor of "Keystone." 239 *Dock Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* March 1894.
1683 **MacCullough,** William. *Thames, New Zealand.* Pr.G.M., Dep.G.Sup.(R.A.) North Island. Mar. 1891.

1684 **MacDonald,** Alexander. *Thornwood, Ardrishaig, Scotland.* 753, P.M., *69.* January 1893.

1685 **MacDonald,** John. *Bowen, Queensland.* 1175, W.M., *127* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Bowen. November 1896.

1686 **MacDonald,** John Christopher. 21 *Nixon Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 541. March 1898.

1687 **MacDonald,** Robert. 37 *Marquis Street, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward, Scotland.** June 1891.

1688 **MacDonnell,** Adam John Pettigrew, B.A. *Cairns, North Queensland.* 2139. May 1901.

1689 **MacDowall,** Andrew. *Beaconsfield, Kircudbright, N.B.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Wigtown and Kircudbright, P.P.G.Sc.N., Berks and Bucks. March 1893.

1690 **Mace,** Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. March 1894.

1691 **Macfarlane,** George. *Box* 211, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.* 1546, P.M., *1546.* June 1897.

1692 **Macfarlane,** John. 313 *Campbell Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) January 1902.

1693 **Macfarlane,** Rev. Peter. 281 *Fourth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.* 454, 7. June 1901.

1694 **MacGee,** Robert. 34 *South Castle Street, Liverpool.* 1675, P.M. May 1892.

1695 **Machin,** Harry. *Fircroft, Walton-on-Thames.* 231, P.M., *2489.* March 1901.

1696 **Macintyre,** Richard Beech. *Gayudah, Queensland.* March 1895.

1697 **Mackay,** Wallace. 26 *High Street, Exeter.* 1254. June 1899.

1698 **Mackenzie,** Alexander F. 15 *Union Street, Inverness.* Pr.G.Treas., Pr.G.Scribe E. Local Sec. for Inverness. November 1893.

1699 **Mackenzie,** Arthur Colin, M.D. *Inverness House, Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.) P.M. *227* (S.C.) October 1900.

1700 **MacKenzie,** James. *Belize, British Honduras.* 339 (S.C.), *115* (S.C.) November 1894.

1701 **MacKinnon,** Ludovic, Lieutenant, Derbyshire Regiment. *Chatham.* 1843. March 1898.

1702 **Mackley,** Thomas Joseph. 74 *St. Giles' Street, Norwich.* Pr.G.Treas. October 1902.

1703 **Mackway,** Sydney Frederick. *Bottling Stores, Linsey Street, Bermondsey, S.E., London.* 2310, P.M., *1216,* P.Z. May 1901.

1704 **MacLeavy,** James. *Wirral Hotel, New Ferry, Birkenhead.* 477, *477.* January 1894.

1705 **MacLeod,** George. 4 *Bryants Cottages, off Miller Street, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* Pr.G.S.W., *115,* H. January 1895.

1706 **MacLeod,** James Morrison. 6 *Freemasons' Hall, W.C., London.* Secretary R.M.I.B. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1890.

1707 ***MacMillan,** Major Frederick Douglas. *Box* 3843, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* **Past District Grand Master.** P.Z. November 1890.

1708 **MacNeill,** Percy Russell. 5 *Crossman Road, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1417. October 1894.

1709 **Macpherson-Grant,** George Bertram. *Ballindalloch Castle, Scotland.* Pr.G.W., Inverness. March 1896.

1710 **Mactaggart,** Major Charles, M B., I.M.S. *Allahabad, India.* P.D.G.D., Bengal. March 1898.

1711 **Mager,** William Kelk. *Queenstown, South Africa.* P.M. May 1893.

1712 **Makeham,** Henry William Payne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A. 330 *New Cross Road, S.E., London.* 1559, P.M., *1275,* P.Z. October 1896.

1713 **Malcolm,** Alexander George. 16 *Crompton Avenue, Glasgow.* 754. November 1896.

1714 **Malcolm,** John Cooper. 30 *Spencer Street, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1896.

1715 **Manfield,** Harry. *Moulton Grange, Northampton.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1889.

1716 **Mangles,** William Waring. 20 *Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge, S.W., London.* 811. June 1897.

1717 **Manley,** Herbert, M.A., M.B. *West Bromwich, Staffordshire.* 2385, P.M., *662,* P.Z. June 1896.

1718 **Mann,** Edgar Montague. 7 *Clifton Hill, Exeter.* 39, *112.* March 1892.

1719 **Manning,** Dr. Leslie Samuel. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2597. June 1900.

1720 **Mansbridge,** Josiah. 32 *Birchington Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* October 1901.

1721 **Mansfield,** W. W. *Belle Vue House, Dean's Brook Lane, Edgware, Middlesex.* 1549, P.M., *1702,* P.Z. May 1898.

1722 **Manton,** James Odom. *Dis. Superintendent, Midland Railway, Brecon, South Wales.* P.Pr.J.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1892.

1723 **Manuel,** Robert. 5 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C,, London.* 1196, P.M., *1196,* P.Z. October 1893.

1724 **Mapleton,** Cuthbert Walter. 29 *Schubert Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 256. June 1890.

1725 **March,** Arthur N. *West Bank, Oakwood Avenue, Shortlands, Kent.* 1321. May 1898.

1726 **Margerison,** James Bell. 47 *Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, P.M. May 1897.

1727 **Markham,** Christopher A., F.S.A. *The Garth, Dallington Avenue, Northampton.* P.P.G.W. May 1892.

1728 **Marks,** Morris. 39 *Holly Avenue, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2557, P.M., *991,* H. June 1903.

1729 **Marlow,** C. F. 397 *Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1551. May 1891.

1730 **Marples**, Robert Moffatt. *153 Farringdon Road, E.C., London.* 754. June 1900.

1731 **Marr**, Robert. *29 Corn Exchange Chambers, E.C., London.* 238. June 1896.

1732 **Marrian**, Charles J. *8 Heathfield Park, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2489, P.M., *2489*, P.Z. June 1895.

1733 **Marrison**, Oswald S. *Patterson Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Director of Ceremonies.** January 1899.

1734 **Marriott**, Horace Bruce, Surg. R.N. *H.M.S. "Tribune," North America and West Indies.* 349. October 1903.

1735 **Marriott**, H. P. FitzGerald, F.R.G.S. *c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 5 (Sp.C.), *259* (S.C.) January 1897.

1736 **Marrs**, Henry John. *Casilla 148, G.P.O., Buenos Ayres.* D.Gr.Org., *2329*. June 1901.

1737 **Marrs**, John H. *Main Street, Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* Corinthian Lodge, P.M., Walden Chapter, P.H.P. October 1898.

1738 **Marshall**, Albert. *Griffiths Gold Mines, Coolgardie, West Australia.* 900 (S.C.) November 1903.

1739 **Marshall**, Augustine, M.D. *London Road South, Kirkley, Lowestoft.* 1452. January 1899.

1740 **Marshall**, James. *24 Charing Cross, S.W., London.* 4, P.M., *50*. March 1892.

1741 **Marshall**, William Bayley, F.S.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. *Richmond Hill, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.R., Warwickshire. June 1892.

1742 **Marshallsay**, Henry George. *120 Victoria Road, Aldershot.* 723, P.M. March 1902.

1743 **Marsland**, Octavius. *15 Seething Lane, E.C., London.* 19, P.M. November 1895.

1744 **Marson**, James Thomas. *Sandon Road, Stafford.* 2706, P.M., *726*. Local Secretary for Staffordshire. November 1893.

1745 **Marston**, Henry Charles. *Church Street, West Hartlepool.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Durham. March 1900.

1746 **Martin**, F. E. *14 St. Andrew's Street, Dublin.* 261, W.M. May 1901.

1747 **Martin**, George. *19 Eltham Road, Lee, Kent.* 829, P.M., *2099*, P.Z. October 1896.

1748 **Martin**, John. *Mornington Road, Woodford, Essex.* 1056. May 1899.

1749 **Martin**, Richard Biddulph, M.A., M.P. *10 Hill Street, W., London.* 1506, P.M. March 1902.

1750 ***Marty**, Francis Charles. *Casilla Correo 32, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* P.D.G.St.B., *1553*. May 1898.

1751 **Masey**, Francis Edward. *44 Adderley Street, Cape Town.* October 1899.

1752 **Mason**, Charles Letch. *40 Womersley Road, Crouch Hill, N., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H. June 1887.

1753 **Mason**, John. *The Storks, Ombersley, Droitwich.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** Oct. 1897.

1754 **Mason**, Richard Cogan. *18 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2241. January 1901.

1755 **Massey**, Louis Conrad. *Orlando, Florida, U.S.A.* D.D.G.M., Florida. March 1898.

1756 **Massie**, E. J. *Simla House, Spring Road, Bedford.* P.G.D.D.C., West Yorks. January 1888.

1757 **Masson**, David Parkes. *Lahore, Punjab, E.I.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. June 1888.

1758 **Matalha**, E., Baron de. *Pretoria, T.R.C.* 738, P.M., *738*. October 1889.

1759 **Mathews**, Robert Humphreys. *Cootamundra, New South Wales.* 185, P.M. November 1895.

1760 **Mathieson**, James. *Box 1022, Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 570 (S.C.) March 1895.

1761 **Matier**, Charles Fitzgerald. *Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1888.

1762 **Matthew**, John. *Box 92, Pretoria, T.R.C.* October 1896.

1763 **Matthews**, Edmund Harry. *Royal Bank of Queensland, Croydon, Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), *273* (S.C.) October 1899.

1764 **Matthews**, H. J. *2 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 2509, P.M. Jan. 1899.

1765 **Matthews**, James Woodrow. *55 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1899.

1766 **Matzinger**, Captain Theodore. *21 Edith Road, West Kensington, S.W., London.* 174. May 1894.

1767 **Maughan**, T. *Egan Street, Kalgoorlie, West Australia.* Dep.Dis.G.M., *279*, Z. October 1902.

1768 **Maunsell**, Major G. W. *2nd Royal W. Kent Regt., Colombo, Ceylon.* P.D.G.D., Bengal. Nov. 1897.

1769 ***Maxwell**, John M. *Room 1, Chicago Block, East Fifth Street, Leadville, Colorado, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Colorado.** May 1890.

1770 **Maye**, William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.Std.B. (R.A.) Jan. 1889.

1771 **Mayer**, Daniel. *18 Great Marlborough Street, W.C., London.* **Grand Deacon.** May 1898.

1772 **Maynard**, John M. *8 Empress Avenue, Cranbrook Park, Ilford.* 1364. May 1903.

1773 **McCaw**, J. Dysart, M.D., F.R.C.S, *Newstead, Onslow Gardens, Wallington, Surrey.* 211 (I.C.) May 1897.

1774 **McCombie**, W. G. *32 Cowcross Street, E.C., London.* 1232, Bourne, Lincolns. March 1898.

1775 **M'Cullough,** David Ballantyne. *Melbourne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2119, P.M., *908.* October 1898.

1776 **McDowall,** Alexander. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. October 1901.

1777 **McDowall,** G. A. *Jesmond, Plaistow, Essex.* 2291. January 1892.

1778 **M'Eachern,** Archibald. *Malvern Hills, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. October 1898.

1779 ***McIntyre,** Alexander Gordon. *Kokstad, East Griqualand.* 2299. October 1903.

1780 **McLaren,** Joseph Henry. *Custom House, Boksburg, T.R.C.* 31 (W.A.C.) May 1901.

1781 **M'Lean,** Hugh Gordon. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2338. Local Sec. for Hughenden. March 1899.

1782 **McLean,** William. *Ardgour Church Street, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* 57, P.M., *17.* May 1901.

1783 **McLennan,** John Paul. *Howie's Creek, Mansfield, Victoria.* 131, P.M., *64.* November 1899.

1784 **McMahon,** Major Arthur Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E. *Quetta, Baluchistan.* May 1902.

1785 **McMillan,** Donald. 12 *Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408. May 1899.

1786 **McMurray,** Frederick Thomas. *Glencairn, Willis Road, Cambridge.* 2727, *88.* March 1901.

1787 **McNeill,** Bedford. 29 *North Villas, Camden Square, N.W., London.* 2127. October 1903.

1788 **Mead,** Arthur Charles. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 1420, P.M. March 1900.

1789 **Mead,** William Rayment. 33 *Wellington Square, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 1420, *1694.* March 1902.

1790 **Meade,** Francis Marshall. *Hill Side, Langport, Somerset.* 2038, *329.* March 1902.

1791 **Meek,** J. M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. October 1898.

1792 ***Mehta,** Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy, J.P., C.I.E. 55 *Canning Street, Calcutta.* P.Dis.G.D. June 1891.

1793 ***Meikle,** John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M., *2566.* November 1900.

1794 **Mejlaender,** Johan. *Stavanger, Norway.* St. Svithin, Dep.Mas. of Ceremonies. June 1903.

1795 **Meldrum,** Hon. Dato J. *Iskander Hall, Johore, Straits Settlements.* 1 (S.C.) January 1901.

1796 **Mella,** Frederick. 66 *Edith Road, West Kensington, W., London.* Lodge Zum Stillen Temple. October 1902.

1797 **Mendelssohn,** Max. 241 *Camden Road, N.W., London.* 212, *1839.* January 1889.

1798 **Mendelssohn,** Sidney. *Ashleigh, Fairhazel Gdns., Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1409, P.M. Jan. 1889.

1799 **Menerey,** Samuel John. *East State School, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 901 (S.C.) June 1903.

1800 **Menzies,** James Herbert. 47 *Earl's Court Square, S.W., London.* May 1901.

1801 **Mercer,** Harry. 13 *Hartington Road, Ealing, W., London.* 382, P.M. November 1902.

1802 **Mercer,** Harry West. *Box 6, Barberton, T.R.C.* 747 (S.C.), P.M. October 1898.

1803 **Mercer,** Thomas James. 4 *Bramshill Road, Harlesden, N.W., London.* 2427, P.M., *1602,* P.Z. Jan. 1895.

1804 **Meredith,** Sir James Creed, LL.D. *Clonevin, Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Deputy Grand Master, Ireland.** March 1898.

1805 **Meredith,** Morgan. *Isis Junc., North Coast Railway, Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), P.M. November 1896.

1806 **Merrick,** Rev. George Purnell, M.A., M.B. 110 *Belgrave Road, S.W. London.* P.Pr.G.Chap, Surrey. June 1891.

1807 **Metcalf,** George Reuben, M.D. 110 *West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3, P.M. Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1892.

1808 **Metcalfe,** William. *Mount Pleasant, Cheshunt, Herts.* 2372, P.M., *2372,* P.Z. November 1900.

1809 **Meyer,** Ernest Alfred. *Boksburg, T.R.C.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.) October 1898.

1810 **Meyer,** Frank. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, S.E., London.* 1471. March 1895.

1811 **Meymott,** Sydney. *L. & S. W. Bank, Broadway, Ealing, Middlesex.* 847. November 1901.

1812 **Michael,** Dr. Gustave. 188 *Commercial Road, E., London.* 185. March 1901.

1813 **Michell,** Theo. *Madras.* 260, P.M., P.D.G.S.Wks. November 1903.

1814 **Michelsen,** Michel Bernard. 47 *London Road, Enmore, Sydney, New South Wales.* 42. Oct. 1900.

1815 **Milburn,** Robert. 84 *Brae Side Street, Glasgow.* 87 (S.C.), P.M., *87.* March 1900.

1816 **Miles,** Charles George. *Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope.* 711. Local Secretary for S. Africa, E. Div. March 1888.

1817 **Millar,** George W. 64 *Duane Street, New York.* 271, P.M., *241.* May 1897.

1818 **Miller,** Frederick Richard, F.R.C.S. 31 *Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 753. January 1898.

1819 **Miller,** Harry Risch. 9 *Great St. Helen's, E.C., London.* 58. June 1899.

1820 **Miller,** John. *Quilmes, Buenos Ayres.* Dis.S.Gr.D., *2329,* H. January 1901.

1821 **Miller,** T. L. *Eyre Cottage, Jews' Walk, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2105. January 1897.

1822 **Miller,** W. S. *Market Place, Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M. May 1899.

1823 **Millington,** James. *Station Road, Horsforth, near Leeds.* 1221, P.M., *289,* P.Z. May 1893.

1824 **Millson,** Dr. G. B. *Borough Offices, Southwark, S.E., London.* P.P.G.D.C., Bucks. Nov. 1902.

1825 **Millward,** Alfred A. 6 *St. George's Terrace, Primrose Hill, N.W., London.* 2168. May 1903.

1826 **Milne,** J. G. *P.O. Roodeport, T.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

1827 **Milton,** John Harold. *9 Staple Inn, W.C., London.* 2511, P.M., *174.* May 1897.

1828 **Mitchell,** Albert George. *Public School, Corrimal, New South Wales.* 204, P.M. June 1900.

1829 **Mitchell,** Frederick William. *Riverdene, Victoria Avenue, Surbiton.* 1013. January 1896.

1830 **Mitchell,** William Taylor. *Armenian Street, Blacktown, Madras.* Pres.B.G.P. October 1894.

1831 **Mitchell,** Wilmot Wadsworth. *Medfield, Norfolk Co., Mass., U.S.A.* Meridian L., P.M., Putman C. March 1900.

1832 **Moar,** John Ingram. *15 Beak Street, W., London.* 813, P.M. March 1898.

1833 **Mocke,** Petrus Johannes Keeve. *Mutual Buildings, Cape Town.* Goede Trouw Lodge. Jan. 1899.

1834 **Mold,** Charles Trevor. *760 Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres.* **District Grand Master, Past Grand Scribe, N., England.** Secretary for Argentine Republic. June 1894.

1835 **Mold,** Reginald. *682 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Ayres.* **District Senior Grand Warden, Past District Grand Scribe E.** June 1901.

1836 **Molesworth,** Rev. Hugh Thomas. *Wynnum, Queensland.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.) October 1899.

1837 **Molloy,** Eustace Harper. *Toungoo, Burma.* 1095, P.M. May 1903.

1838 **Molloy,** Harry J. *Insein, Burma.* P.D.G.Sup.W., Madras. May 1898.

1839 **Moncrieff,** James, jun. *Carterton, Wairarapa, New Zealand.* 53 (N.Z.C.), P.M., *10,* N.Z.C. November 1903.

1840 **Monson,** Gilbert John, F.R.Hist.S *"Lauriston," Guildford, Surrey.* 1670. October 1903.

1841 **Monson,** Henry John. *Whitehill House, Whitehill, West Liss, Hants.* 1670. October 1903.

1842 **Montague,** John Henry. *101 New Bond Street, W., London.* 2030, P.M. October 1896.

1843 **Monteith,** H. Campin. *Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1898.

1844 **Monteith,** Robert. *State School, St. George, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) October 1894.

1845 **Montesole,** E. W. *c/o King King & Co., Bombay.* 2735, *64* (S.C.) June 1903.

1846 **Montesole,** Max. *Author's Club, 3 Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 1766. June 1901.

1847 **Montgomery,** Thomas. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** May 1893.

1848 **Mooers,** Edwin. *Kingston, Ontario, Canada.* 70, *20.* March 1896.

1849 **Moon,** John G. *William Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. October 1896.

1850 **Moore,** Edward D. *318 North East Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.* 500, *6.* May 1900.

1851 **Moore,** Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Montgomery John, R.A., C.I.E. *Madras.* **District Grand Master, District Grand Superintendent, Madras.** May 1893.

1852 **Moorhouse,** Benjamin Michael, M.D. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2627, P.M. June 1900.

1853 **Moors,** Henry. *498 Punt Hill, South Yarra, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon.** *1,* P.Z. Oct. 1892.

1854 **Morant,** W. *165 Fentiman Road, Clapham, S.W., London.* 1624. March 1902.

1855 **Morecroft,** Arthur Hubert. *5 Castle Street, Liverpool.* 2316. March 1890.

1856 **Morgan,** Benjamin Branford. *3 Redwell Street, Norwich.* P.P.G.Tr. October 1902.

1857 **Morgan,** T. Westlake. *Bangor, North Wales.* **Past Grand Organist** (Craft and R.A.) March 1901.

1858 **Morison,** William Hunter. *Longreach, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.Stew. October 1901.

1859 **Morland,** Charles Henry Duncan, M.B., F.R.C.S. *Swatow, China.* 945. January 1902.

1860 **Morland,** John Thornhill. *Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.* D.Pr.G.M. June 1896.

1861 **Morphy,** Ferdinand Jamison. *Club de Residentes Estrangeros, Buenos Ayres.* **Past Deputy District Grand Master.** March 1897.

1862 **Morrill,** Warren P. *Benton Harbour, Michigan, U.S.A.* 298, *72.* May 1901.

1863 **Morris,** John Jones. *24 Lombard Street, Portmadoc, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Reg. May 1894.

1864 **Morris,** Spencer William. *48 Christchurch Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 231, P.M. Jan. 1894.

1865 **Morrish,** Samuel William Furze, M.I.N.A. *The Terrace, H.M. Dockyard, Pembroke Dock.* 1593. March 1898.

1866 **Morrison,** Robert. *99 Napiershall Street, Glasgow, N.B.* 413, P.Dep.M., *50,* P.Z. October 1888.

1867 **Morrison,** Robert Leopold. *Oakleigh, Broomfield Street, Taringa, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.) March 1902.

1868 **Morrison,** W. A. *Mondello, Eastbourne.* June 1903.

1869 **Morsbach,** Walter. *Calle Libertad 730, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, *1553.* January 1903.

1870 **Morton,** Francis William Watson. *39 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** June 1896.

1871 **Mosely,** Edward Lewin. *P.O. Box 1774, Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 2748, *2313.* October 1903.

1872 **Moss,** William Edward. *7 Rumford Street, Liverpool.* 357. March 1899.

1873 **Moulder,** Victor J., F.R.Hist.S. 110 *Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 2694. Mar. 1900.

1874 **Moulder,** Warwick James. *Warwick Villa, Goldsmith Road, Friern Barnet, N., London.* 1366. January 1901.

1875 **Moultrie,** S. B. *Cedar Lea, Parklands, Surbiton, Surrey.* June 1902.

1876 **Moutray,** Rev. John Maxwell, LL.D. *Richmond Glebe, Ballygawley, Tyrone.* P.G.Ch. March 1895.

1877 **Moyle,** J. Copley. *Moulmein, Burma.* **District Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** March 1893.

1878 **Moysey,** Thomas. 71 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* 2128. January 1896.

1879 **Muckleston-Allen,** Major Francke. *Llanfaehreth, Valley R.S.O., Anglesey.* 1861, *384.* Mar. 1893.

1880 **Mudie,** David Robertson. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, P.M. October 1903.

1881 **Mugford,** Sidney Arthur, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 135 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 276, P.M., J. January 1901.

1882 **Muggeridge,** Richard William. *The Brewery, Park Street, Southwark, S.E., London.* 1704, P.M., P.Z. March 1894.

1883 **Mulchahey,** Edward I. 108 *Narragansett Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 21, P.M., *1.* November 1902.

1884 **Muller,** Cornelius Johannes. *Cathcart Villa, Capetown.* P.Pr.G.Ins., Netherlands. March 1889.

1885 **Müller,** R. 121 *Oxford Street, W., London.* 238. March 1902.

1886 **Mulligan,** J. *Chief Jailor, Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* March 1901.

1887 **Mullins,** Arthur Ernest. 48 *Peckham Road, S.E., London.* 1446, P.M., *720,* P.Z. March 1893.

1888 **Munro,** John. P.O.B. 174, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M. January 1894.

1889 **Murphy,** James Alexander. *Police Station, Coomera. Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1894.

1890 **Murphy,** Major J. J. 25 *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. June 1900.

1891 **Murray,** Alfred Alexander, LL.B., W.S., F.R.S.E. 20 *Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh.* 2, W.M. **Third Grand Principal, Representative Gr. Lodge of Norway.** March 1898.

1892 **Murray,** Donald. P.O. *Box* 4, *Boulder City, West Autralia.* 902 (S.C.) January 1902.

1893 **Murray,** James. 246 *Whitehill Street, Denistoun, Glasgow.* 437, P.M, *50,* P.Z., Pr.G.Treas. Glasgow. March 1894.

1894 **Murray,** James Darling. *Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), *227* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Mount Morgan. October 1900.

1895 **Murray,** John Stewart. *Engineer's Institute, Penang.* 49 (S.C.) October 1902.

1896 **Murray,** Joseph. *Colombo Road, South Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4 (N.Z.C.) January 1903.

1897 **Murrow,** Baron. *Highbury House, St. Leonards.* 2189. March 1889.

1898 **Myers,** Gabriel. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Star of the Border (D.C.) October 1895.

1899 **Myers,** Moss Phineas. 80 *Hamilton Terrace, N.W., London.* 2522. May 1896.

1900 **Mylne,** Thomas. *Brisbane, Queensland.* **District Grand Master, Provincial Grand Superintendent** (S.C.), **Queensland.** March 1892.

1901 **Nadel,** Naley. *Mount Road, Madras.* P.D.A.G.Pt. *1198.* March 1897.

1902 **Nagel,** Sigmund. *Vienna I., Operngasse* 6. January 1902.

1903 ***Nairne,** Perceval Alleyn. 3 *Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1904 **Naoroji,** Dadabhai. *Washington House,* 72 *Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1159, P.M. Jan. 1895.

1905 **Napper,** Sidney. 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. March 1898.

1906 **Nash,** Frank Archibald. *Clovelly, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 2581. January 1898.

1907 **Nash,** Stewart. *Gympie, Queensland.* 1249, P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1897.

1908 **Neighbour,** George. 102 *Evington Road, Leicester.* 523, P.M., P.P.S.G.W. October 1903.

1909 **Nelson,** George Cawood. *Myrtle Villa, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 651 (S.C.) June 1895.

1910 **Nelson,** William Cowper. *Todd Building, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.* 1, *1,* P.H.P. May 1894.

1911 **Ness,** James Ross. *The Groves, Casal Balzan, Malta.* 2755, *349.* March 1900.

1912 **Nethersole,** Captain Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. *Waltair, Vizagapatam, Madras.* 150, *150.* Mar. 1897.

1913 **Newman,** Alfred. *Box* 23, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., *231* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1896.

1914 ***Newman,** Henry Field. 11 *Stanley Terrace, Occupation Street, Newcastle, Staffs.* 117. Oct. 1888.

1915 **Newman,** Rev. W. J. Hermann. *East Dean Vicarage, Chichester.* 175. March 1902.

1916 **Newstead,** W. J. 128 *Lowden Road, Herne Hill, S.E., London.* 1973. November 1899.

1917 **Newton,** James. 23 *Silverwell Street, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.G.Sec., P.G.Sc.E., East Lancashire. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** February 1887.

1918 **Newton,** John. *Wolstanton, Staffords.* 451, P.M. May 1902.

1919 **Newton,** William John. *Brightside, Heswall, Cheshire.* 1289, *537.* June 1898.

1920 **Newton,** William Watson. 52 *St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** May 1894.

1921 **Nicholl,** Allan Hume. *St. Hilda's, Laurie Park, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2744, P.M. June 1900.

1922 **Nicholls,** Harry. *Rupert Cottage, Bedford Park, W., London.* 2127, P.M. November 1903.

1923 **Nichols,** H. Bertram. 41 *Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 1180. May 1898.

1924 **Nickel,** Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* Loge zur Perle. October 1895.

1925 **Nicklin,** John Bailey. *Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A.* P.M. March 1892.

1926 **Nickolls,** J. B. *The Grange, Guernsey.* Pr.G.Sec. and Pr.G.So.E. Local Secretary for the Channel Islands. October 1901.

1927 **Nicol,** John Coulson. *Elmdon Lodge, Acocks Green, Birmingham.* 74, P.M. June 1899.

1928 **Nieuwoudt,** Gerrit, M.B., M.R.C.S. *Darling, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* St. Jan. (D.C.), *56* (S.C.) October 1901.

1929 **Nightingale,** Charles. *Glover's Lodge, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. January 1900.

1930 **Nilsson,** Pehr. *Waltham, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Chapter. May 1900.

1931 **Nixon,** Dr. Edward John. *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354, P.M. May 1898.

1932 **Nixon,** John Clarke. *West Riding Asylum, Menston, Leeds.* 1522. October 1899.

1933 **Noakes,** H. W. 3 *Kirkstall Road, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 108, P.M., *749*, Z. May 1892.

1934 **Noakes,** J. Norman. *The Brewery, Bermondsey, S.E., London.* 92, *92*. March 1901.

1935 **Noakes,** Wickham. *Selsdon Park, Croydon, Surrey.* 92, P.M. March 1902.

1936 **Nock,** George Arthur. *National Provincial Bank of England, Hull.* 1896. January 1889.

1937 **Nock,** Guy Henry. *Lane Cottage, Shifnal, Salop.* 395. May 1901.

1938 **Noehmer,** C. W. 3 *Havelock Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 186, P.M. January 1895.

1939 **Norfolk,** Thomas. 9 *Manor Row, Roseberry Road, Bradford.* 600. January 1888.

1940 **Norman,** George. 12 *Brock Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., *41*, P.J.G.W., Somerset. November 1895.

1941 **North,** W. J. R. *P.O. Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

1942 **Norton,** James Stephen. 8 *Broad Street, Hereford.* P.Pr.G.J.D. March 1900.

1943 **Notcutt,** Ernest Toller Mursell. *Box 552, Cape Town.* P.D.D.G.M., S.Afr.W.Div. June 1903.

1944 **Nunn,** Richard Joseph, M.D. 5 *York Street, Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A.* 15, P.M., *3*, P.K. Nov. 1889.

1945 **Nunneley,** Frederick Pitcairn. *The Bath Club, Dover Street, W., London.* P.P.G.Pt., Oxon. January 1902.

1946 **Nuttall,** John Robert. 13 *Thornfield, Lancaster.* 1051, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

1947 **Odell,** J. W. *Grove Farm, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. March 1902.

1948 **O'Donnell,** Francis. 1570 *Grove Street, Oakland, California, U.S.A.* P.M., P.H.P. October 1900.

1949 **O'Duffy,** John. 54 *Rutland Square, Dublin.* 249, P.M., *93*, K. January 1899.

1950 **Oehley,** Oliver Charles. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1585. October 1897.

1951 **Oetzmann,** Charles H. *Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey.* 2146. March 1898.

1952 **Officer,** William. 21 *Castle Street, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1894.

1953 **O'Halloran,** George Michael. *Northam, West Australia.* 10 (W.A.C.) October 1902.

1954 **Öien,** Bertram. *Trondhjem, Norway.* June 1902.

1955 **Oliver,** Andrew. 5 *Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W., London.* 2r3, *2416*. May 1900.

1956 **Oliver,** Rev. Henry Francis. *The Vicarage, Fenny Stratford, Bucks.* 2086, P.M., P.P.G.Chap. May 1903.

1957 **Oppert,** Emile Daniel. 38 *Belsize Park, N.W., London.* P.M. November 1895.

1958 **Oram,** William Adams. *Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Bombay.* P.Dis.G.D., Japan. May 1897.

1959 **Oranje,** Pieter. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.), P.M. October 1898.

1960 **O'Rorke,** William Joseph. 22 *Lister Gate, Nottingham.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. Local Secretary for Nottingham. January 1898.

1961 **Orttewell,** Richard. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., *1024*. November 1894.

1962 **Osborne,** Edmund Arthur. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Secretary.** November 1901.

1963 **Osman,** Constant Edward. 132 *Commercial Road, E., London.* 2469, P.M. November 1898.

1964 **Overbeck,** H. E. 51 *Station Road, Finchley, N., London.* 216, P.M. May 1898.

1965 **Owen,** S. Walsh, L.R.C.P. 10 *Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 901, *201*. October 1898.

1966 **Owen,** Walter Thomas, A.C.A., F.R.G.S. 22 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 925, 1016. Jan. 1903.

1967 **Owens,** Frederick Edward. 56 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* 2433, P.M., *2433*. May 1898.

1968 **Oxland,** Rev. John Oxley. *Hill Crests, Gillets, Pine Town, Natal.* **District Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

1969 **Packer,** Henry John. *Asylum, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. Oct. 1894.
1970 **Page,** Alfred. 11 *Fowler Street, South Shields.* 1676, *1626.* May 1895.
1971 **Page,** Alfred, J.P. *Long Row, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.J. (R.A.) January 1899.
1972 **Page,** Alfred. 25 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.* 79, P.M. March 1899.
1973 **Page,** W. S. *Roding House, Woodford Bridge, Essex.* 186, P.M., P.G.S. of W. October 1894.
1974 **Page,** W. T. *Lynthorpe, Bromyard Road, Worcester.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1896.
1975 **Paine,** Charles C. *Hillfield, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 2242, P.M. January 1900.
1976 **Painter,** Edwin Richard. 71 *Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 766. May 1898.
1977 **Pakes,** John James. 2 *Cedar Road, Teddington.* 871, P.M., *140*, P.Z. January 1890.
1978 **Palmer,** Major A. S. 5 *Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 1165. November 1897.
1979 **Palmer,** Charles. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* 1469, P.M. May 1896.
1980 **Palmer,** Frank T. 12 *Montpellier Avenue, Cheltenham.* 246, P.M. January 1901.
1981 **Palmer,** Henry. *Manor House, Medomsley, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.So. June 1899.
1982 **Palmer,** Rev. James Nelson. *Bembridge, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner, England.** November 1888.
1983 ***Palmer-Thomas,** R. 5 *Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 1929, P.M., P.Z. June 1891.
1984 **Papenfus,** Herbert B. *Box* 1032, *Johannesburg, T.R.C.* Star of the Rand Lodge. October 1891.
1985 **Papworth,** Oliver. 9 *St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.* Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.H. June 1894.
1986 **Paramore,** David Lewis. *Snohomish, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1893.
1987 **Parke,** George Henry. *St. John's, Wakefield, Yorks.* 154, P.M., *154*, P.Z. January 1895.
1988 **Parker,** Frederick H., Judge, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S. *Nikosia, Cyprus.* 2277, P.M., *2402*, P.Z. Local Secretary for Cyprus. November 1902.
1989 **Parker,** George Philip. 3 *Ormonde Terrace, N.W., London.* 1397, P.M. June 1898.
1990 **Parker,** Gerald Longley. *Government House, Perth, West Australia.* 2566, *2566.* March 1899.
1991 **Parker,** Henry William. 27 *Worship Street, E.C., London.* 1266. January 1903.
1992 **Parker,** William Fox. *Armidale, New South Wales.* Dis.G.Insp.W. May 1895.
1993 **Parkin,** Henry. 64 *Devereux Road, New Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 2000. November 1903.
1994 **Parkinson,** Thomas James. *Argus Printing Co., Tudor Street, E.C., London.* 2528. May 1901.
1995 **Parolini,** Antonio. 5 *St. John's Lane, E.C., London.* 2687. June 1902.
1996 **Partridge,** Samuel Steads. 91 *De Montfort Square, Leicester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1889.
1997 **Pastfield,** John Robinson. *Princes Street South, St. Thomas, Exeter.* 39. March 1897.
1998 **Patel,** Khan Bahadar, B.D. *Bruce Road, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 2333, W.M. January 1903.
1999 **Paterson,** Walter Saunders. *Dalla, Rangoon, Burma.* 1268, P.M. May 1901.
2000 **Patterson,** Dr. John N. *Lismore House, Earlestown, Lancashire.* P.Pr.D.G.D.C. March 1901.
2001 **Patterson,** J. W. 14 *Mitchell Street, West Hartlepool.* 2462. January 1903.
2002 **Patton,** Thomas R. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* **Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania; Representative of Grand Lodge of England.** May 1887.
2003 **Pavitt,** G. W. 14 *Barking Road, Canning Town, E., London.* 860. May 1898.
2004 **Pawsey,** W. J. *Northwoods, Bridgemary, near Fareham, Hants.* 2153, P.M. May 1900.
2005 **Paxton,** George. 195 *Great Portland Street, W., London.* 435. January 1901.
2006 ***Paynter,** Henry Harold. *Coolgardie, Western Australia.* 900 (S.C.), P.M., *287* (S.C.). Nov. 1902.
2007 **Pearce,** Christopher. 73 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* P.P.G.A.D. of C., Hants. and Isle of Wight (C. & R.A.) Local Secretary for Bournemouth. March 1901.
2008 **Pearce,** Gilbert P. *Mellanear House, Hayle, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. Librarian of Coombe Masonic Library, Hayle. March 1887.
2009 **Pearce,** Herbert George. *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. November 1900.
2010 **Pearse,** Albert, Capt. R.A.M.C. *Aldershot.* 1174. March 1899.
2011 **Pearson,** Ernest A. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. November 1896.
2012 **Pearson,** Thomas. 7 *Grosvenor Villas, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 424. October 1903.
2013 **Peart,** Thomas W. 2 *Osbaldeston Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 11, P.M. June 1902.
2014 **Peck,** Allen Millard. 82 *Elm Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A,* 36, P.M. May 1893.
2015 **Peck,** Andrew. 1345 *Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.* 719, *209.* October 1891.

2016 **Peck,** Michael Charles. *Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1892.

2017 ***Peek,** Rev. R. *Drewsteignton, Newton Abbot, Devon.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

2018 **Pellon,** José F. *Cienfuegos, Cuba.* **Grand Master.** May 1893.

2019 **Pemberton,** W. A. *Hermitage College, Naini Tal, N.W.P., India.* P.D.G.J.W., Bengal, D.G.Sc.N. Local Secretary for the N.W. Prov. and Oudh. March 1898.

2020 **Pembroke,** R. W. *45 Carson Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1155. May 1901.

2021 **Penn,** Alex Streathern. *Masonic Club, Singapore.* 1555. October 1902.

2022 **Penny,** Capt. J., I.M.S. *Dep. Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.* 542. March 1901.

2023 **Pentz,** Henry Home Ley. *Athens Villa, Mouille Point, Cape Town.* L. De Goede Hoop. Jan. 1899.

2024 **Pepper,** J. F. *Handsworth, Birmingham.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (C. & R.A.) March 1898.

2025 **Perceval,** John. *Slanly View, Wexford, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M. May 1899.

2026 **Percival,** Ernest Passawer, LL.D. *Stefansplatz 8, Vienna.* 1415. November 1897.

2027 **Percival,** Michael Passawer. *I Opernüng 3, Vienna.* 357. January 1903.

2028 **Perkins,** Edward Payson. *Chester Hill, Woodchester, Gloucestershire.* 2709. March 1903.

2029 **Perrott,** Robert Rees. *c/o Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711, P.M. May 1902.

2030 **Peters,** Frederick William. *Box 747, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* January 1889.

2031 **Peters,** Herbert William. *West End, Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sec., C.S. Africa. June 1888.

2032 **Petherbridge,** Robert. *7 Garrick Street, W.C., London.* 183. May 1901.

2033 **Petrie,** David. *Box 152, Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

2034 **Pettigrew,** George Attwood. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** Oct. 1894.

2035 **Phelps,** W. E. 6 *Diamond Terrace, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 1670, P.M., *2395.* January 1898.

2036 **Phillipson,** Ferdinand. *Tordenskjoldsgade 24, Copenhagen.* L. Ferdinande Caroline, Hamburg. May 1893.

2037 **Phillips,** Ebenezer S. 1120 *Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 3, *13.* March 1894.

2038 **Phillips,** George Thorne. *Wokingham, Berks.* 2437. June 1896.

2039 **Phillips,** Joseph. 81 *Church Street, Altrincham, Cheshire.* 339. June 1902.

2040 **Phillipps,** W. Herbert. *Adelaide, South Australia.* 38. May 1898.

2041 **Philon,** Nicholas. *Piraeus, Greece.* **Grand Secretary, Greece.** Local Secretary for Greece. March 1890.

2042 **Pickering,** George Alfred. *Guildhall, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1892.

2043 **Pickering,** Harold John. *Chippenham, Wilts.* 626. January 1902.

2044 **Pickering,** Thomas. 42 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 24, *24.* June 1892.

2045 **Pickersgill,** Charles Phillips. 3 *Marlborough Terrace, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827, P.M. Oct. 1898.

2046 **Pickett,** Jacob, M.D. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 766, P.M. January 1895.

2047 **Pickett,** John. *Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Steward.** May 1893.

2048 **Pickford,** Alfred. 88 *Rumford Street, Chorley-on-Mersey, Manchester.* P.P.G.Treas., P.P.A.G.Sc.E., West Lancashire. June 1898.

2049 ***Pierce,** W. Frank. *Crocker Building, San Francisco, California.* **Deputy Grand High Priest, California.** January 1897.

2050 **Pike,** E. H. *Fire Engine Station, Upper Street, Islington, N., London.* 2374. March 1903.

2051 **Pike,** Herbert Watson, I.C.S. *Sitapur, India.* 391, 1204, P.M., *891,* P.H. October 1896.

2052 **Pilcher,** Herbert Catchpool. *S. Brit. Ins. Co., Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) January 1901.

2053 **Pilkington,** Rev. J. Holme. *The Rectory, Framlingham, Suffolk.* D.P.G.M. June 1903.

2054 **Pillow,** Edward. *Le Grange, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.* 1500. October 1902.

2055 **Pimlott,** William Henry. *King's Creek, Clifton, Queensland.* 901 (S.C.), P.M. October 1895.

2056 **Pinckard,** George Josiah. *P.O.B.* 1759, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest, Representative of Grand Lodge of England at Grand Lodge, Louisiana.** May 1887.

2057 **Pinwill,** William Richard. *8th King's Regiment, Holywood, Belfast.* 2477. June 1897.

2058 **Pirie-Gordon,** H. *Gwernvale, Crickhowel, South Wales.* 357. October 1903.

2059 **Pittman,** J. J. 59 *Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 538, P.M. March 1897.

2060 **Pitts,** Alvah Grenelle. 111 *Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.* 357, *133.* Local Secretary for Michigan. March 1899.

2061 **Piza,** Benjamin Emil. *San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) November 1901.

2062 **Plews,** William John. *Thornville, Darlington.* 2610, P.M., *111.* November 1901.

2063 **Plumbe**, Rowland, F.R.I.B.A. 13 *Fitzroy Square, W., London.* **Past Grand Superintendent of Works.** June 1896.

2064 **Plummer**, H. B. W., M.D. *West Bromwich, Staffords.* 2784. March 1903.

2065 **Pocklington**, W. H. 5 *Arthur Road, Holloway, N., London.* 1288, P.M. May 1898.

2066 **Pocock**, James Charles. *Military Telegraphs, Pulau Brani, Singapore.* 224, P.M., *508*, J. March 1893.

2067 **Poirin**, Napoleon Vincent Phillipe. *Beckington, Burnt Ash Road, S.E., London.* 2579. Jan. 1898.

2068 **Polasky**, Dr. A. 418 *West Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 210, *14*, P.H.P. Oct. 1901.

2069 **Pollard**, Joseph. 51 *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq., W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. Oct. 1899.

2070 **Polson**, Thomas Andrew. *Dudley Lodge, Malden, Surrey.* 1826, P.M., *2000*. January 1901.

2071 **Pond**, Samuel. *Blandford, Dorset.* 1266. January 1897.

2072 **Pool**, Arthur G. *North Parade, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121. January 1903.

2073 **Poole**, Clement Vaughan. 32 *Grove Road, Norwich.* 93. October 1902.

2074 **Poole**, William George. *Leighland, Grange Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 860, P.M., *860*, P.Z. Jan. 1894.

2075 **Pope*, Edward Barfoot George. *Box* 1239, *Buenos Ayres.* 617, *617*. May 1892.

2076 **Pope**, Seth L. *Box* 256, *Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** Jan. 1899.

2077 **Postlewaite**, William H. 1233 *South 15th Street, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* 84. January 1900.

2078 **Poston**, Henry. 39 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 19 P.M. March 1892.

2079 **Potter**, Robert. 9 *Crossley Street, Halifax.* 275, P.M., *61*, P.Z. June 1900.

2080 **Pound**, Roscoe. 1969 *A Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 54. June 1902.

2081 **Powell**, Arthur Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.* P.P.G.S.Wks., Bristol, *187*, P.Z. November 1902.

2082 **Powell**, F. A., F.R.I.B.A. 344 *Kennington Road, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1887.

2083 **Powis**, George Trigance. 78 *Loop Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

2084 **Powley**, George Henry. *Victoria Street West, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** October 1891.

2085 **Pownall**, Wright D. 400 *Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1900.

2086 **Prenzlau**, Julius. *Bosjes Spruit, Brandfort, O.R.C.* 1022 Lodge Unity (D.C.) March 1895.

2087 **Preston**, Donald William. *Penryn, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.So. Mar. 1899.

2088 **Pretty**, Edward. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* P.D.G.S.W. (W.A.C.) June 1900.

2089 **Prewett**, Walter Stevens. *Cairns, North Queensland.* P.D.G.D.C. May 1902.

2090 **Pride**, Edwin Dawson. *The Grove, Portland, Dorset.* 1037. November 1902.

2091 **Prior**, Ephraim. 303 *Fulwood Road, Sheffield.* 1794. January 1898.

2092 **Probyn**, Lieut.-Col. Clifford. 55 *Grosvenor Street, W., London.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1897.

2093 **Procter**, Alfred. 28 *Gillygate, York.* 236, P.M., *236*. January 1897.

2094 **Proctor**, Frederick Stephen. *Qu'Appelle, Assa, Canada.* **Past District Deputy Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1896.

2095 **Proctor**, John James Beauchamp. *South African College, Cape Town.* P.D.G.W. May 1899.

2096 **Proudfoot**, William James Crumpton Dallas. *Box* 11, *St. Vincent, West Indies.* **Past District Grand Assistant Secretary and Registrar, Barbados.** June 1901.

2097 **Prynn**, Fred. *New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C., London.* 334. June 1898.

2098 **Pryce*, Thomas Lawrence. *P.O.B.* 247, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 828, *2313*. Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.

2099 **Puckle**, Walter Bridge. *Hill Cottage, Sparsholt, Winchester.* 162. May 1890.

2100 **Pudsey**, Colonel Henry Fawcett. 6 *Crown Terrace, Anlaby Road, Hull.* P.P.G.D. June 1889.

2101 **Pugh**, Henry James. *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.* 43, P.M. March 1901.

2102 **Pugh**, W. F. 1 *Snowdon Villas, Upper Bangor, North Wales.* 998. March 1903.

2103 **Pulvermann**, Martin. 26 *Minories, E.C., London.* 19. October 1895.

2104 **Purdie**, Alexander, M.A. *Pine Street, Perth, West Australia.* 7 (W.A.C.) November 1902.

2105 **Purey-Cust**, the Very Rev. Arthur Perceval, Dean of York. *The Deanery, York.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1888.

2106 **Purkiss**, William Henry. 38 *Featherstone Street, E.C., London.* 860, *860*. March 1891.

2107 **Purton**, John Frederick. *Tenby House, Palace Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 1541, P.M., *1269*. March 1901.

2108 **Purvis**, Rev. A. E. 1 *De Vaux Place, Salisbury.* 379, P.M., Pr.G.Chap. March 1897.

2109 **Puxty**, Charles Ivor. *Box* 575, *Cape Town.* 334, *334*. June 1903.

2110 **Pym**, Edward Ferriter Lucas. *Longreach, Queensland.* 2746, P.M. October 1899.

2111 **Quayle,** Mark. *P.O.B. 919, New Orleans, U.S.A.* 1, P.M. October 1889.

2112 **Quinn,** Robert Nicholas Fernehough. *Kent Street, Teneriffe, Brisbane, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.), *248* (S.C.) March 1902.

2113 **Raby,** Frederick. 14 *Elderslie Road, Eltham, S.E., London.* 1973. January 1903.

2114 **Rahman,** the Hon. Abdul Dato Sri Amar d'Raja, C.M.G. *Johore, Bahru, Johore, Straits Settlements.* 1152. November 1893.

2115 **Rainey,** James Jarvis. *Spilsby, Lincolnshire.* 426, *721.* March 1890.

2116 **Ralling,** Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester, Essex.* Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer. January 1890.

2117 **Ramsay,** John Carmichael. *Dalhousie, Waratah, Newcastle, N.S.W.* Dis.G.Insp. of W. Local Secretary for New South Wales. March 1894.

2118 **Ramsay,** William Boswell. *Box 258, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.), P.M. October 1899.

2119 **Ramsden,** Ernest Western. *Burrundie, v/ Port Darwin, South Australia.* 294. October 1903.

2120 **Randolph,** Lieut.-General Charles Wilson. 76 *Chester Square, S.W., London.* Grand Superintendent, Sussex. May 1893.

2121 **Ranken,** Hugh Bullen. *Bank of Australia, Hughenden, Queensland.* 2167. March 1900.

2122 **Ratcliffe,** Charles. 13 *Rufford Road, Elm Park, Fairfield, Liverpool.* 216, P.M., P.Z. May 1892.

2123 **Rawson,** Robert. *Ryedale Terrace, Dumfries, N.B.* 53 (S.C.), P.M. January 1902.

2124 **Raymond,** Henry Francis. *Elsinore, The Avenue, Yeovil, Somersetshire.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1888.

2125 **Raymond,** Percy Miles. *Box 554, Sacramento, California, U.S.A.* 51. January 1896.

2126 **Rayner,** Felix Reuben. *East London, South Africa.* 1790. November 1900.

2127 **Read,** R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall.* 1272, P.M. January 1895.

2128 **Read,** Richard Charles. 10 *Finsbury Square, E.C., London.* P.P.G.D., Middlesex. June 1902.

2129 **Rebman,** Francis Joseph. 129 *Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., London.* 1768, W.M. *2000.* January 1897.

2130 **Redfearn,** Thomas Butler. 20 *Scale Lane, Hull.* P.P.G.W., A P.G.Sec., A.P.G.So.E. Jan. 1895.

2131 **Reed,** George William. 92 *Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 13, P.M. March 1899.

2132 **Reed,** W. H. 4 *Westbury Road, Ealing, W., London.* 382. January 1893.

2133 **Reep,** John Robertson. *Franklin House, South Norwood, S.E., London.* Grand Standard Bearer, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.) June 1890.

2134 **Rees,** S. P. 25 *Bartholomew Road, N.W., London.* 1446, *2416.* November 1903.

2135 ***Rees,** Thomas Ernest. *Box 691, Cape Town.* 1366. March 1898.

2136 **Rees,** W. Burt. 317 *North Soto Street, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.* January 1903.

2137 **Reeve,** William. 65½ *York Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 901. May 1900.

2138 **Reid,** Arthur Henry, F.R.I.B.A. *Box 120, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Sup. of W., Transvaal and Eastern Division, South Africa. October 1889.

2139 **Reid,** Lieut. George S. B. *Cape Police, Colesberg, Cape Colony.* 2252, *2252.* May 1902.

2140 **Reid,** Herbert Cartwright, M.I.C.E. *Admiralty, H.M. Dockyard, Malta.* 2913, W.M. March 1903.

2141 **Reid,** John. *Box 1760, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1022. January 1899.

2142 **Reid,** J. Maclogan, M.D. *King Street, Perth, N.B.* 134. May 1902.

2143 **Reizenstein,** Henry. 277 *Winchester House, E.C., London.* 2075. June 1903.

2144 **Rendell,** Arthur Paige. 1 *Lindum Terrace, Bradford.* 974, *974.* March 1893.

2145 **Rendle,** Rev. Alfred James, M.A. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Ch. March 1899.

2146 **Rennie,** John. *Spey Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.) October 1903.

2147 **Retallack-Moloney,** Joseph Henry. 360 *Romford Road, E., London.* P.P.G.Sup.W., *933,* P.Z. November 1894.

2148 **Reubelt,** John Herbert. 339 *Hamilton Street, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.* May 1902.

2149 **Reynolds,** Captain Cecil Edwards, R.A. *Chesterford Park, Great Chesterford, Essex.* 488, P.M., *488.* October 1888.

2150 **Rice,** Obadiah Handford. 67 *Pitt Street, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

2151 **Rich,** Harry Nelson. *Ladner, British Columbia, Canada.* 9, P.M. January 1896.

2152 ***Richards,** George. 3 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W., London.* District Grand Master, Transvaal. October 1888.

2153 **Richards,** J. Peeke. 6 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W., Middlesex.* 1584, P.M. January 1896.

2154 **Richards,** Thomas George. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2459. October 1902.

2155 **Richardson,** Arthur Connor. *Granville House, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1624, *1664.* March 1898.

2156 **Richardson,** Harry, C.E. 5 *Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.* 482. June 1900.

2157 **Richardson,** Henry. 4 *Church Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 140, P.M. March 1892.

2158 **Richardson,** J. *Box 44, Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.) May 1898.

2159 **Richardson,** William. *Guisborough, Yorks.* P.D.W., North and East Yorks. January 1898.

2160 **Riches,** H. J. *North Terrace, Boulder City, West Australia.* *219* (S.C.) November 1902.

2161 ***Richmond,** A. E. 28 *Nelson Road, Great Yarmouth.* 100. January 1903.

2162 **Rickon,** Frederic John Henry. *Room 236, Phelan Building, San Francisco, U.S.A.* 2, P.M., P.H.P. March 1897.

2163 ***Rideal,** George Samuel. *Box 1130, Johannesburg, V.R C.* 744 (S.C.) May 1895.

2164 **Rider,** Rev. W. Wilkinson. *Musgrave Road, Beara, Durban, Natal.* 711, P.M. March 1894.

2165 **Riley,** Henry. *Victoria Mansions,* 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2128. November 1894.

2166 **Rimell,** George. 7 *Bentinck Mansions, Manchester Square, W., London.* 2492. March 1899.

2167 **Rittenhouse,** Henry Norman. 1705 *North 17th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.* January 1899.

2168 **Rivington,** Edward. 23 *Roslyn Terrace, Redlands, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Jersey. Oct. 1896.

2169 **Robbins,** Alfred Farthing. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 1928, P.M., *1928.* January 1899.

2170 **Robbins,** Joseph. *Jacksonville, Illinois, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1893.

2171 **Robert,** Thomas Bullock. 9 *Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 55, P.M. November 1902.

2172 **Roberts,** Austin. 20 *Park View, Halifax, Yorkshire.* 448, P.M., *448,* P.Z. March 1888.

2173 **Roberts,** Rev. C. E., M.A. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.P.G.Chap., Bucks. January 1900.

2174 **Roberts,** Charles Henry. *Esk Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.) October 1903.

2175 **Roberts,** Edward, M.A. *Plas Maesinela, Caernarvon, North Wales.* Dep.Pr.G.Master. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** March 1894.

2176 **Roberts,** Hugh Jones, Surgeon, J.P. *Gwyddfor, Penygroes, R.S.O., Caernarvon.* 606, P.M. May 1901.

2177 **Roberts,** John. *Box 321, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.So., S. Africa, W. Division. June 1890.

2178 **Roberts,** William Field. *Fern Bank, Gainsborough Road, Bedford Park, W., London.* 1471. March 1898.

2179 **Robertson,** Rev. Arthur George Lennox. 92 *Clapton Common, N.E., London.* 2329, P.M., *617,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.Chap., Argentine Republic. September 1887.

2180 **Robertson,** George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand. Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy.** Local Secretary for Wellington, New Zealand. May 1892.

2181 **Robertson,** J. Ross. 291 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Canada.* **Past Grand Warden, England. Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada.** March 1888.

2182 **Robertson,** Major J. R. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1413. June 1889.

2183 **Robertson,** Robert. 2 *Arsenal Road, Poona, India.* 415, P.M. June 1902.

2184 **Robertson,** Walter W. *Wardie Bank, Trinity, Edinburgh.* 1, P.M. **Grand Recorder.** May 1900.

2185 **Robeson,** John Granville. *Carlsruhe, Dickenson Road, Crouch End, N., London.* 192, P.M. October 1896.

2186 **Robin,** Rev. Leonard Philip. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 367, *1388* (N.Z.C). October 1900.

2187 **Robinson,** A. A. 101 *Bow Road, E., London.* 2549. June 1899.

2188 **Robinson,** Charles. 8 *Baker Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 1541, P.M. January 1896.

2189 **Robinson,** Edward Arthur. *Boydell House, Avenue Road, Aston, Birmingham.* 1163, *1031.* March 1901.

2190 **Robinson,** Frederick Cuthbertson. *Yorkshire Penny Bank, Manchester Road, Bradford.* P.P.G.D., P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. May 1889.

2191 **Robinson,** George Herbert. *The Cottage, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.* 2101, *777.* March 1900.

2192 **Robinson,** John. 33 *High Road, Darlington, Durham.* P.Pr.G.W., *111,* P.Z. January 1896.

2193 ***Robinson,** John. *The Flow, Cattogs, Comber, Co. Down.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. October 1896.

2194 **Robinson,** Percy. 72 *Albion Street, Leeds.* 1221. June 1901.

2195 **Rodriguez,** Francisco de Paula. 20 *Estrella, Havana, Cuba.* **Grand Secretary General Supreme Council, 33° A.A.S.R. Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Cuba.** May 1893.

2196 ***Roffey,** James Richard. 106 *Leeds Street, Liverpool.* 1937. March 1889.

2197 **Rogers,** William. 93 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* 1339, P.M. March 1896.

2198 **Ronaldson,** Rev. W. *Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary.** Local Sec. for Otago. May 1888.

2199 **Rooth,** Edward. *Pretoria, T.R.C.* 1747. June 1894.

2200 ***Roper,** John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.* 1074. March 1893.

2201 **Rosenbaum,** Rev. Morris. *6 Westmoreland Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2557. October 1903.

2202 **Rosenskjar,** Christian Martin. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2176. May 1902.

2203 **Ross,** George. *Railway Station, Maryborough, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), P.M., *246* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1895.

2204 **Ross-Johnson,** Dennis. *Central Station, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.D.C. (R.A.) October 1893.

2205 **Roundell,** Christopher Foulis. *17 Buckingham Gate Gardens, S.W., London.* 357. May 1899.

2206 **Roux,** Adrian J. T. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan (D C.), P.M. May 1898.

2207 **Rowbotham,** Charles David. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. March 1898.

2208 **Rowbotham,** Thomas. *Netherton House, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. Nov. 1901.

2209 **Rowell,** Benjamin W. *206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.* May 1898.

2210 **Rowe-Rowe,** H. *Box 769, Cape Town.* P.D G.St. June 1898.

2211 **Rowley,** Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alderhill, Meanwood, Leeds.* 289. March 1888.

2212 **Rowlinson,** A. H. *36 Union Avenue, Newton-on-Ayr, N.B.* 1890. January 1899.

2213 **Rowsell,** Alfred William. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.D. October 1889.

2214 ***Roy,** Robert. *2 Garden Court, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Cambridge. November 1888.

2215 **Royston,** Joseph. *22 Newmarket Road, Cambridge.* 441, P.M., P.Z. October 1903.

2216 **Royston,** Rev. Peter. *Orton Longueville, Peterborough.* P.P.G.Chap., Norths & Hunts. May 1897.

2217 **Ruby,** William Harry. *Maybury Lodge, Yorke Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. May 1899.

2218 **Rudd,** John. *172 Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* 2688, *1045.* June 1899.

2219 **Rumble,** Thomas William. *18 Aldermanbury, E.C., London.* 154, *2147.* June 1903.

2220 **Rupp,** George P. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* Gr. Librarian Pennsylvania. Oct. 1903.

2221 **Rush,** James Walker. *94 Leadenhall Street, E.C., London.* 1531. June 1903.

2222 **Rush,** Conductor John Shipman. *19 Civil Lines, Poona, India.* P.D.G.D.C., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Burma. January 1895.

2223 **Rushforth,** Robert Henry. *High Street, Amersham, Bucks.* March 1901.

2224 **Rushton,** W. H. *Agra Canal, Muttra, N.W.P., India.* 413. June 1895.

2225 **Rushton,** William. *32 Harley Street, W., London.* 2528. November 1899.

2226 **Russack,** W. J. C. *Marine Hotel, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.

2227 **Russell,** Francis Duncombe Astley. *1st Cheshire Regiment, Colaba, Bombay.* 691 (S.C.) Sub.M. June 1903.

2228 **Russell,** Herbert Henry Anson. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 103, *908.* January 1892.

2229 **Russell,** Joseph. *27 Milk Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1898.

2230 **Rust,** George Robert Dewey. *Kingston, Jamaica.* P.D.G.St.B., Jamaica. Local Secretary for Jamaica. October 1900.

2231 ***Rustomjee,** Cursetjee. I.C.S. *Moradabad, N.W.P., India.* 2018. October 1898.

2232 **Rustomjee,** Heerjeebhoy Manackjee, J.P. *18 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Local Secretary for Bengal. January 1890.

2233 **Rutherford,** George. *38 Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 1531. June 1903.

2234 **Ryan,** John Hugh McAuley. *High Court Chambers, Madras.* 150, *150.* October 1896.

2235 **Ryley,** Dr. Beresford. *27 Welbeck Street, W., London.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1903.

2236 **Rymer,** Sir Joseph Sykes. *17 Park Place, York.* P.Pr.G.R., P.P.G.H., North and East Yorks. November 1888.

2237 **Salter-Whiter,** James. *Sunny Bank, Wallington, Surrey.* 1892, P.M., *1347.* March 1898.

2238 **Salwey,** Theophilus John. *Guildhall, Ludlow, Salop.* P.P.G.W. Local Secretary for Shropshire. November 1891.

2239 **Samuelson,** Frederick, C.E. *Mora, Clifton Road, Rugby.* 2562. June 1898.

2240 **Sanders,** John D. *Waynesboro, Georgia, U.S.A.* 274, *76.* June 1899.

2241 **Sanders,** Rev. Canon Samuel John Woodhouse, LL.D., M.A., F.G.S. *St. Martin's Vicarage, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1890.

2242 **Sanderson,** Charles Edward Fenwick. *Singapore, Straits Settlements.* Dis.G.W., *508.* Oct. 1894.

2243 **Sandford,** James Benjamin. *Qu'Appelle, Assa., Canada.* 32. March 1898.

2244 **Sandham,** Robert. *16 Littledale Road, Seacombe, Cheshire.* 2876. January 1902.

2245 **Sansom,** Dr. Arthur Ernest. *84 Harley Street, W., London.* **Senior Grand Deacon.** June 1902.

2246 **Sarson**, Henry Logsdail. *Vinegar Works, City Road, S.E., London.* *2000.* October 1896.

2247 **Saulez**, Rev. Wilberforce. *Little Milton, Wallingford, Berkshire.* 1753. May 1898.

2248 **Saunders**, Alexander. 1 *Canning Street, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Pr.G.J. (R.A.) October 1896.

2249 **Saunders**, Alfred. *Erin Villa, Burston Road, St. John's Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 144, P.M. January 1900.

2250 **Saunders**, George Richard. *Heathside, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, *1347.* June 1901.

2251 **Saunders**, John. *Sea Cliff House, near Cape Town, Africa.* P.Pr.G.Sup., Cape (S.C.) Oct. 1888.

2252 **Saunders**, Col. Robert J. Pratt, C.B. *Saunders Grove, Baltinglass, Ireland.* **Provincial Grand Master, Wicklow and Wexford.** March 1898.

2253 **Saunders**, Sibert. *The Bank, Whitstable, Kent.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.G.J. November 1887.

2254 **Saunders**, William John H. *P.O.B. 537, Grand Haven, Michigan, U.S.A.* 139, P.M. May 1887.

2255 **Saunion**, Henri. 129 *Lower Thames Street, E.C., London.* 1423, P.M. March 1902.

2256 **Sawkins**, Arthur Wise. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 2220, *334.* January 1892.

2257 **Sawyer**, Charles L. 1916 *Columbus Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 19, P.M., *9.* June 1903.

2258 **Sayers**, Herbert Thomas Ford. *Box 32, Broken Hill, New South Wales.* 199, *10.* Nov. 1901.

2259 ***Schaufuss**, Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cölln Elbe, Saxony.* Lodge zur Akazie. November 1899.

2260 **Schaul**, Lewis Julius. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, *2.* March 1898.

2261 **Schiller**, Ferdinand P. M. 12 *Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park, W., London.* 357. June 1891.

2262 **Schmerl**, Augustus. 4 *Victoria Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 188. November 1903.

2263 **Schmidt**, Clarence R. M. *Ootacamund, India.* 1285, *1285.* October 1898.

2264 **Schneider**, Frank Louis. 69 *Bridge Road, Hammersmith, W., London.* 2512. June 1898.

2265 **Schoder**, Anthony. *Woodbridge, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1897.

2266 **Schonberger**, B. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

2267 **Schott**, Charles Jacob. 44 *Laisteridge Lane, Bradford, Yorks.* 302, *302.* November 1888.

2268 **Schroeder**, Gustav. Georg Friedrich. *Box 28, Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Libertas L. (D.C.) Oct. 1894.

2269 **Schultz**, Edward T. 215 *West German Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden and Past Grand Deputy High Priest, Maryland.** June 1888.

2270 **Schuyling Van Doorn**, Herman Jan. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* 2480. May 1896.

2271 **Scott**, Hugh Jamieson. *Box 103, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

2272 **Scott**, John Henry Francis Kinnaird, of Gala. *Gala House, Galashiels, N.B.* Pr.G S.D., *128.* March 1902.

2273 **Scott**, Mark. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. May 1892.

2274 **Scott**, Owen Stanley. *Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.* 1230. May 1897.

2275 **Scott**, William H. *Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Grand Master, Representative Grand Lodge of Ohio.** Local Secretary for Rhode Island. June 1889.

2276 **Scott-Hall**, Rev. William E., F.S.A., Scot. *Oxford Union Society, Oxford.* Local Secretary for North Wales. 755. March 1893.

2277 **Scurrah**, William Alfred. 12 *Rutland Street, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1890.

2278 ***Seamon**, William Henry. *El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** May 1890.

2279 **Searle**, Edward. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. May 1896.

2280 **Seehoff**, J, *Box 47, Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas, P.M. May 1898.

2281 **Seeligson**, L. *Colonial Mutual Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* 859 (S.C.), P.M., *274* (S.C.) November 1903.

2282 **Seiflow**, Max. 25 *Savage Gardens, E.C., London.* 238. January 1902.

2283 **Seligmann**, Charles Gabriel, M.B. 23 *Vincent Square, S.W., London.* 2330. March 1902.

2284 **Semans**, Dr. William M. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.

2285 **Setna**, Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy. *Hong Kong.* 1165, 618 (S.C.) May 1889.

2286 **Severs**, William. *Wilmslow, Cheshire.* 1565. May 1899.

2287 **Sexton**, Henry. *Town Close Road, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

2288 **Shallcrass**, G. *G.P.O., Melbourne, Victoria.* 110. May 1898.

2289 **Shanks**, Frederick Hemsley, M.D. *P.O., Suva, Fiji.* 105, *281* (S.C.) May 1901.

2290 **Sharp**, G. Harold. 20 *Broomwood Garden, Clapham Common, West Side, S.W., London.* 183. May 1902.

2291 **Sharp**, H. J. 60 *Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.* **District Grand Secretary, Japan.** June 1903.

2292 **Sharpe**, Wallace William Jessop. *Florence Terrace, Falmouth.* 75. January 1892.

2293 **Sharpe**, William. 102 *Foster Street, Lincoln.* 594, *594.* June 1903.

2294 **Sharratt,** Albert Varey. 6 *King's Drive, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 1375. March 1899.

2295 **Shaver,** George David, M.D. 920 *Yakima Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.* 22, P.M., *4*, P.H.P. January 1894.

2296 **Shaver,** William Mitchell. *Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Grand Secretary.** (R.A.) January 1903.

2297 **Shaw,** B. 65 *King William Street, E.C., London.* 1950. March 1901.

2298 **Shaw,** Benjamin. *Wharfedale, Carlborne Terrace, Menston, Leeds.* 2669. October 1902.

2299 ***Shaw,** Robert Barclay. 94 *Commerce Street, Glasgow.* 3 bis, *50*. June 1895.

2300 **Sheffield,** Lieut.-Col. Frank. *Palaspai, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2029, P.M. June 1894.

2301 **Sheffield,** Thomas. *Box* 1014, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* D.G.S.B., C.S.Africa. May 1896.

2302 **Sheffield,** Wm. Edwin. 115 *Pipestone Street, Benton Harbour, Michigan, U.S.A.* 298, *72*. Oct. 1897.

2303 **Shephard,** Walter. *Fern Bank, Louth, Lincolnshire.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.So. May 1889.

2304 **Shepherd,** Edward L. *The Lindens, Abingdon, Berkshire.* P.P.G.W. November 1893.

2305 **Sheppard,** Richard John. *Parsonstown, Ireland.* Prov. Gr. Sec., Midland Counties. May 1899.

2306 **Sheppard,** William Fleetwood, M.A., LL.M. 2 *Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St., Cambridgeshire. November 1889.

2307 **Sherman,** William Ross. 4 *Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Senior Grand Steward.** May 1893.

2308 **Sherris,** Frederick Alexander. 6 *Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W., London.* 1608, *2030*. March 1901.

2309 ***Shields,** Isaac Mann. 26 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.D.D.G.M., Bombay. May 1900.

2310 **Shirk,** George H. *Hanover, Pennsylvania.* Dis.Dep.G.M., Pennsylvania. October 1891.

2311 **Shirreffs,** Robert Archibald. 451 *Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 33, P.M., *6*, P.H.P. Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1895.

2312 **Shone,** Isaac. 47 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2108. May 1901.

2313 **Short,** William Henry. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40, P.M. October 1892.

2314 **Shread,** George. *Cambridge House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* P.P.G.D. May 1893.

2315 **Shryock,** Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Maryland.** May 1890.

2316 **Sibthorpe,** John. 33 *Molesworth Street, Dublin.* 4 (I.C.), P.M. March 1900.

2317 **Side,** Arthur Orsini. 34 *Lorne Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 183, P.M. May 1893.

2318 **Sidwell,** Rev. Canon H. Bindley, B.A. *Box* 558, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 794 (S.C.) March 1894.

2319 **Silberbauer,** Charles Frederick. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 828. October 1891.

2320 **Silberbauer,** Conrad Christian. *P.O.B.* 263, *Cape Town.* Dep.Pr.Gr.M. (D.C.) March 1889.

2321 **Silley,** Alfred Charles. *Constantinople.* 687, P.M. October 1903.

2322 ***Sim,** Henry Alexander, I.C.S., C.I.E. *Madras, India.* P.Dis.G.W. June 1896.

2323 **Simcox,** Joseph Jonathan. *Saunderton House, High Wycombe, Bucks.* Pr.G.Tr. **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) January 1899.

2324 **Simkin,** Luyard. *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.* 2207. October 1899.

2325 **Simmons,** J. R. 42 *Stanley Road, Bromley, Kent.* 2647. November 1901.

2326 **Simner,** Abel. 3 *Grosvenor Court,* 137 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 177, P.M. October 1902.

2327 **Simon,** L. 1 *Aldersgate Buildings, E.C., London.* 1693 P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

2328 **Simonsen,** Sophus Heimann. *St. Kiobmagergade* 14, *Copenhagen.* Lodge zur Bruderkette Hamburg. Local Secretary for Denmark. June 1887.

2329 **Simpkin,** Harry. *High Bank, New Road, Whitefield, near Manchester.* 266. January 1903.

2330 **Simpson,** George Palgrave. 24 *Howe Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.* 2087, P.M., *1538*. June 1903.

2331 **Simpson,** H. R. *Skagway, Alaska, U.S.A.* 113 (Wash.C.) October 1903.

2332 **Simpson,** John. *Gladstone, Tasmania.* 4. June 1891.

2333 **Sinclair,** Hugh William. 443 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Treasurer, Past Grand Joshua.** Local Secretary for Melbourne. October 1895.

2334 **Sinclair,** Robert. *P.O., Wellington South, New Zealand.* 816 (S.C.) March 1896.

2335 **Skelding,** H. J. *The Court, Bridgnorth, Salop.* P.Pr.G.D. January 1896.

2336 **Skelton,** H. J. *Boreham Wood, Elstree, Herts.* 231, P.M. May 1901.

2337 **Skelton,** Richard George. *Stafford, via Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.J.W., *190* (S.C.) March 1895.

2338 **Skerrett-Rogers,** Charles Campbell. *Foochow, China.* 1912, P.M. June 1903.

2339 **Skirving,** J. B. *Potchefstroom, Vaal River Colony.* 2354. June 1897.

2340 **Skog,** Emil Christian. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dist.G.Sup.W. May 1899.

2341 **Slack,** Arthur William. *Beechwood, Buxton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.R. January 1891.

2342 **Sladden,** Robert. *Townsville Street, Queenton, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M. Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1898.

2343 **Slade,** Charles Joseph. *Roke Villa, Millway Road, Andover.* P.A.G.D.C., Surrey. May 1901.

2344 **Slark,** William. 33 *Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 2095, P.M., *92.* March 1901.

2345 **Smail,** James Scott. *Innerleithen, Scotland.* 856. May 1898.

2346 **Smailes,** Robert. *Glen Esk, Alma Road, Headingley, Leeds.* 1311. January 1899.

2347 **Small,** Harry Gordon. *Wythburn, Heaton Moor, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.W.,P.Pr.G.H. (R.A.), Cheshire. November 1897.

2348 **Small,** James Miln. 17 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* Pr.G.Sec. and Sc.E., Middlesex. May 1899.

2349 **Smee,** Frederick Fuller. *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C., London.* 23. October 1899.

2350 **Smiles,** James Thomas. *Dept. of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. June 1897.

2351 **Smit,** Frederick Simon. *Box* 136, *Cape Town.* June 1899.

2352 **Smith,** A. C. K. 34 *Brazennose Street, Manchester.* 2554, P.M., P.P.G.R. November 1899.

2353 **Smith,** Alfred Edwin. *Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.), W.M. October 1903.

2354 **Smith,** Arthur H. *Aldershot.* 723, P.M., *723.* May 1901.

2355 **Smith,** Benjamin Edwin. 10 *Elphinston Road, Poona, India.* 2532, P.M., *1198,* P.Z. Oct. 1894.

2356 **Smith,** Charles. 65 *Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, Surrey.* 19. October 1895.

2357 **Smith,** Charles Winlove. 50 *High Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.* 107, *107.* October 1891.

2358 **Smith,** Cornwell. 57 *Manor House Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., *481.* November 1903.

2359 **Smith,** D. Crawford. 19 *Queen Street, Perth, Scotland.* 3, P.M. March 1898.

2360 **Smith,** Donald. *St. Helena, Brisbane, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) June 1900.

2361 **Smith,** E. J. Jervis, R.F.A. *Balliol College, Oxford.* 357. January 1903.

2362 **Smith,** George. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) Local Sec. for Mackay. March 1897.

2363 **Smith,** George Frederick. *Seabourne, Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** June 1899.

2364 **Smith,** H. Squire. *King William's Town, Cape.* 1800, P.M., *853.* November 1898.

2365 **Smith,** James. *The Bank, Shotts, N.B.* P.Pr.G.Treas., Dumfries. **Second Grand Sojourner.** Representative Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Missouri. October 1891.

2366 **Smith,** John. *Salford Works, Richard Street, Birmingham.* 1782, P.M., *587.* October 1901.

2367 **Smith,** John, B.E., M.I.C.E. *County Surveyor, Ballinasloe, Ireland.* Pr.J.G.W., South Connaught, *137,* P.K. March 1892.

2368 **Smith,** General John Corson. 65 *Sibley Street, Chicago.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1889.

2369 **Smith,** John Moore, F.S.I. 96 *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 2291. October 1894.

2370 **Smith,** Joseph Collett. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* 1965. May 1898.

2371 **Smith,** Montague Howard. 19-21, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 280, *280.* March 1895.

2372 **Smith,** Norman. *Suva, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. January 1902.

2373 **Smith,** Robert, jun. *Newcastle, Natal.* P.D.G.D.C. May 1898.

2374 **Smith,** Robert George. *Rostrevor, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1902.

2375 **Smith,** Rev. Samuel George, D.D., LL.D. 125 *College Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3 (Minn. C.) March 1900.

2376 **Smith,** Sydney Frederick. *Suva, Fiji.* 1931. June 1903.

2377 **Smith,** William Henry. *State School, Monkland, Gympie, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194,* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Gympie. May 1891.

2378 **Smith,** W. Price. *York House, Bangor, North Wales.* Pr.G.A.P. March 1901.

2379 **Smithies,** William Edward. *Springfield, Elland, Yorkshire.* P.P.G.D.,P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) Oct. 1888.

2380 **Smyth,** Lieut.-Col. Edward Guy Selby. *Darby House, Sunbury-on-Thames.* 1871, P.M. June 1903.

2381 **Smyth,** William Henry. *Elkington Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire.* **Past Provincial Grand Master.** May 1890.

2382 **Snashall,** Percy Barden. *Box* 271, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

2383 **Snell,** Dr. E. T. *P.O. Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas (D.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2384 **Snelling,** William Walton. 14 *Hermitage Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.* 1541, P.M., *1269,* P.Z. March 1893.

2385 **Snowball,** Fitzgerald. *Stanwix, St. Aubyn's Avenue, Caulfield, Victoria.* 752 (E.C.) June 1892.

2386 **Snowball,** Oswald Robinson. 19 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* P.M. June 1892.

2387 **Soley,** Alexis. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 786. June 1901.

388 **Solomons,** Maurice E., J.P. 26 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* **Representative Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Past Reg. R.A. Instruction.** March 1901.

2389 **Soltau,** William Edward. *South Hayling, Havant.* 257, W.M. May 1903.

2390 ***Songhurst,** William John. 9 *Cromwell Place, Highgate, N., London.* 227, P.M., 7. Jan. 1894.

2391 **Soole,** William. *Dunstable Lodge, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.* 946. June 1903.

2392 **Sorrell,** John Edward, R.N.R. 18 *Wynndale Road, South Woodford, Essex.* 19. May 1900.

2393 **Sounes,** Clarence. *Woodlawn, Vanbrugh Park Road East, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 723, *723.* October 1902.

2394 **South,** Benjamin Herbert. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 651 (S.C.), P.M., *118,* (S.C.), P.Z. March 1895.

2395 **Southwell,** William Lascelles. *Astbury Hall, Bridgnorth, Salop.* **Senior Grand Deacon, Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1889.

2396 **Spafford,** Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, P.M., *19.* May 1895.

2397 **Spalding,** Edmund S. 5 *Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* St. John's. March 1903.

2398 **Spalding,** Frank Wilby. 47 *Newmarket Terrace, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

2399 **Spalding,** John Tricks, J.P. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H., Notts. May 1894.

2400 **Sparks,** Alfred. *Bowmanville, Bromley Common, Kent.* 1987. May 1895.

2401 **Sparks,** Henry James. *Earlham Hall, Norwich.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.D.D.G.M., Bengal. March 1893.

2402 **Sparks,** William. 32 *Walbrook, E.C., London.* 1744, W.M. November 1903.

2403 **Spaul,** H. B. 10 *Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C., London.* 145, P.M. November 1901.

2404 **Spencer,** Robinson. *Frankton, Waikato, Auckland, New Zealand.* 101. May 1896.

2405 **Spencer,** Thomas. 3 *Brookfield Terrace, Ashton Old Road, Fairfield, near Manchester.* 1774. January 1900.

2406 **Spiers,** James. *Mary Street, Toowoomba, Queensland.* Dep.Dis.G.M., Prov.G.H. January 1891.

2407 **Spiller,** Stanley. 480 *Brixton Road, S.W., London.* 2395. June 1898.

2408 **Springett,** Bernard H. 89 *Farringdon Street, E.C., London.* 2430, P.M., *19.* November 1903.

2409 **Sponneck,** Count Carl Waldemar. 116 *&* 117 *Holborn, E.C., London.* 2105. May 1901.

2410 **Squier,** Hamilton R. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 454. March 1899.

2411 **Squire,** Eustace. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. November 1901.

2412 **Squires,** William. *The Hollies, Pannal, Leeds.* 1221. March 1901.

2413 **Stackard,** Stephen Frank. 36 *Duke's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., London.* 807, P.M. Jan. 1899.

2414 **Stanhope,** Henry A. 3716 *Locust Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610. October 1901.

2415 **Stanley,** Thomas Compton. 3 *Bellefields Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 435. March 1897.

2416 **Starkey,** John W. *Gas Office, La Valletta, Malta.* P.Dep.G.M., D.G.H., Malta. Local Secretary for Malta. January 1888.

2417 **Starkey,** Richard Ball. *Ankerstead, Leicester.* 2429. October 1900.

2418 **Statter,** William Aked. *Thornhill House, Wakefield, Yorks.* 154, P.M., *154,* P.Z. March 1890.

2419 **Stauffer,** William Ferdinand. 298 *Hoe Street, Walthamstow, Essex.* 19. May 1893.

2420 **Staynes,** William Henry. *The Ferns, Belgrave, Leicester.* P.P.G.St.B. March 1902.

2421 **St. Clair,** Ernest. 48 *Hatton Garden, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1895.

2422 ***Steavenson,** Joseph, B.A. *London.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.R. (R.A.), Madras. January 1893.

2423 **Stevenson,** James Dunlop. *Freemason's Hall, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1900.

2424 **Stecker,** Adam A. 74 *Pearl Street, New York.* 588, P.M. May 1898.

2425 **Stecker,** Ernest. *Box 49, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. November 1900.

2426 **Steeds,** Herbert William Pilditch. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.), P.M., *220* (S.C.) October 1891.

2427 **Steele,** Lawrence. *Lime Wood, Hill Lane, Southampton.* 359, P.M. November 1891.

2428 **Steele,** William Frederick. *Underleigh, Darwen, Lancashire.* 381. March 1898.

2429 **Steggles,** William Henry. *Westbrook, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M. June 1902.

2430 **Stephens,** Edwin. 36, *Bridge Street, Hereford.* 120, P.M., *120,* P.Z. January 1903.

2431 **Stephens,** Isaac Robert. 2, *Orwell Terrace, Langer Road, Felixstowe.* 2371. March 1896.

2432 **Stephens,** John Naylor. 7 *Holmesdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.* 1718, P.M. *141.* October 1897.

2433 **Stephens,** Samuel George. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.

2434 **Stephenson,** Charles. *Bank House, Consett, Co. Durham.* 2135, P.M. May 1897.

2435 **Stephenson,** William Henry. *Messrs. Sargood & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.* 2530. March 1902.

2436 **Stevens,** Albert Clark. *Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 88, P.M., *33,* P.H.P. May 1895.

2437 **Stevens,** Charles. *Shuttesdraai, Ficksburg, O.R.C.* 2522. March 1899.
2438 ***Stevens,** Daniel Collenette, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. *City Club, Cape Town.* 1409. May 1889.
2439 **Stevens,** Edward H. 1117 *22nd Street, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.* May 1899.
2440 ***Stevens,** Frank, M.I.C.E. 109 *The Grove, Ealing, W., London.* P.D.G.S.B., Madras. March 1895.
2441 **Stevens,** George. 28 *Old Mill Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 19. May 1893.
2442 **Stevens,** John Thomas. *Fairlawn, Southall, Middlesex.* 2675. March 1902.
2443 **Stevens,** John William, A.R.I.B.A. 21 *New Bridge Street, E.C., London.* 2234. June 1891.
2444 **Stevenson,** Arthur G. *Howe Hill, Holgate, York.* 2328. January 1893.
2445 **Stevenson,** C. M. *Kiama, New South Wales.* **Past Dep. Grand Insp. Working.** Jan. 1898.
2446 **Steward,** Joseph Ellis. *Compstall, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. January 1899.
2447 **Stewart,** Alan McKenzie. *Morden, Manitoba, Canada.* D.D.G.M. March 1900.
2448 **Stewart,** Charles H. *Melbourne, Florida, U.S.A.* **Grand Deacon,** 5. March 1899.
2449 **Stewart,** John. 147 *West 94th Street, New York, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** *184.* Nov. 1902.
2450 **Stewart,** Robert. 13 *Oxford Terrace, Gateshead, Durham.* 428, P.M., *48*, P.Z. November 1895.
2451 **Stidolph,** Edward Spencer. *Langdale House, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 1544, P.M., *1544.* Nov. 1895.
2452 **Stigling,** Adelbertus Jacobus. *Hopefield District, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan (D.C.) January 1892.
2453 **Stillson,** Henry Leonard. *Bennington, Vermont, U.S.A.* 13, P.M., *39.* March 1892.
2454 **Stimson,** Edward. 52 *Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 15, P.M. May 1898.
2455 **Stimson,** Edward Charles, A.R.I.B.A. 22 *Atherton Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2374. Jan. 1896.
2456 **Stitt,** Rev. Samuel Stewart, M.A. *Red House, Barton Road, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G. Chap., Hants and Isle of Wight. March 1896.
2457 **Stiven,** James. *Annandale, Reigate.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1893.
2458 **Stivers,** George Edwin Waring. 142 *East 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.* 454. **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1903.
2459 **St. John,** Louis Frederick. *Abbey Lodge, Linton Road, Hastings.* 1184, *40.* Local Secretary for East Sussex. May 1894.
2460 **Stockings,** William F. 22 *Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 943, P.M. October 1902.
2461 **Stocks,** William Henry. *St. David's, Carson Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1351, P.M., *862.* March 1902.
2462 **Stohwasser,** Lt. Col. Francis Joseph. 103 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 569. June 1903.
2463 **Stokes,** Charles. *Cecil House, Highfields, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. October 1900.
2464 **Stokes,** John, M.D. *Eccleshall Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M. May 1898.
2465 **Stone,** Walter Henry. 24 *Raleigh Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 2647, P.M., *2899.* November 1896.
2466 **Storey,** Robert. *Dean Street, Shildon, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2415. January 1901.
2467 **Storey,** R. B. 103 *Windsor Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2694. May 1902.
2468 **Story,** John Alexander. 84 *Oxford Street, W., London.* 1287. March 1903.
2469 **Stoetzer,** Frederick. 195 *Upper Thames Street, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. January 1902.
2470 ***Strangways,** Leonard R., M.A. *Merton, Cullenswood, Dublin.* 357, *33.* March 1898.
2471 **Stratton,** Buchan Francis. 55 *Barrowgate Road, Chiswick, S.W., London.* 49, P.M., *22*, P.Z. November 1895.
2472 **Stratton,** William Joseph. 12 *Algernon Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.
2473 **Stringfellow,** F. J. *Crewkerne, Somersetshire.* P.Pr.G.Std.B., Somerset. June 1892.
2474 **Stuart,** Alick Graham. *Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.) November 1900.
2475 **Stubbs,** Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Wynberg, Cape Town.* 2577, P.M. March 1897.
2476 **Stubington,** Arthur Stuart. 15 *Kinnoull Mansions, Rowhill Street, Clapton, N.E., London.* 1347. November 1898.
2477 **Sturrock,** Capt. G. C., R.A. *Cordite Factory, Wellington, India.* Dio Dante Dedi. October 1903.
2478 **Stuttaford,** William Foot. *Cleveland, Worcester Park, Surrey.* P.D.G.Tr., W.D.S.A. June 1897.
2479 **Subrahmanyam,** N. Barrister, Gov. Pleader. *The Luz, Madras.* Dis.G.Treas. June 1893.
2480 **Sudlow,** Robert Clay. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) October 1892.
2481 **Sudworth,** Samuel. 89 *Thornhill Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 871. January 1903.
2482 **Sumner,** Reginald Philip. *Clovelly, Wotton Hill, Gloucester.* P.P.G.W. January 1895.
2483 **Sutherland,** William G. *P.O.B. 74, Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.) March 1894.

2484 **Sutton,** S. John. *Darabe, via Emtento, Tembuland, South Africa.* October 1894.

2485 **Sweatman,** J. A. 14 *Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C., London.* 183. March 1901.

2486 **Sweeney,** William Duncan. 101 *Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1712, P.M., *24.* Nov. 1900.

2487 **Sweet,** John Thomas. 7 *Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C., London.* 2721, P.M. June 1897.

2488 **Swinden,** Francis George. 27 *Temple Street, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sec. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) January 1893.

2489 ***Swinn,** Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sw.B. (R.A.) June 1894.

2490 **Sykes,** Godfrey. 29 *Park Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 165, P.M. June 1902.

2491 **Sykes,** Walter. *Copley Square Hotel, Huntingdon Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* 1783, *582.* June 1902.

2492 ***Symns,** Robert Corser Montfort, I.C.S. c/o *A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.* **District Grand Standard Bearer.** (C. & R.A.) March 1901.

2493 **Symons,** William. *Callington, Cornwall.* P.P.G.D. of C. (C. & R.A.) June 1896.

2494 **Symonds,** George John. 76 *Whitehall Park, N., London.* 183, P.M. June 1897.

2495 **Szlumper,** William Weeks, M.I.C.E. 17 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2000. January 1901.

2496 **Tackley,** Rev. Frederick James. *The Vestry, Parish Church, Bradford.* 2538. October 1898.

2497 **Tailby,** William. 89 *Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 13, P.M., *13,* P.Z. May 1893.

2498 **Tallent-Bateman,** Charles Tallent. 40 *Brazenose Street, Manchester.* 1375. March 1900.

2499 **Tarnay,** Henri. *Zelinka Gasse, Vienna.* Schiller Lodge. October 1899.

2500 **Tarrant,** Herbert. 83 *Woodland Rise, Highgate, N., London.* 2170. March 1899.

2501 **Tarrant,** W. H., jun. *Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M. January 1897.

2502 **Tate,** Clement John Gifford. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, P.M. January 1899.

2503 **Tate,** John. *Rantalard, Belfast.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.Dep.Dis.Gr.Master, Bombay. October 1893.

2504 **Taubman,** Edward Teare. *Aberdeen, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 38, P.M., *14.* May 1895.

2505 **Taylor,** Albert. 88 *Chestnut Grove, Balham, S.W., London.* 2664. March 1899.

2506 **Taylor,** Charles Clement Jennings. *Derby Villa, Derby Road, Kenilworth, Cape Town.* 1409, *153* (S.C.) March 1889.

2507 ***Taylor,** Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.

2508 ***Taylor,** George William, A.I.N.A. 116 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 171, *140.* October 1889.

2509 **Taylor,** Henry, F.S.A. 12 *Curzon Park, Chester.* 425, P.M., Pr.G.Reg. March 1901.

2510 **Taylor,** Hugh Taylor. 24 *Westwick Gardens, W., London.* 2000, P.M. May 1901.

2511 **Taylor,** John, J.P., F.L.S., F.C.S. 15 *Lucius Street, Torquay.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Jan. 1888.

2512 **Taylor,** Robert William. *Skagway, Alaska, U.S.A.* 113 (Wash. C.), W.M. Oct. 1903.

2513 **Taylor,** Thomas. *Rosendale, The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffordshire.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) May 1900.

2514 **Taylor,** William. 54 *Earlesfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 2455. Nov. 1903.

2515 **Taylor,** William Campbell. 1 *Horseguard's Avenue, S.W., London.* 913, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

2516 **Taylor-Brown,** Dr. J. *Box* 63, *Jeppestown, V.R.C.* 265 (I.C.), P.M. June 1898.

2517 **Temple,** Dr. Thomas Cameron. *Shefford, R.S.O., Bedfords.* 2620. May 1901.

2518 **Tennant,** David, jun. *Box* 232, *Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. November 1898.

2519 **Terry,** Major General Astley. 123 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** October 1897.

2520 **Terry,** Major Astley Herbert, A.S.C. 123 *St. George's Road. S.W., London.* P.Z., P.G.W., Guernsey and Alderney. March 1899.

2521 **Terry,** James. 143 *Tufnell Park Road, N., London.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1888.

2522 **Terry,** John Albert. *Melrose House, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 975. March 1902.

2523 **Tharp,** Henry Walter. *Mexboro House, Knighton Drive, Leicester.* 49. May 1895.

2524 **Tharp,** John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, E.C., London.* 1223, *55.* November 1895.

2525 **Tharp,** William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, W., London.* 49. May 1895.

2526 **Thaxter,** Frank William. 1224 *Monroe Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 316, P.M. Oct. 1899.

2527 **Thibaut,** John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, Louisiana, U.S.A.* 251, 2. June 1896.

2528 **Thomas,** Alfred James. 30 *Regent Street, S.W., London.* 1, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1900.

2529 **Thomas,** Arthur Gaskin. 9 & 10 *Abbey Place, Torquay.* 328, *328.* May 1899.

2530 **Thomas,** Charles Celt. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522. March 1896.

2531 **Thomas,** Jabez Edwin. *Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary, Past Grand Lecturer, South Australia.** May 1889.

2532 **Thomas,** J. J. *Homeleigh, Randolph Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1894.

2533 **Thomas,** James Lewis. 26 *Gloucester Street, S.W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1898.

2534 **Thomas,** John. 10 *West Terrace, North Ormesby, Middlesborough.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., N. and E. Yorks. October 1898.

2535 **Thomas,** John Douglas. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. October 1895.

2536 **Thomas,** John Lloyd. 160 *Bleecker Street, New York, U.S.A.* 28, W.M., *8*. June 1903.

2537 **Thomas,** Richard Griffith, M.S.A., F.I.A S. *Victoria Hotel, Menai Bridge, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., North Wales. May 1894.

2538 **Thomas,** Robert Anwyl. *Council Chambers, Guildford, West Australia.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1901.

2539 **Thomas,** Robert. *Denham Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1896.

2540 **Thomas,** W. E. *Ballarat, Victoria.* 40. January 1894.

2541 **Thomas,** Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D., I.M.S. *Madras.* 2356, P.M. March 1900.

2542 **Thomas,** William Kingdon. 42 *Triangle, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Somerset. June 1891.

2543 **Thompson,** Edward James. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. March 1896.

2544 **Thompson,** Frank J. *Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary** (C. & R.A.), **Grand Master, North Dakota.** October 1894.

2545 **Thompson,** James Thomas. 51 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.) Cheshire. January 1894.

2546 ***Thompson,** John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, E., London.* 2242. November 1892.

2547 **Thompson,** John. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2176, P.M. May 1902.

2548 **Thompson,** John Robinson. *Bramley Meade, Whalley, Lancashire.* 2529, P.M. October 1894.

2549 **Thompson,** John William. *Newholme, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs.* P.P.G.D., E. Lancs. March 1892.

2550 **Thompson,** Ralph. 4 *Love Lane, Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1890.

2551 **Thompson,** R. A. 5 *Melville Road, Hove, Sussex.* 2502. November 1898.

2552 **Thompson,** William Roper. 13 *Fermor Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 1507, *2397*. Jan. 1896.

2553 ***Thomson,** Andrew. *Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.), **Victoria.** June 1892.

2554 **Thomson,** Dr. G. Crawford. 111 *Sinclair Road, W., London.* 2410, P.M., *2410*, P.Z. March 1902.

2555 **Thomson,** Octavius Leopold. 47 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 1624. November 1903.

2556 **Thorne,** William. *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) June 1894.

2557 **Thornton,** Robert S., M B. *Deloraine, Manitoba, Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.

2558 ***Thornton,** William Ebor. *Dcynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington.* 2651. June 1897.

2559 **Thornton,** William Henry Lindsay. *Tower Hill, Aubigny, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 2338. Oct. 1893.

2560 **Thurley,** Reuben Manley. *Harris Road, Egmore, Madras.* 273, *273*. June 1896.

2561 **Thwaites,** C. 22 *Chancery Lane, E.C., London.* 2319. March 1899.

2562 **Tickle,** William John Wilson. 80 *High Street, Bognor, Sussex.* 1765. October 1903.

2563 **Tidman,** Charles W. *Fernlea, Eaglescliffe Junction, Co. Durham.* 940, W.M. January 1899.

2564 **Tiffany,** William Henry. *P.O.B.* 387, *Cape Town.* Lodge De Goede Hoop. Pr.G.Sec. (D.C.) Local Secretary for South Africa, West Division. May 1897.

2565 **Tijou,** Charles J. R. *County Court, Bow Road, E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** January 1898.

2566 **Timme,** Henry Frederick Oscar. 14 *Billiter Street, E.C., London.* 238, *1615*. January 1902.

2567 **Tindall,** R. J. *Box* 115, *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas (D.C.) May 1898.

2568 **Tipper,** Harry. 35 *The Grove, Hammersmith, W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1889.

2569 **Tobias,** Henry A. 25 *Wilbury Gardens, Hove, Sussex.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1903.

2570 **Todd,** Thomas Niven. *Weymouth, Manarewa, New Zealand.* 56 (N.Z.C.) March 1901.

2571 **Todd,** Thomas Olman. *Sans Street, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.St.B. (C. & R.A.) January 1898.

2572 **Todman,** Frank. 15 *Chanctonbury Road, Hove, Sussex.* 2030, P.M. June 1898.

2573 **Tomlinson,** Sir William Edward Murray, Bart., M.P. 3 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1901.

2574 **Toms,** John. 1 *Glenarm Villas, Drumcondra, Dublin.* 126 (I.C.) January 1900.

2575 **Tonkin,** Alfred James. 19 *Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol.* 1755, *935*. November 1892.

2576 **Tonkin,** Rev. Charles Douglas. *Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* D.G.Chap. May 1898.

2577 **Tothill,** Mortimer Augustus Legett. *Castle Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

2578 **Tovey,** Duncan. 15 *Joubert's Mansions, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 2771. January 1903.

2579 **Townend,** Harry. 16 *Cornhill, E.C., London.* 180. March 1895.

2580 **Toy,** Henry A. *Chipping Norton, Oxon.* 1036. May 1903.

2581 **Treleaven,** Philip William John. 40 *Queen Street, Portsmouth.* 342, *342.* January 1903.

2582 ***Trentham,** George. *Calthorpe House, Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1246, *482.* Oct. 1900.

2583 **Tristram,** Rev. Henry Baker, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Durham. *The College, Durham.* **Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Durham ; Past Grand Chaplain, England.** Feb. 1887.

2584 **Tubby,** Walter George. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 410, *91.* May 1898.

2585 **Tucker,** Raymond. 61 *Eardley Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W., London.* 1899, P.M. October 1893.

2586 **Tuke,** Charles W. *Beira, Portuguese East Africa.* 2479. November 1900.

2587 **Tulloch,** Col. J. 26*th Bal. Regt., Loralai, Baluchistan.* January 1903.

2588 **Turle,** John Glanville. *Abbey Mount, Torquay.* 1402, P.M., *1402.* May 1899.

2589 **Turnbull,** Edmond J. 69 *Tierney Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1524, P.M., *2030,* P.Z. January 1897.

2590 **Turner,** C. A. *Moulmein, Burma.* P.Dis.G.Sup.Wks., D.G.S. November 1896.

2591 **Turner,** Frank. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

2592 **Turner,** George Edward. *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.Sup.W. March 1892.

2593 **Turner,** John J. C. *Essex Hall, Colchester.* P.P.G.W., *51,* P.Z. June 1900.

2594 **Tuxford,** James George. *Glasfryn, Conway, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Sc.E. March 1896.

2595 **Twing,** Rev. Cornelius L. 185 *Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.* 710, *142.* October 1893.

2596 **Twiss,** Charles Victor. 331 *Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.* 454, P.M., *8,* P.H.P. June 1903.

2597 **Twiss,** Lt. Col. George Edward, R.A.M.C. 11 *Rowland Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 1436, P.M. January 1899.

2598 **Tyndale-Biscoe,** Major A. S., R.F.A. *Rawal Pindi, Punjab.* 988. October 1896.

2599 **Uhlig,** Curt Oscar. *Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. London.* 1969. October 1897.

2600 **Ulstrup,** A. Norman. *Stavanger, Norway.* 5. January 1899.

2601 **Upton,** Hon. William Henry, M.A., LL.M., F.R.S.A. *Walla Walla, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Washington. March 1893.

2602 **Usher,** Albert. 147 *Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 2323. June 1902.

2603 **Vallentine,** Samuel. 209*Brixton Road, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Pursuivant.** Oct. 1890

2604 **Vandertaelen,** Ferdinand. 15 *Church Road, Harlesden, N.W., London.* June 1896.

2605 **Vane-Stow,** Major Harry. 24 *Holborn, E.C., London.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1902.

2606 **Van Gass,** J. *P.O. Roodepoort, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. October 1899.

2607 **Van Heerde,** Gerrit. 2 *Pepper Street, Cape Town.* Lodge de Goede Hoop. November 1899.

2608 ***Vassar-Smith,** Richard Vassar. *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* **Past Grand Deacon.** November 1888.

2609 **Vaudrey,** Lieut. George, A.S.C. *Candia, Crete.* 349. May 1896.

2610 **Vaughan,** J. C. M. *Whitecross, Hereford.* 120, *120* (S.C.) March 1900.

2611 **Vaughan,** Lieut.-Col. T. T., R.A. *Fort St. George, Madras.* May 1889.

2612 **Vaux,** T. R. *The Oaks, Ilkley, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., West Yorkshire. June 1897.

2613 **Veale,** Dr. Herbert Prior. *Crow Pharmacy, Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., *231* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1903.

2614 **Venables,** Rowland George. *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Shropshire.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** January 1889.

2615 **Venning,** Edmund. *Liskeard, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.Treas. (Craft & R.A.) October 1896.

2616 ***Vernon,** William. *Teanhurst, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1899.

2617 **Vibert,** Arthur Lionel, C.S. *Negapatam, Madras.* D.G.J.W. Local Secretary for Madras and Bombay. January 1895.

2618 **Vicars,** Sir Arthur, F.S.A., Ulster King of Arms. *Dublin Castle.* XXV. January 1898.

2619 **Vickers,** Benjamin. *Lincoln.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Prov.G.Sec. & Sc.E. October 1903.

2620 **Vickers,** Charles. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022. Local Secretary for Bloemfontein March 1902.

2621 **Vickers,** Sydney Furze. 6 *Devonshire Square, E.C., London.* 1704, P.M. June 1903.

2622 **Vigo,** James George. 31 *York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.

2623 **Vincent,** William. 61 *Palewell Park, East Sheen, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1898.

2624 **Vogel,** C. 53 *Leadenhall Street, E.C., London.* 238. March 1902.

2625 **Vogeler,** G. 17 *Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. June 1903.

2626 **Vreede,** Dirk E. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. June 1898.

2627 **Wacha,** Bhicafee Eduljee. *Bruce Road, Quetta, Baluchistan.* January 1903.

2628 **Wade,** Henry Logan. *Legal Chambers, Auckland, New Zealand.* 689. March 1901.

2629 **Wade,** Samuel Dunscombe. 29 *Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.* 1228, P.M. November 1893.

2630 **Wager,** John James Green, R.N. 51 *Campbell Road, Southsea.* P.D.G.St.B. June 1899.

2631 **Wagstaffe,** John. *Mottram-in-Longdendale, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.S.B., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Cheshire. June 1897.

2632 **Wagstaffe,** Wright. *Main Street, Bingley, Yorkshire.* 408, *408.* March 1899.

2633 **Waite,** Arthur Edward. *Sidmouth Lodge, South Ealing, W., London.* 2430. March 1902.

2634 **Wakeford,** George William. *Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Canada.* **Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy Grand Master of Prince Edward's Island, Past Grand King, Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia.** March 1888.

2635 **Walden,** Robert Woolley. 65 *Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W., London.* 2882. March 1903.

2636 **Walker,** Alexander. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

2637 ***Walker,** Alexander. *City Chambers, Glasgow.* 873, W.M., *50.* October 1901.

2638 **Walker,** Charles Rotherham, M.D. 49 *Lissenden Mansions, Highgate Road, N.W., London.* 2291. March 1896.

2639 **Walker,** Maurice Anson, M.D. *Dillon, Montana, U.S.A.* 30, *8.* January 1903.

2640 **Wall,** Thomas. *Prince of Wales Hotel, Erith, Kent.* 1155. March 1900.

2641 **Wallbach,** Quarter-Master Lieut. D. *Zunguru, West Africa.* 1065, P.M. November 1898.

2642 **Wallis,** R. F. *Box* 34 *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* 2643, P.M. May 1898.

2643 **Wallis,** Hamilton. 48 *Wall Street, New York.* **Past Grand Master, New Jersey.** June 1895.

2644 ***Wallis,** Walter Joseph. *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.* 2088. May 1902.

2645 **Walsh,** Albert. *Box* 39, *Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Division, S. Africa. June 1897.

2646 **Walters,** Francis Isaac. *Siruvallur, Madras.* P.D.G.S.B., D.G.A.S. (R A.) June 1896.

2647 **Warburton,** Samuel. *Egerton Lodge, Bury Old Road, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.St.B., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) March 1897.

2648 **Ward,** George Abel. *Texas, Queensland.* 883 (S.C.) October 1901.

2649 **Ward,** J. Wesney. 10 *&* 11 *Lime Street, E.C., London.* 8. May 1900.

2650 **Ward,** Martindale C., M.D., J.P. *Saltburn, Twickenham, Middlesex.* June 1898.

2651 **Ward,** Walter B. 161 *Broadway, New York.* 33, P.M., *16,* P.H.P. May 1898.

2652 **Wardman,** George. 9 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1042, *1042.* November 1896.

2653 **Warliker,** Lieut.-Col. Damodar, I.M.S. *25th M.I., Mauritius.* P.M. October 1896.

2654 **Warner,** William Thomas. 15 *Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2272, P.M., P.Pr.G.So., Essex. May 1890.

2655 **Warre,** C. Bampfylde. 19 *Brunswick Place, West Brighton.* P.P.G.D., P.G.Sc.N. January 1893.

2656 **Warren,** James Syer. *Little Neston, Chester.* 979, P.M., *321,* Z. January 1894.

2657 **Warrington,** Albert Francis Grosvenor. *Rangoon, Burma.* 542. October 1901.

2658 **Warvelle,** George W. 115 *Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* P.M. **Grand High Priest.** March 1894.

2659 **Warwick,** Henry Sidney Robert. *Battleford, N.W.T., Canada.* 2507. May 1901.

2660 **Washbourn,** T. A , jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester.* 839. June 1900.

2661 **Washington,** Thomas Loundes. *Marsa, Malta.* P.D.G.D. March 1900.

2662 **Waterlow,** Paul Langborne. *Cockcrow Hill, Ditton Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.* 2545, P.M. May 1902.

2663 **Watkins,** Harry Baskerville. *West View, Stanhope Road, Darlington.* 2678, P.M. Nov. 1900.

2664 **Watson,** Daniel Ernest. 6 *Lurline Gardens, Battersea Park, S.W., London.* 973. January 1898.

2665 ***Watson,** James Procter, J.P. *Castle Carrock, Cumberland, and Bombay.* 944. May 1897.

2666 **Watson,** Reginald Cyrus. 30 *Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2427. March 1902.

2667 **Watson,** W. *Burghersdorp, Cape Colony.* 2828. January 1903.

2668 **Watson,** William. 105 *Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So., Librarian. Feb. 1887.

2669 **Watson,** William Hill. 36 *Balmoral Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2664. January 1898.

2670 **Watts,** Rev. Henry L. 25 *Campbell Road, Southsea.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1897.

2671 **Waugh,** William James. *Seawood, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.* 1545, P.M., *600.* March 1889.

2672 **Way,** the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D, Chief Justice. *Freemasons' Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide.* **Grand Master, South Australia.** January 1891.

2673 **Wearne,** Charles Francis R. 127 *Murray Street, Perth, West Australia.* June 1900.

2674 **Weatherilt,** Henry Charles. *Lake N'Gami, Palapye Siding, British Protectorate, South Africa.* 1417. October 1889.

2675 **Weaver,** Astley. 81 *Bristol Road, Birmingham.* October 1902.

2676 **Webb,** J. *Clovelly, Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 92. January 1896.

2677 **Webb,** J. A. *Talbot Lodge, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. May 1902.

2678 **Webb,** William Sidney. 24 *Elmer Road, Catford, S.E., London.* 1299. November 1901.

2679 **Webster,** Alfred George, M.D. *Ashleigh, Golcar, near Huddersfield.* 1645, *1645.* March 1901.

2680 **Webster,** George. *Middleton, N.E. Railway, South Africa.* 1581. May 1892.

2681 **Weeden,** Sydney A. *Dagmar House, Rydon Crescent, Rosebury Avenue, E.C., London.* March 1900.

2682 **Weeks,** William Self. Local Secretary Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. *Clitheroe, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Reg. (C. and R.A.), East Lancashire. March 1891.

2683 **Weigall,** Rev. Edward Mitford. *Frodingham Vicarage, Doncaster.* P.Pr.G.Chap., P.Pr.G.So., Lincolnshire. March 1898.

2684 **Weiss,** Arnold. 70 *&* 71 *Chiswell Street, E.C., London.* 1017, W.M. March 1903.

2685 **Weiss,** Felix Henri. 7 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 1491, P.M., *2*, P.Z. May 1898.

2686 **Weiss,** Fred. 49 *Culmington Road, Ealing, W., London.* 1297. May 1902.

2687 **Weiss,** J. H. *Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* 238. June 1903.

2688 **Welch,** J. B. *Eggington, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.* 1524. March 1897.

2689 **Welch,** Louis. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18, P.M. October 1899.

2690 **Wells,** Arthur W. *Parkstone, Maybury, Woking, Surrey.* 2. June 1903.

2691 **Wells,** Bryan Walter. *Mutdapilly, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.) May 1898.

2692 **Wells,** Dr. Charles. *Fairfield, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.* 2323, P.M. November 1895.

2693 **Wells,** Ernest William. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

2694 **Welsford,** William Oakley. 15 *Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* 1321, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.

2695 ***Welsh,** William Henry. *Clare Hill, Clare, Suffolk.* 2188. June 1899.

2696 **Wemyss,** John. *Neepawa, Manitoba, Canada.* 24, P.M. May 1901.

2697 **Wennerberg,** Professor John William. 71 *Müster Samuelsgatan, Stockholm.* Nordiska Forsta Lodge. November 1899.

2698 **Wernsdorf,** Wilhelm. *Riet Vlei, District of Boshof, Orange River Colony.* L. Amalia. June 1898.

2699 **West,** William Washington. 63 *Somers Town, Walthamstow, Essex.* 2664. March 1898.

2700 **Westfield,** George John, L.R.C.P. 30 *Cleveland Park Avenue, Walthamstow.* 813, P.M. June 1903.

2701 **Westlake,** Francis B. 34 *Torrington Place, Plymouth.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) June 1899.

2702 **Westcott,** Rev. Arthur, M.A. *Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.A.So. May 1893.

2703 **Weston,** Samuel Thomas. 68 *Lynwood Road, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 269. June 1900.

2704 **Westropp,** Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A. 115 *Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.* 143. November 1897.

2705 **Westropp,** Col. William Keily, J.P., M.R.I.A. 6 *Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone.* P.Pr.G.So., Kent. June 1898.

2706 **Whadcoat,** John Henry, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A., etc., J.P. *Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1894.

2707 **Wheelwright,** John Bolland. *Box 1222, Cape Town.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1891.

2708 **Whiley,** Edwin. *Zeerust, T.R.C.* 1946, P.M. October 1893.

2709 **Whish,** John David. *Box 39, Capitol P.O., Albany, New York, U.S.A.* 452, P.M., *242.* June 1900.

2710 **Whitaker,** George. 19 *Park Road, Bingley, Yorkshire.* 408, P.M., *408.* March 1899.

2711 **Whitaker,** W. S. 229 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* A.G.Pt. March 1898.

2712 **White,** Hubert. 1 *Wickham Road, St. John's, S.E., London.* 2424, P.M., *1593.* May 1898.

2713 **White**, J., jun. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 176, P.M. June 1898.

2714 **White**, Joseph Walwyn. *Huntley, Hunt's Cross, Liverpool.* 1908, P.M. June 1894.

2715 **White**, Thomas Charters. 26 *Belgrave Road, S.W., London.* 63, P.M. May 1891.

2716 **White**, Thomas Jeston. *Standen Villa, Westminster Road, Hanwell, Middlesex.* 860, *860.* May 1898.

2717 **White**, William Alfred. *Pullman, Whitman Co., Washingt n, U.S.A.* 21, P.M. January 1902.

2718 **Whitehead**, J. Fred. 24 *Balliol Road, Bootle, Liverpool.* 799 (S.C.), *159* (I.C.). June 1895.

2719 **Whitley**, Edward Forbes. Mem. R.I., Cornwall. *Woodville, Truro, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.O. (Craft and R.A.), Cornwall. March 1887.

2720 **Whitney**, H. *Artisan Street, Houndsditch, E.C., London.* 861, P.M. January 1896.

2721 **Whittle**, Edward George. 9 *Regency Square, Brighton.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Sussex. June 1894.

2722 **Widdowson**, Howell Young. 45 *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Senior Grand Warden.** May 1899.

2723 **Wiebe**, Carl Cornelius. *Hagenau* 5, *Hamburg.* **Grand Master, Hamburg.** May 1895.

2724 **Wiggins**, Joseph. 86 *Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E., London.* 1622, *1622.* October 1903.

2725 **Wigginton**, Edward John Doherty. 17 *Holmesdale Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1820. March 1903.

2726 **Wilbur**, Newell L. 513 *Butler Exchange, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 36, *1.* June 1889.

2727 **Wilcox**, C. R. *Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* 3, *27.* November 1894.

2728 **Wild**, Lewis. 21 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., London.* 313. January 1899.

2729 **Wildman**, William Beauchamp, M.A. *Sherborne School, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.O. May 1897.

2730 **Wiley**, P. J. 30 *Hawes Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1437. January 1902.

2731 **Wilke**, George. *Stendal, Germany.* Lodge z. goldenen Krone. November 1898.

2732 **Wilkins**, Herbert Edward. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Burma. June 1895.

2733 **Wilkinson**, Fred. 10 *Hatton Garden, Liverpool.* 594, P.M. March 1901.

2734 **Wilkinson**, George Edward. 25 *Gladsmore Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1607, P.M. May 1899.

2735 **Wilkinson**, James. *Ruthven Street, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1978, P.M. January 1890.

2736 **Wilkinson**, Samuel Blaize. 69 *Billing Road, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W. Local Secretary for the Province of Northampton and Huntingdonshire. November 1888.

2737 **Wilkinson**, William. 7 *Albert Hill, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121, P.M. March 1902.

2738 **Wilkinson-Pimbury**, Charles James. 60 *Marmora Road, Honor Oak, S.E., London.* 65. March 1887.

2739 ***Wilks**, E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18, P.M. October 1896.

2740 **Wilks**, Harry. 81 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2397. March 1902.

2741 **Will**, Alexander. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 389, P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. January 1895.

2742 **Williams**, Rev. Edmund Nelson Goddard. *Redlynch Vicarage, Salisbury.* 1724, P.M. Nov. 1894.

2743 **Williams**, Edward. 30 *Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 21. May 1903.

2744 **Williams**, George Blackstone. *R.M. Office, Cape Town.* 1832. January 1892.

2745 **Williams**, Henry Montague. 33 *Compton Avenue, Brighton.* *271*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R., Sussex. May 1895.

2746 **Williams**, Herbert James. *Featherstone Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* **Grand Master, Grand Scribe E , Representative Grand Lodge of Tasmania.** May 1896.

2747 **Williams**, Howard Douglas. *Sefton House, Hardwick Road, Eastbourne.* 905, P.M., *742*, P.Z. June 1894.

2748 **Williams**, James. *Haselmere, High Wycombe, Bucks.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** *1501.* January 1889.

2749 **Williams**, R. J. Probyn. 13 *Welbeck Street, W., London.* 2000. November 1903.

2750 **Williams**, R. W. *Oswald House, Ayresome Crescent, Middlesboro', Yorks.* 2391, P.M., P.P.G.A.D.C. (R.A.) March 1901.

2751 **Williams**, Ronald. 8 *Greenbank Road, Birkenhead.* 2876, *605.* June 1902.

2752 **Willock**, Charles Johnstone. 16 *Warwick Square, S.W., London.* 859. March 1895.

2753 **Willock**, Colonel George Woodford. *Junior United Service Club, S.W., London.* 1466. March 1895.

2754 **Willock**, Henry Court. *Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.* 271. March 1895.

2755 **Willock**, Henry Davis. *East India U.S. Club, St. James' Square, S.W., London.* 1466. March 1893.

2756 **Willox**, David. 48 *Burgher Street, Parkhead, Glasgow.* 128, P.M., *87.* January 1892.

2757 **Willox**, William Carl. *Whatcom, Washington, U.S.A.* 44, P.M., *12*, P.H.P. October 1894.

2758 **Wills**, Thomas H. 2 *&* 4 *Market Street, Torquay.* 1402, P.M. October 1891.

2759 **Wilson**, Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den, South Aberdeen.* Pr.G.M., *155.* November 1888.

2760 **Wilson**, David. *Vancouver, British Columbia.* **Grand Master.** October 1898.

2761 **Wilson,** F. S. H. *65 Wilkinson Street, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D., West Yorks. January 1903.

2762 **Wilson,** James Richard. *Union Street, Plymouth.* 954, P.M. March 1900.

2763 **Wilson,** John. *Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, Canada.* **Past Deputy District Grand Master.** *16.* January 1903.

2764 **Wilson,** John James, J.P. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* Lodge Star of Africa (D.C.), P.M., *234* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, South. November 1892.

2765 **Wilson,** John Macfarlane. *Box 282, Durban, Natal.* 2623. May 1901.

2766 **Wilson,** Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Infirmary, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. November 1899.

2767 **Wilson,** Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.

2768 **Wilson,** Richard. *West Bank Terrace, Skipton, Yorkshire.* 810. May 1899.

2769 **Wilson,** William. *Earnscliffe House, Denmark Hill, Ipswich, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.) March 1902.

2770 **Wilson,** William Thomas. *Box 53, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge (D.C.) October 1898.

2771 **Wilson,** William Wright. *85 Cornwall Street, Newhall Street, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.A.So. June 1897.

2772 **Windle,** Rev. W. E., M.A. *Ugborough Vicarage, Ivybridge, Devon.* Pr.G.Ch. March 1898.

2773 **Winning,** John Gray. *Branxholme, Knowe, Hawick, Scotland.* 111, *89*, P.Z. March 1898.

2774 **Winter,** James William. *Box 198, Barberton, T.R.C.* 2710, P.M., *220* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Barberton. October 1898.

2775 **Wise,** E. Croft. *9 Bampton Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 619, P.M., *862.* March 1898.

2776 **Wisner,** G. S. E. *Box 33, Anaconda, Montana, U.S.A.* P.M. October 1901.

2777 **Withers,** Samuel, jun. *Bridge House, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1901.

2778 **Withey,** Thomas Archer. *Edzell, Oakwood Mount, Roundhay, Leeds.* P.P.G.D.R., West Lancs. May 1895.

2779 **Witmark,** Isidore. *51 West 28th Street, New York City.* 568, *1.* November 1897.

2780 **Witty,** Alfred. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), P.M. May 1896.

2781 **Wolf,** Königl. Professor Carl. *Amalien Strasse 6, Eisenach, Germany.* Lodge Zur Krone der Elisabeth, P.M. October 1902.

2782 **Wolf,** Lucien. *15 Brunswick Square, W.C., London.* 1928. May 1902.

2783 **Wolff,** Albert. *c/o A. M. Hertzberg & Co., Brisbane, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) June 1903.

2784 **Wolfskeil,** William Daniel. *225 Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.* 49, P.M., *16*, P.H.P. May 1898.

2785 **Wood,** Rev. Charles Henton, M.A. *13 Tichborne Street, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** March 1888.

2786 **Woodcock,** Harold. *Engadine, Park Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 247. October 1895.

2787 **Woodcock,** T. J. *Westgate, Guisborough, Yorks.* 561, P.M., *543*, H. March 1902.

2788 **Woodhead,** Thomas Mansley. *20 Cunliffe Villas, Bradford.* 2669, *600.* October 1901.

2789 **Woodforde,** William Sidney Ridout, M.B.C.M. Edin. *Goondiwindi, Queensland.* 862 (S.C.), P.M. October 1901.

2790 **Woods,** William Fountain. *31 Rosetti Mansions, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 858, P.M., *92*, P.Z. October 1900.

2791 **Woodside,** Nevin G. *99 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* 318. January 1899.

2792 **Woodthorpe,** John William. *Fairview, The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex.* 1679, P.M. Jan. 1895.

2793 ***Woollen,** T. H., M.I.M.E. *4 Hampton Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* 1431. May 1901.

2794 **Woosnam,** William Wesley. *2 Park Hill, Ealing, W., London.* 2022, P.M. March 1903.

2795 **Wormal,** George. *Stafford.* 726, P.M. June 1895.

2796 **Worth,** James Numa. *Park Cottage, Latchingdon, near Maldon, Essex.* 614, P.M., *230.* Oct. 1901.

2797 **Wrench,** John Robert. *Childers, Queensland.* 2373. October 1898.

2798 **Wright,** Asker W. *355 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2206. October 1898.

2799 **Wright,** Charles. *5 Copthall Buildings, E.C., London.* 1060, P.M., *1328*, P.Z. March 1898.

2800 **Wright,** Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B.A. *Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer,** (R.A.) March 1889.

2801 **Wright,** Francis William. *4 Rocky Hill Terrace, Maidstone, Kent.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

2802 **Wright,** Henry John. *The Beeches, Sproughton, Ipswich.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.J. January 1896.

2803 **Wright,** J. W. B. *81 Albert Road, Middlesborough, Yorkshire.* 2391. January 1901.

2804 **Wright,** Olin S., M.D. *Plant City, Florida, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1900.

2805 **Wright,** Silas B. *De Lond Florida, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** March 1893.

2806 **Wright,** William Henry Sterling. *St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *44* (Wis.C). P.H.P. November 1892.

2807 **Wrightson,** Arthur, F.S.I. 26 *Budge Row, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M. January 1898.

2808 **Wyatt,** Oliver Newman, F.S.I. 10 *West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.* P.P.S.G.W., P.P.G.S.c.N. January 1893.

2809 ***Wyatt,** Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *St. Leonard's Clergy House, Bedford.* 2343, 540. May 1895.

2810 **Wynn-Mackenzie,** Stanley Charles William. *Railway Department, Sierra Leone, West Africa.* 2798. Local Secretary for West Coast Africa. March 1903.

2811 **Wynter,** Andrew Ellis, M.D. *The Corner House, Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1139. Jan. 1898.

2812 **Yarker,** John. *Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece.** May 1887.

2813 **Yates,** Charles. 31 *Aire Street, Leeds.* 289. November 1896.

2814 **Yeomans,** W. J. *c/o Remount Depot, Fischers Farm, Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* March 1901.

2815 **York,** Francis Colin. *F. C. Pacifico, Junin, Buenos Ayres.* 617. October 1890.

2816 **Young,** Archibald Edward. *The Green, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.* 1842, P.M., *40,* P.Z. Jan. 1892.

2817 **Young,** George Lewis. *Prince's Wharf, Port Adelaide, South Australia.* 2, P.M. May 1889.

2818 **Young,** George Washington. *Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian L., Waldron C. Jan. 1899.

2819 **Young,** Isaac. 107 *Grandison Road, Clapham Common, S.W., London.* 2664, P.M. March 1898.

2820 **Young,** James Augustus. *North Moreton Vicarage, Wallingford, Berks.* 9, P.M. October 1903.

2821 **Young,** Joseph G. 72 *Mark Lane, E.C., London.* 749, *1329.* October 1901.

2822 **Youngman,** Charles H. *St. Michael's, Castle Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks.* 305, P.M. Nov. 1898.

2823 ***Zobel,** Carl Moritz Emil. 4 *Beach Street, Penang, Straits Settlements.* 2678. November 1900.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1904.

Wednesday, the 6th January.

Friday, the 4th March.

Friday, the 6th May.

Friday, the 24th June.

Friday, the 7th October.

Tuesday, the 8th November.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Bournemouth	Christopher Pearce	73, Commercial Road, Bournemouth
Burnley and Vicinity	J. W. Houlden	Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire
Channel Islands	J. B. Nickolls	Grange House, Guernsey
Durham	G. W. Bain	Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Rd., Sunderland
Edinburgh	R. S. Brown	76, Queen Street, Edinburgh
Essex	W. H. Bamlet	Westcliff-on-Sea
Halifax and Vicinity	C. Greenwood	26, Akeds Road, Halifax
Inverness	A. F. Mackenzie	15, Union Street, Inverness
Middlesex and North London	F. W. Levander	30, North Villas, Camden Sq., N.W. London
Northampton & Huntingdonshires	S. B. Wilkinson	69, Billing Road, Northampton
North Wales	Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall	Plâs Llanfaelog, Anglesey
Northumberland	R. H. Holme	6, Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Nottingham	W. J. O'Rorke	Caledonian Hotel, Nottingham
Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire	E. Conder, jun.	The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire
Scotland, South	J. B. Cowan	Commercial Bank, Hawick
Sheffield and Vicinity	J. Binney	27, Broomgrove Road, Sheffield
Shropshire	T. J. Salwey	Guildhall, Ludlow, Salop
Staffordshire	J. T. Marson	Sandon Road, Stafford
Warwickshire	Arthur W. Adams	Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham
Yorkshire, North & East Ridings	G. L. Shackles	7, Land of Green Ginger, Hull
Yorkshire, West Riding	J. L. Atherton	Beech Grove, Bingley
H.M. Navy	J. S. Gibson-Sugars	*H.M.S. Pioneer*, Mediterranean
Sussex, East	L. F. St. John	Abbey Lodge, Linton Road, Hastings

EUROPE

Cyprus	F. H. Parker	Nikosia, Cyprus
Denmark	S. H. Simonsen	Copenhagen
Greece	N. Philon, A.G.Sec.	Piraeus, Greece
Holland	J. C. G. Grasé	32, Alex Boersstraat, Amsterdam
Hungary	L. de Malezovich	Belügyministerium, Budapest
Malta	J. W. Starkey	La Valletta, Malta

AFRICA

Kimberley	A. W. Adams	P.O.B. 467, Kimberley
Mashonaland	W. E. Haworth	Umtali, Rhodesia
Natal	T. Cook	Durban, Natal
Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein	C. Vickers	Bloemfontein, O.R.C.
,, ,, ,, North	Dr. H. H. Browne	Bungalow, Bethlehem
,, ,, ,, South	J. J. Wilson	Jagersfontein
South Africa, Eastern Division	C. G. Miles	Grahamstown, Cape Colony
,, Western Division	W. H. Tiffany	Box 387, Cape Town
Vaal River Colony, Barberton	J. W. Winter	Box 198, Barberton
,, ,, ,, Johannesburg	T. L. Pryce	Box 247, Johannesburg
,, ,, ,, Krugersdorp	W. T. Lloyd	Roodepoort, Vaal River Colony
,, ,, ,, Pretoria	R. Baikie	Pretoria
West Coast, Africa	S. C. Wynn-Mackenzie	Sierra Leone

ASIA

Burma	H. E. Wilkins	Moulmein, Burma
India, Madras and Bombay	A. L. Vibert	Negapatam, Madras
,, Bengal	H. M. Rustomjee, J.P.	18, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
,, N.W. Prov. and Oudh	W. A. Pemberton	Naini Tal, N.W. Prov.
Shanghai	J. C. Hanson	5, Hong Kong Road, Shanghai
Singapore	E. J. Khory	8, Raffles Place, Singapore

AMERICA

Georgia	W. F. Bowe	Augusta, Georgia
Louisiana	R. Lambert, G.Sec.	Masonic Temple, New Orleans
Massachusetts	C. S. Hart	226, Elm St., Concord Junc., Massachusetts
Michigan	A. G. Pitts	Detroit, Michigan
Minnesota	Dr. G. R. Metcalf	St. Paul, Minnesota
Nebraska	C. S. Lobingier	Omaha, Nebraska
New Jersey	R. A. Shirreffs	451, Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, N.J.
New York	Benno Loewy	206, Broadway, New York
Rhode Island	W. H. Scott	357, Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.
South Dakota	L. G. Levoy, P.G.M.	Webster, South Dakota
Washington	W. H. Upton, P.G.M.	Walla Walla, Washington

CANADA

Manitoba	R. S. Thornton	Deloraine, Manitoba

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica	A. G. M. Gillott	San José, Costa Rica

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica	G. R. D. Rust	Kingston, Jamaica

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentine Republic	C. Trevor Mold, Dis.G.M.	Buenos Ayres

AUSTRALASIA

New South Wales	J. C. Ramsay	Newcastle, N.S.W.
New Zealand, Christchurch	W. A. Carew	Christchurch
,, ,, Southland	K. A. Gerstenkorn	Invercargill
,, ,, Wellington	G. Robertson	Wellington
,, ,, Otago	Rev. W. Ronaldson	390, Castle Street, Dunedin
Queensland, Blackall	C. Carkeek	Blackall
,, Bowen	J. Macdonald	Bowen
,, Brisbane	G. Page Hanify	Box 256, Brisbane
,, Charters Towers	R. Sladden	Charters Towers
,, Croydon	T. Bennion	Ophir Cottage, Croydon
,, Gympie	W. H. Smith	Monkland, Gympie
,, Hughenden	H. G. M'Lean	Hughenden
,, Mackay	G. Smith	Te Kowai, Mackay
,, Mount Morgan	J. D. Murray	Mount Morgan
,, Rockhampton	F. O. Foster	Rockhampton
South Australia	F. Johns	Register Office, Adelaide
Victoria	Hugh W. Sinclair	443, Chancery Lane, Melbourne
West Australia, Perth	E. Casper	Perth
,, ,, ,,	W. Wallworth Knight	323, Hay Street, Perth

DECEASED.

Borg, Raphael, C.M.G.	*Late of Cairo*	23rd January, 1903.
Bowser, Wilfred Arthur	,, *London*	13th June, 1903.
Burne, Thomas	,, *London*	— March, 1903.
Changuion, Francois Daniel	,, *Malmesbury, C.C.*	— April, 1902.
Dutton, Arthur	,, *London*	23rd January, 1903.
Gale, Frederick Wm., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	,, *London*	21st October, 1902.
George, George Stewart	,, *Launceston, Tasmania*	— May, 1903.
Ingle, Thomas	,, *London*	2nd May, 1903.
Larkins, Charles	,, *London*	25th November, 1902.
Lewenberg, Jacob Frank, M.D.	,, *Philadelphia*	16th January, 1903.
Mackersy, Lindsay	,, *Edinburgh*	14th August, 1902.
Maguire, Edward	,, *Toowoomba, Queensland.*	— May, 1903.
Mason, J. J.	,, *Hamilton, Ontario*	15th June, 1903.
Mears, Arthur	,, *Cairns, Queensland*	13th February, 1903.
Peacock, Thomas Francis, F.S.A.	,, *Sidcup, Kent*	11th November, 1902.
Pinder, James	,, *London*	29th January, 1903.
Rowland, W. H.	,, *Inverell, N.S.W.*	— June, 1902.
Sandford, Prof. Philip G., M.A.	,, *Galway*	2nd August, 1903.
Staton, James W.	,, *Brooksville, Kentucky*	27th June, 1903
Stevenson, James Edgar	,, *Pittsburg, Pennsylvania*	— August, 1903.
Turton, Isaiah	,, *Plumstead, Kent*	30th March, 1903.

DIRECTORY.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire. Ampthill, 1038; Bedford, 87, 1756, 2809; Dunstable, 1315; Leighton Buzzard, 2688; Shefford, 2517.

Berkshire. Abingdon, 1860, 2304; Cookham Dean, 2692; Newbury, 1328; Reading, 1533; Slough, 761; Twyford, 1473; Wallingford, 1115, 2247, 2820; Windsor, 667; Wokingham, 2038.

Bristol. 53, 576, 1285, 1329, 1421, 1629, 1643, 2168, 2542, 2575.

Buckinghamshire. Amersham, 864, 1126, 1128, 2223; Aylesbury, 570, 1375; Fenny Stratford, 1956; High Wycombe, 2323, 2748, 2822.

Cambridgeshire. Cambridge, 107, 848, 1786, 1985, 2215, 2456; Ely, 1307; Wisbech, 104.

Channel Islands. Guernsey, 55, 61, 753, 1926; Jersey, 109, 1169, 1605.

Cheshire. Altrincham, 905, 2039; Ashton-upon-Mersey, 368; Birkenhead, **1d**, 190, 563, 590, 991, 1400, 1513, 1704, 1967, 2248, 2545, 2751; Bowdon, 1031; Chester, 2509, 2656; Frodsham, 2558; Heswall, 1919; Hoole, 870; Knutsford, 449; Liscard, 483; Lymm, 971, 1674; Sale, 518; Seacombe, 1386, 2244; Staleybridge, 1462; Wilmslow, 2286.

Cornwall. Callington, 2493; Cambourne, 137; Falmouth, 54, 2292; Hayle, 79, 2008; Liskeard, 84, 1155, 1260, 2615; Penzance, 58, 397, 720, 794, 799, 2072; Poughill, 1618; St. Austell, 1358; St. Blazey, 369; St. Columb, 1355; St. Ives, 2127; Truro, 71, 685, 1633, 2719.

Cumberland. Castle Carrock, 2665.

Derbyshire. Ashbourne, 530; Buxton, 2341; Derby, 66.

Devonshire. Beaworthy, 579; Buckfastleigh, 1770; Budleigh Salterton, 1003; Exeter, 49, 610, 716, 769, 1185, 1404, 1697, 1718, 1997; Ilfracombe, 1528; Ivybridge, 2772; Newton Abbott, 365, 2017; Plymouth, 1168, 1306, 1372, 2701, 2762; Teignmouth, 1109, 1250; Torquay, **1f**, 128, 1582, 2511, 2529, 2588, 2758; Great Torrington, 933.

Dorsetshire. Blandford, 2071, 2592; Evershot, 433; Poole, 1330, 2706; Portland, 836, 2090; Sherborne, 2729; Swanage, 904; Weymouth, 1417.

Durham. Barnard Castle, 2274; Beamish, 332; Bishop Auckland, 1058, 2737; Consett, 2434; Darlington, 2062, 2192, 2663; Durham, 593, 1659, 2583; Eaglescliffe, 2563; Gateshead, 50, 1338, 2450; Medomsley, 1981; Shildon, 425, 2466; South Shields, 1970; Sunderland, 390, 2571; Thornaby-on-Tees, 1481; West Hartlepool, 1492, 1745, 2001; Yarm-on-Tees, 1399.

Essex. Buckhurst Hill, 1162; Chigwell, 1456; Colchester, 2116, 2593; Great Chesterford, 2149; Hornchurch, 336; Ilford, 1248, 1772; Kilvedon, 186; Little Waltham, 1640; Maldon, 729, 1961, 2796; Plaistow, 1777; Romford, 520; Shoeburyness, 548; Southend-on-Sea, 998, 1056, 1083; Walthamstow, 718, 1410, 1493, 2419, 2699, 2700; Westcliff-on-Sea, 406, 465, 874, 2384, 2522; South Woodford, 522, 2392; Woodford Bridge, 1973; Woodford, 1036, 1748.

Gloucestershire. Cheltenham, 821, 1271, 1604, 1980, 2608; Cirencester, 1045; Gloucester, 513, 617, 1341, 1361, 2482, 2660; Newent, **20**; Stroud, 1207; Tewkesbury, 416; Woodchester, 2028.

Hampshire. Aldershot, 1240, 1742, 2010, 2354; Andover, 594, 2343; Basingstoke, 878, 1603; Blackwater, 1551; Bournemouth, 63, 173, 302, 367, 629, 787, 2007, 2087; Boscombe, 171; Emsworth, 1095; Fareham, 2004; Gosport, 625, 1178, 1580; Havant, 103, 2389; Landport, 131, 165; Lee-on-Solent, 2191; Portsmouth, 1150, 2581; Southampton, 1609, 2427; Southsea, 618, 1049, 1420, 2630, 2670; West Liss, 1841; Winchester, 1365, 1412, 1466, 2099.

Herefordshire. Colwall, 778; Hereford, 1490, 1942, 2430, 2610.

Hertfordshire. Cheshunt, 1808; Elstree, 2336; Harpenden Common, 569; New Barnet, 1621; Sawbridgeworth, 619; St. Albans, 359, 854, 895, 1223; Tring, 1423, 2173; Watford, 704, 2739.

Huntingdon. St. Ives, 1269.

Isle of Man. Colby, 838.

Isle of Wight. Bembridge, 1982; Shanklin, 156; Ventnor, 90.

Kent. Beckenham, 1363, 1571, 1668, 2811; Bexley, 2800; Broadstairs, 1239; Bromley, **1b**, 762, 1136, 1217, 2325, 2400, 2725, 2730; Charing, 653; Chatham, 1701; Deal, 695; Erith, 1270, 2640; Faversham, 59, 1160; Folkestone, 1498, 2705; Gravesend, 444, 745, 746, 1679; Hadlow, 995; Ightham, 460; Lee, 808, 1747; Maidstone, 162, 683, 2801; Margate, 1504; Plumstead, 641, 783, 1890, 2441, 2497; Ramsgate, **1a**; Sandgate, 132, 1429; Sevenoaks, 2432; Shoreham, 1634; Shortlands, 1725; Sidcup, 2507, 2786; Staplehurst, 1073; Tunbridge Wells, 303, 1120; Whitstable, 158, 2253.

Lancashire, Eastern Division. Blackburn, 72, 1541, 1726, 2703; Blackpool, 1284; Bolton, 533, 1917, 2549; Burnley, 1414; Bury, 417; Clitheroe, 2682; Darwen, 2428; Grange-over-Sands, 2671; Great Horwood, 816; Manchester, 437, 457, 474, 645, 712, 847, 993, 1326, 1475, 2048, 2218, 2329, 2330, 2352, 2405, 2489, 2498, 2631, 2647, 2812; Oldham, 869; Stockport, 1177, 1190, 2294, 2347, 2446; Whalley, 2548.

ENGLAND.—*Continued.*

Lancashire, Western Division. Barrow-in-Furness, 330; Earlestown, 2000; Heaton Moor, 168; Lancaster, 1663, 1946; Liverpool, 304, 463, 826, 861, 938, 1327, 1428, 1694, 1855, 1872, 2122, 2196, 2714, 2718, 2733; Newton-le-Willows, 170; Southport, 343, 510; St. Anne's-on-Sea, 834; Wigan, 515, 608.

Leicestershire. Leicester, 27, 289, 489, 1104, 1908, 1996, 2241, 2417, 2420, 2523, 2785; Lutterworth, 487.

Lincolnshire.. Gainsborough, 77; Grantham, 1012; Grimsby, 101, 1325; Lincoln, 69, 2293, 2619; Louth, 2303, 2381; Spilsby, 2115.

London. 1e, 7, 9, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 29, 1, 43, 47, 48, 62, 64, 178, 198, 291, 313, 315, 324, 333, 338, 350, 352, 354, 355, 358, 363, 376, 378, 383, 389, 396, 400, 408, 410, 412, 421, 422, 427, 428, 432, 434, 435, 448, 451, 461, 466, 470, 471, 473, 477, 478, 481, 485, 488, 494, 495, 496, 497, 503, 504, 507, 509, 511, 519, 523, 529, 536, 538, 541, 543, 547, 552, 556, 565, 578, 583, 584, 585, 586, 589, 597, 601, 604, 609, 616, 623, 627, 630, 633, 635, 642, 643, 650, 651, 657, 658, 661, 662, 663, 664, 673, 676, 680, 687, 688, 689, 694, 698, 703, 705, 708, 717, 722, 732, 733, 735, 743, 749, 751, 752, 757, 759, 760, 764, 766, 768, 770, 771, 774, 775, 779, 785, 788, 789, 790, 795, 797, 807, 811, 812, 817, 818, 827, 828, 830, 832, 840, 845, 849, 856, 858, 871, 875, 877, 881, 882, 885, 886, 891, 896, 900, 901, 907, 908, 909, 911, 914, 916, 917, 926, 934, 935, 939, 943, 944, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 956, 957, 960, 962, 965, 968, 973, 976, 978, 979, 981, 982, 985, 986, 988, 989, 992, 999, 1008, 1016, 1017, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1028, 1032, 1051, 1052, 1054, 1064, 1066, 1075, 1084, 1086, 1093, 1098, 1107, 1108, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1119, 1122, 1124, 1125, 1133, 1135, 1139, 1146, 1148, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1156, 1161, 1164, 1174, 1176, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1194, 1196, 1201, 1205, 1211, 1212, 1214, 1222, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1230, 1233, 1237, 1238, 1241, 1244, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1258, 1259, 1261, 1262, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1272, 1276, 1286, 1288, 1291, 1308, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1331, 1332, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1347, 1348, 1352, 1359, 1364, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1378, 1382, 1390, 1391, 1396, 1398, 1401, 1403, 1406, 1408, 1413, 1415, 1426, 1433, 1442, 1444, 1450, 1457, 1458, 1461, 1468, 1470, 1474, 1476, 1479, 1491, 1494, 1495, 1502, 1505, 1512, 1515, 1516, 1520, 1525, 1535, 1537, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1547, 1550, 1556, 1563, 1564, 1566, 1570, 1579, 1585, 1586, 1588, 1594, 1596, 1601, 1606, 1611, 1614, 1616, 1619, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1628, 1630, 1649, 1652, 1654, 1662, 1664, 1669, 1673, 1675, 1676, 1703, 1706, 1712, 1716, 1720 1723, 1724, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1735, 1740, 1743, 1749, 1752, 1754, 1761, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1771, 1774, 1785, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1806, 1810, 1812, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1832, 1842, 1846, 1854, 1864, 1873, 1874, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1885, 1887, 1899, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1916, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1933, 1934, 1945, 1955, 1957, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1972, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1983, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 2003, 2005, 2013, 2020, 2032, 2035, 2042, 2046, 2050, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2078, 2082, 2092, 2097, 2103, 2106, 2107, 2113, 2120, 2128, 2129, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2137, 2143, 2147, 2152, 2157, 2165, 2166, 2169, 2171, 2178, 2179, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2197, 2205, 2214, 2219, 2221, 2225, 2229, 2233, 2235, 2245, 2246, 2249, 2255, 2261, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2277, 2282, 2283, 2290, 2297, 2300, 2306, 2308, 2309, 2312, 2317, 2326, 2327, 2344, 2348, 2349, 2363, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2390, 2393, 2402, 2403, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2413, 2415, 2421, 2422, 2440, 2443, 2451, 2454, 2455, 2461, 2462, 2465, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2471, 2472, 2476, 2480, 2485, 2487, 2490, 2494, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2508, 2510, 2514, 2515, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2524, 2525, 2528, 2532, 2533, 2546, 2552, 2554, 2555, 2561, 2565, 2566, 2568, 2573, 2578, 2579, 2585, 2589, 2597, 2599, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2629, 2633, 2635, 2638, 2649, 2654, 2664, 2666, 2669, 2676, 2678, 2681, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2694, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2715, 2720, 2724, 2728, 2734, 2738, 2740, 2743, 2749, 2752, 2753, 2755, 2775, 2782, 2790, 2794, 2798, 2799, 2807, 2819, 2821.

Middlesex. Ashford, 1478; Ealing, 1811, 2153; Edgware, 1721; Enfield, 2792; Hampton Court, 130; Hampton Hill, 1077; Hanwell, 2716; Harrow, 402; Hendon, 1562; Hounslow, 634; Isleworth, 1035, 1641; Pinner, 1337; Southall, 1281, 2442; Staines, 413, 672, 1091; Stanmore, 1026, 1947, 2677; Strawberry Hill, 587, 1906; Sunbury-on-Thames, 2380; Teddington, 331, 1977; Tottenham, 1131, 1460; Twickenham, 2650; Uxbridge, 868.

Monmouthshire. Newport, 1465.

Norfolk. Brandon, 339; Hunstanton, 24; King's Lynn, 56, 2357; Norwich, 5, 420, 660, 726, 773, 824, 980, 1011, 1087, 1298, 1422, 1702, 1856, 2054, 2073, 2150, 2287, 2374, 2398, 2401, 2460.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

MASONIC.

A.	Arch, Assistant
A.G.	Assistant Grand
B.	Bearer
C.	Ceremonies, Constitution
Ch.	Chaplain
Chap.	Chapter
Com.	Committee
D.	Director, Deacon, Dutch
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies
(D.C.)	Dutch Constitution
D.M.	Director of Music
Dep.	Deputy, Depute (*Scotch*)
Dep.Dis.	Deputy District
Dep.Pr.	Deputy Provincial
Dis.	District
Dis.A.G.	District Assistant Grand
Dis.G.	District Grand
Div.	Division
E.	Ezra, English, Excellent
(E.C.)	English Constitution
G.	Grand, Guard
G.Ch.	Grand Chaplain
G.Chap.	Grand Chapter
G.D.	Grand Deacon
G.D.C.	Grand Director of Ceremonies
G.H.	Grand Haggai
G.H.P.	Grand High Priest (*Am. & Irish R.A.*)
G.J.	Grand Joshua
G.L.	Grand Lodge
G.M.	Grand Master
G.O.	Grand Organist
G.P.	Grand Principal (R.A.)
G.Pt.	Grand Pursuivant
G.R.	Grand Registrar
G.S.B.	Grand Sword Bearer
G.Sc.E.	Grand Scribe Ezra
G.Sec.	Grand Secretary
G.St.B.	Grand Standard Bearer
G.Stew.	Grand Steward
G.So.	Grand Sojourner
G.Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.)
G.Sup.W.	Grand Superintendent of Works
G.Treas.	Grand Treasurer
G.W.	Grand Warden
G.Z.	Grand Zerubbabel
H.	Haggai
H.P.	High Priest (*American & Irish R.A.*)
I.	Irish, Inner
(I.C.)	Irish Constitution
I.G.	Inner Guard
J.	Joshua, Junior
J.D.	Junior Deacon
J.W.	Junior Warden

K.	King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
L.	Lodge
M.	Master, Most
Mem.	Member
M.E.	Most Excellent
M.W.	Most Worshipful
N.	Nehemiah
O.	Organist
Or.	Orator
P.	Past, Principal, Priest (*Am. & I.R.A.*)
P.Dep.	Past Deputy
P.Dep.Dis.	Past Deputy District
P.Dep.Pr.	Past Deputy Provincial
P.Dis.	Past District
P.Dis.G.	Past District Grand
P.G.	Past Grand
P.H.	Past Haggai
P.H.P.	Past High Priest (*Amer. & Irish R.A.*)
P.J.	Past Joshua
P.K.	Past King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
P.M.	Past Master
P.Pr.	Past Provincial
P.Pr.G.	Past Provincial Grand
Pr.	Provincial
Pr.G.	Provincial Grand
Pt.	Pursuivant
P.Z.	Past Zerubbabel
R.	Registrar, Right
R.A.	Royal Arch
R.W.	Right Worshipful
S.	Senior, Scottish, Sword
S.B.	Sword Bearer
(S.C.)	Scottish Constitution
Sc.	Scribe
Sc.E.	Scribe Ezra
Sc.N.	Scribe Nehemiah
S.D.	Senior Deacon
Sec.	Secretary
So.	Sojourner
Stew.	Steward
St.	Standard
Sub.	Substitute (*Scottish*)
Sup.	Superintendent
Sup.W.	Superintendent of Works
S.W.	Senior Warden
Treas.	Treasurer
V.	Very
V.W.	Very Worshipful
W.	Warden, Worshipful, Works
W.M.	Worshipful Master
Z.	Zerubbabel

SOCIAL AND MILITARY.

A.D.C.	Aide de Camp
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps
Bart.	Baronet
B.C.S.	Bombay or Bengal Civil Service
C.B.	Companion of Order of the Bath
C.I.E.	Companion of Order of the Indian Empire
C.M.G.	Companion of Order of SS. Michael and George
C.S.I.	Companion of Order of the Star of India
	(N.B.—K. or G. prefixed to the above signifies Knight Commander, or Knight Grand Cross, or Knight Grand Commander of the Order concerned.)
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
Hon.	Honorable
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service
I.M.	Indian Marine
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps
J.P.	Justice of the Peace
Kt.	Knight
M.L.C.	Member of Legislature Council
M.P.	Member of Parliament
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps
R.E.	Royal Engineers
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery
R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery
R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery
R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery
R.N.	Royal Navy

PROFESSIONAL.

A.M.	Master of Arts
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
B.C.L.	,, of Civil Law
B.Ch.	,, of Surgery
B.Sc.	,, of Science
C.A.	Chartered Accountant
C.E.	Civil Engineer
C.S.	Chemical Society
C.M.	Master in Surgery
Dr.	Doctor
D.C.L.	,, of Civil Laws
D.D.	,, of Divinity
D.Lit.	,, of Literature
D.Sc.	,, of Science
G.S.	Geological Society
I.C.	Institute of Chemists
I.C.E.	,, of Civil Engineers
I.E.E.	,, of Electrical Engineers
I.M.E.	,, of Mining Engineers
I.Mech.E.	,, of Mechanical Engineers
I.N.A.	,, of Naval Architects
I.I.	Imperial Institute
K.C.	King's Counsel
L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of ,,
LL.M.	Master of ,,
Lic.Mus.	Licentiate of Music
L.S.	Linnæn Society
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
Mus.Doc.	,, of Music
P.	President
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
Prof.	Professor
P.W.D.	Public Works Department
R.A.	Royal Academy
R.A.S.	,, Asiatic Society (*Members*)
R.A.S.	,, Astronomical Society (*Fellows*)
R.C.I.	,, Colonial Institute
R.C.P.	,, College of Physicians
R.C.S.	,, ,, ,, Surgeons
R.C.V.S.	,, ,, ,, Veterinary Surgeons
R.G.S.	,, Geographical Society
R.H.S.	,, Historical Society (*Fellows*)
R.H.S.	,, Horticultural Society (*Members*)
R.I.	,, Institute of Painters in Water Colours
R.I.A.	,, Irish Academy
R.I.B.A.	,, Institute of British Architects
R.S.	,, Society
R.S.E.	,, ,, Edinburgh
R.Z.S.	,, Zoological Society
S.A.	Society of Arts (*Members*)
S.A.	,, of Antiquaries (*Fellows*)
S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law
S.I.	Institute of Surveyors
S.S.	Statistical Society
V.P.	Vice President

NOTE.—A. M. or F. prefixed to letters indicating an Institute or Society stands for Associate, Member or Fellow of the Society in question.